





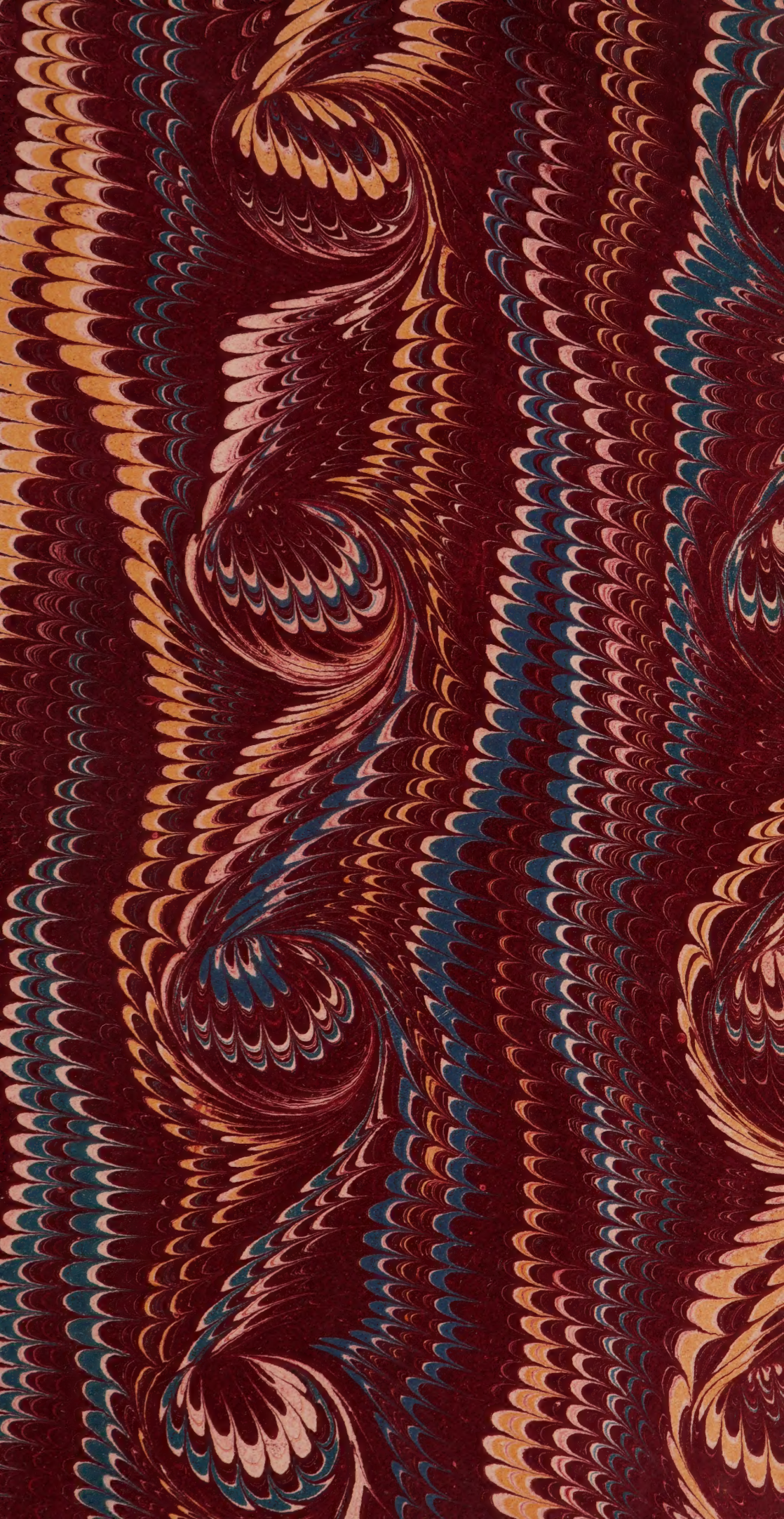


GWURLAND CASTLE.



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THE BOUND MAN DEVIL AT KIRKBY STEPHEN.



TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND  
ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY.

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VOLUME VII.

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EDITOR:  
RICHARD S. FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.  
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## MEETINGS HELD BY THE SOCIETY

1883.

FOR READING PAPERS AND MAKING EXCURSIONS.

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1. Middleton Hall, Barbon, Caster-  
ton, and Kirkby Lonsdale, - June 27th, 1883.  
Kirkby Lonsdale Church and  
Bridge, Overborough, Tunstal,  
Thurland Castle, Burton-in-  
Lonsdale, and Ingleton - - June 28th, 1883.
2. Carlisle, Dalston, Sebergham,  
Hesket Newmarket, and Cald-  
beck - - - - - August 22 and 23.



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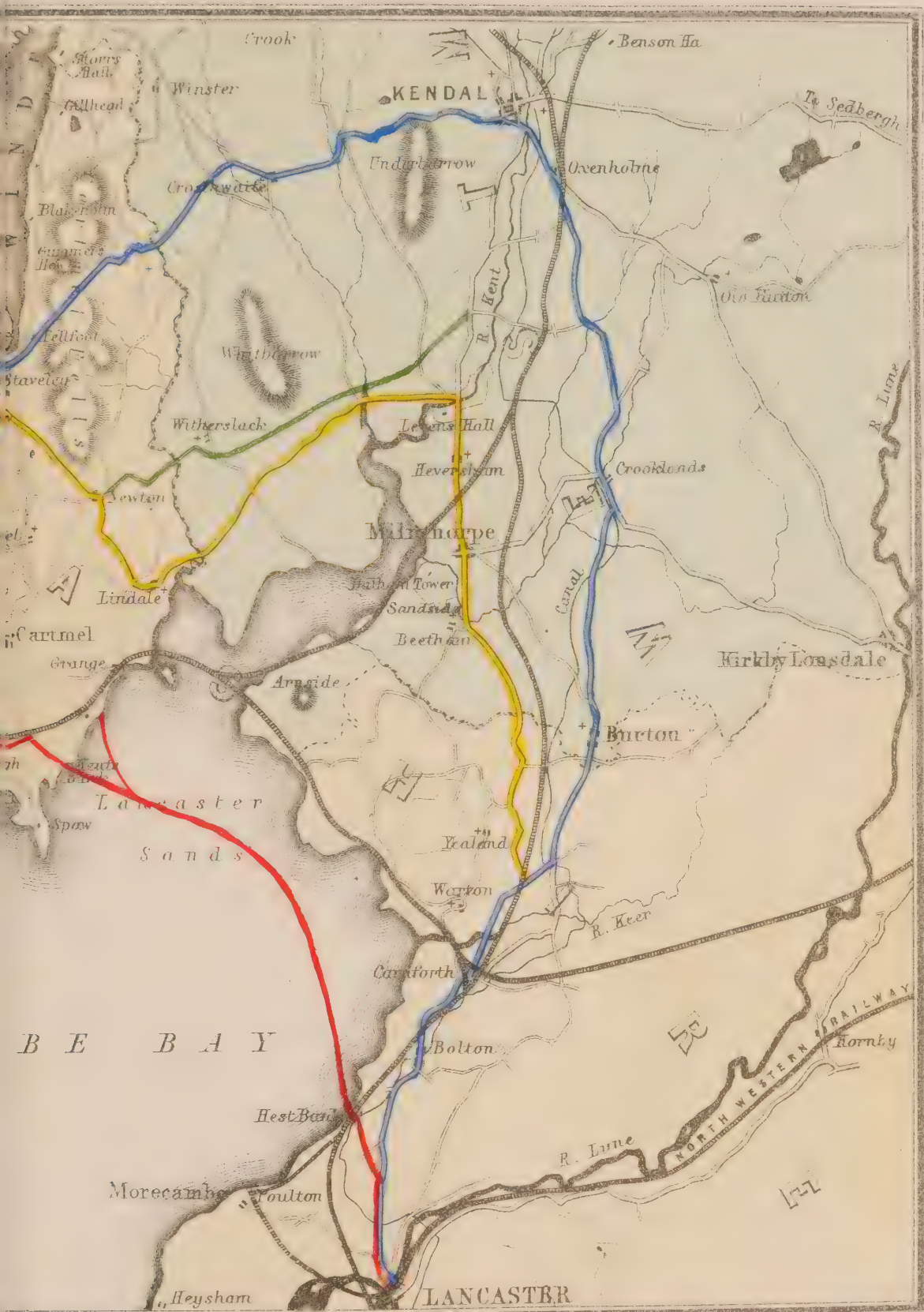












- Red. —  
 - Blue. —  
 - Green. —  
 - Yellow. —

Witherslack,





ART. I.—*The Guides over the Kent and Levens Sands, Morecambe Bay.* By John Fell, Dane Ghyll.

*Read at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27th, 1883.*

IN order to appreciate the value of these ancient offices it is desirable to ask the reader of this paper to visit at some opportunity the terrace of Lancaster Castle or the churchyard. From these positions the view of a large range of country is obtained. It is scarcely an exaggeration to describe this panorama as one of the finest prospects in England. Commencing with Ingleboro on the north-east, the eye rests on the ranges of mountains which extend from the West Riding to Black Combe, the south-westerly point of Cumberland. Most of the important mountains of Yorkshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and North Lancashire are readily recognised by those who are familiar with these districts. In the foreground lies the estuary of Morecambe Bay, distant from two to three miles, with an undulating tract of country stretching down to it from the foot of the Castle Hill of Lancaster. At high water Morecambe Bay looks like a large firth, such as that of the Clyde; at low water it displays a wide and level plain of sand, from a distance appearing to be almost free from obstacles to the traveller. Jutting out into this tract of sand the Cartmel district comes first in view from the south, while further off the long undulating promontory of Furness is seen stretching out for many miles seaward from the mountain ranges which bound it on the north and north-east. These districts, Furness and Cartmel, form that portion of the Hundred of Lonsdale, in the county of Lancaster, which is known as Lonsdale North of the Sands. From an early period this remarkable territory appears to have

have belonged to Lancashire, although the county of Westmorland and the estuary of Morecambe Bay absolutely separate it from the main body of the county. Both Furness and Cartmel are full of evidences of ancient populations. British remains, Roman works, the great Abbey of Furness, with the priories of Cartmel and Conishead, ancient towns and villages and old castles, such as Piel and Gleaston, attest the early importance of this detached hundred of the great county palatine of Lancaster. Before treating of the route over the sands, I propose to consider in this paper the other means of approach to this remote part of England until early in the present century. In the first place, I shall submit the information I have been able to obtain on the subject of the ancient roads into it apart from the passage over the sands. The evidence contained in maps or records is, so far as I have been able to investigate this question, imperfect and meagre, but the presumption is strong that between the Lancaster and Kendal districts there would be communications at a very early period. After crossing the Lune, which is fordable at Lancaster at ordinary height, the country presents no natural difficulties except the passage of the small rivers Keer and Bela and the more important river Kent. It is comparatively level, and by way of Burton and Milnthorpe the road may be considered to have been free from dangers such as swamps or peat bogs, as it is chiefly in a limestone district, with a gravelly surface; but when I come to consider the points of departure from this line of road towards Cartmel or Furness, I am met by many difficulties. If Levens Bridge be taken as the natural position at which to turn to the west in travelling to these districts the formidable obstacle of a tract of peat moss presents itself, practically encircling the base of Whitbarrow Scar. The direct line, which was ultimately adopted by the Turnpike road of 1820, was made over part of this great moss. From Levens to Lindale-in-Cartmel the distance

is



is about seven miles, and in ancient times the traveller, in order to avoid the moss, would be compelled to pass along the rough base of Whitbarrow Scar, through Witherslack, to the foot of the Towtup Hill. This road would probably be practicable for horses or foot passengers only, until a recent date. In 1782, however, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Rigge, of Wood Broughton, travelled down from London, and came to their residence in Cartmel by this road, although I find in maps of the last century no evidence of an available road leading from Westmorland into Furness except the road from Kendal, crossing the river Winster at Bowland Bridge over the very steep and lofty hill, Gunner's How, bringing the traveller to the foot of the Windermere Lake, thence to Ulverston, the chief town in Furness. If it was desired to avoid the perils of the journey over the sands, this was probably in ancient times a better route than the road through Witherslack by Bleacragg Bridge up the difficult hill of Towtup to the hamlet of High Newton from which roads into Cartmel and Furness would be available. Maps of the last century do not make the connection by this route with the road leading from Lancaster to Kendal by Levens clear. I am inclined to consider it was used principally for local purposes, until the new road across the moss was made, about 1820. My conclusions as to the road from Kendal to the foot of Windermere are I think, assured by an Act passed in the third year of the reign of George III., A.D. 1763. The preamble reads thus: "Whereas the road leading from Kirkby Kendal through Crossthwaite and over Bowland Bridge, in the county of Westmorland, and from thence over Cartmel Fell to Newby Bridge, and from thence over Elingarth Brow to the market town of Bouth, and over Pennybridge by Greenodd, a small seaport, and from thence on the east side of Arrad to Ulverston, and from thence through Lindal by Titup to Kirkby Ireleth, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, is in a ruinous condition, and, in several parts,

narrow

narrow and incommodious, and the same cannot be effectually repaired, widened, and rendered commodious by the present methods provided by law. May it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, &c., &c., &c.” It seems therefore a fair inference from the recital of this old Act that the road to which it applied was the best available road at that date to Ulverston and the Furness district. Under the most favourable conditions this road offered a very circuitous means of access to Lonsdale North of the Sands and the south-west district of Cumberland, passing, as it did, over some of the steepest hills of the district in order to avoid the mosses and soft ground below them. In addition to the difficulties of the circuitous approach to Lonsdale North of the Sands by any other road than across Morecambe Bay, we must not overlook the condition in former times of the surface of the roads themselves. There are no remains in Furness and Cartmel of which I am aware (except on the old Roman road) of the system of pavement which was so common in other parts of Lancashire; and until the days of Macadam without pavement roads could only be roughly formed with a surface of loose stones. In fact that condition is within living memory, and Mr. Stockdale, in his annals of Cartmel. p. 367, describes his recollections of a journey over a portion of this road in 1801. The present Mr. Machell, of Penny Bridge Hall, has a record of the journey of his grandmother to London in 1737. She was compelled to ride to Kendal to join the carriage in which she and her friends ultimately proceeded, and even then they were unable to obtain post horses nearer than Whitchurch. The following extract from a letter of Sir Thomas Lowther to his steward, Mr. Fletcher, residing at Holker, affords an excellent illustration of this part of my subject. The Duke of Devonshire has kindly favoured me with this quaint and valuable correspondence, of which I shall avail myself also hereafter.

London,



London, July 13th, 1728.

Mr. Fletcher,—I am not yet sure whether the Bishop of Chester comes directly from Lancaster or Kendal, but I fancy from the latter. You must go and meet him six miles from Holker, and let him know how sorry I am that I can't wait upon him in the country. When I last saw the Bishop he was very apprehensive of the sands, but if he goes from Lancaster to Kendall he may come landway, which he should know. Moreover let him come what way he will, do you go at least six miles to meet him. If not to either Lancaster or Kendall. When he goes from Holker you may see him safe out of Lancashire.

THOS. LOWTHER.

Honoured sir,—On Thursday, the 18th inst., I waited on the Lord Bishop at Kendall, and on Friday he and his attendants came to Holker. On Monday his lordship set forward for Whitehaven, and passed over sands at morning tide; called at Conishead, and stay'd there three or four hours, and passed Duddon sands between 12 and one o'clock. He lodged that night at Moncaster.—I am, &c., J. FLETCHER.

About 1820 the new turnpike road from Levens Bridge to Greenodd was completed, and the facilities of communication between Lonsdale North of the Sands and other parts of the country were materially improved. The distance are as follows, taking Ulverston as the centre and principal town of Lonsdale North of the Sands in former times :—Lancaster to Ulverston over the sands, about 20 miles; Lancaster to Ulverston, by Kendal, about 40 miles; Lancaster to Ulverston, by new road of 1820, about 34 miles. The road by Kendal to Ulverston was, so far as I can learn, never used as a coach road. The local records of the coaching times are apparently lost or mislaid, both at Ulverston and Lancaster. But there can be little doubt that early in the present century, if not prior to it, there was at least one coach over sands to and from Lancaster to Ulverston.\* What number of passengers availed them-

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\* Advertisement, Cumberland Pacquet, September 11th, 1781.—A Diligence, or Chaise, which will carry three persons conveniently, will set out from Mr. Stanley Turner's the Sun Inn, Lancaster, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, as the tide will permit, to Ulverston, over the sands, which is the nearest and direct road to Whitehaven. And the same Diligence will return to Lancaster, from Henry  
selves

selves of this mode of transit, or the cost of the journey, will become a matter of perfect obscurity unless some happy accident discovers the missing coaching books of the period. These coaches continued their operations until the opening of the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway in 1857, offered speedier means of communication. Mr. Stockdale, in speaking of the expenditure in widening the road from Sandgate to Flookburgh in Cartmel, which was part of the only coach road from Lancaster to Ulverston over sands, says :

“Two long coaches, then called provincially ‘Dillies,’ holding each thirteen inside passengers and a heavy load of luggage and passengers on the top, passed through the whole length of Flookburgh in my remembrance every day, I think, except, perhaps, Sundays. These coaches, it was at last found out, were too heavy for the passage over Morecambe Bay, inasmuch as they frequently got fast in the quick-sands ; so lighter coaches holding fewer passengers were substituted for the long ones.”

If we regard the great difference in distances by road and over the sands, the hilly nature and imperfect condition of the surface of the roads, and the dangers and difficulties incident to travel in ancient times, it seems impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that crossing the sands of Morecambe Bay would be the principal route of communication between the inhabitants of its southern and northern shores. Guides, therefore, acquainted with the channels of the rivers Kent and Leven, as well as the trackless wastes of sand, would seem to have been a necessity at an early period, and I propose to make enquiry into the antiquity and duties of their office as we find it constituted. It may be that when Agricola commenced in A.D. 79 his march from Lancaster for the conquest of

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Addison’s, the Kings Arms, in Ulverston, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Each passenger to pay Five Shillings on taking a place for Ulverston or Lancaster.

The proprietors assure the public that they have procured a sober and careful driver, who is well acquainted with the sands, and humbly hope that their plan will meet with due encouragement, as this is the most cheap, safe, and expeditious method of crossing the sands, to and from Ulverston.

north-west



north-west Britain, a portion of his forces advancing by the coast line was guided over the estuary of Morecambe Bay by natives accustomed to its tides and fords.

It is quite clear that the Romans had a road across the Cartmel promontory "from the shore at Kents Bank or Wyke to Sandgate at Flookburgh," although this road may have been made at a later period of the Roman occupation. This road extended on the Furness side of the Leven sands from Conishead Bank, by what is familiarly known as the Red-lane, and through Dalton to the estuary of the Duddon. West, in his *Antiquities of Furness*, says:

"In the perambulation-roll of the parish of Ulverston, a record of high antiquity, the place, where the road they made use of quits the sands, is called Spina Alba, the White-thorn on Conishead bank; and in another part of the same roll the road itself is called street. (See *Camden Brit.*, p. 696.) The Roman road proceeds from the Thorn west through Street-gate to the place where it joins the new turnpike road from Ulverston (made under the Act of 1763), and forming an obtuse angle to the south-west points directly by Lindale to Dalton. At the cross at Dalton it turns up Scalegate, and slanting over the rocks by St. Helen's, crosses Goldmire, and circling a little, take its direction by Roan Head to Duddon sands."

Both the road across the Cartmel promontory and that from the White-thorn on Conishead bank imply the use of the sands by the Romans practically in the same line as was adhered to till the construction of the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway in 1857. In Close's edition of West, 1805, there is an additional proof of this ancient Roman road.

"In the month of May, 1803, two labourers, in making a deep capacious drain, discovered an ancient road paved with stones at the head of Goldmire. It extends across the meadow about fifteen yards to the north side of the present road, and may be easily traced with an iron rod. In some places it is sunk two to three feet below the surface of the soil."

West also states that

"This

“This road from the Thorn continued the only great road through Low Furness till the dissolution of monasteries, when hospitality ceasing at the Priory of Conishead, which was situated by the great road, and at the Abbey of Furness, not far from it, houses of entertainment were opened for the traveller at Ulverston, and a road from thence to the sands laid out, by which means the ancient route through Low Furness was abandoned.”

Having now discussed the means of entrance from the south by road or bridle-path to Lonsdale North of the Sands, I shall proceed to describe the passage of the sands and the value of the office of guide, with its duties and emoluments. Looking again from Lancaster to Furness, it might be said that the natural route was to pass much more directly over the sands, and without touching the promontory of Cartmel, than by the route which seems to have been followed. But there is little evidence that the road across the sands varied materially in its direction. From Lancaster to Hest Bank, which is at a short distance to the westward of the road between Lancaster to Kendal, is about three miles. From Hest Bank to Kents Bank, or Cart-lane, on the Allithwaite shore, the distance does not much exceed in a straight line seven miles; but as the crossing was more or less circuitous, two or three miles would have to be added to the length of the passage over the Kent sands. Then came the short journey on dry land over the Cartmel promontory, through the hamlets of Allithwaite, Flookburgh, and Carke, of about three miles to the Ulverston or Leven sands. The distance over these sands in a direct line from Carke to Hammerside Hill is three miles, and possibly nearly four to Sandside, where the residence of the guide over these sands seems to have been since the dissolution of the monasteries, and the change of road from the White-thorn and Red-lane to the new approach from Ulverston to the sands. From Sandside to Ulverston is about a mile. The time available for crossing on both sands extended from two to three hours  
before



before low water until about the same period before the next high water, altogether about five hours. This depended somewhat on the question of spring or neap tides, and also on the condition of the weather, In Morecambe Bay the rising tide flows for about five hours, and the falling tide about seven, so that the movement and operations of the flood are much more expeditious than those of the ebb. In high springs it is by no means unusual to see the tide advancing with a considerable head, and with rapidity. If under these circumstances the traveller had failed to cross the channels before the tide began to make in this manner, it would become not only exceedingly dangerous to attempt the crossing, but even retreat inland involved difficulty and risk. Ordinarily speaking the journey was simple and pleasant. To those who have driven or ridden across from Lancaster to Ulverston in fine weather there could be few more enjoyable sensations. Both under carriages and under horses' feet the greater part of the sands had a sound and even hard surface. They were almost level, and except at the fords or occasional places where either the flood-tide or river freshets had caused breaks, there was nothing to interrupt progress at a good speed. The scenery in crossing may be said to be almost unequalled in Great Britain, as the lake mountains have their proportions much enhanced by the variety and beauty of the foreground of the Furness and Cartmel shores. But with the sunny side of the picture the reverse must also be contrasted. Until an advanced period of the present century, when the traffic marked almost a defined road, in dull thick weather, or in the duskiness of winter evenings, the wayfarer had little to guide him, and might become absolutely lost, not knowing in which direction to seek the guide and the ford. Even the ancient practice of "brobbing," which consisted of sticking pieces of broom into the sand at intervals, as a guide to the road over them, was ineffectual in thick weather

weather. For the danger was not that of the quicksands or the flowing tide alone, but an absolute uncertainty where you were going, and the serious risk of deep water or holes if the guide and ford were missed. A large number of accidents which occurred, and they were annually numerous even as recorded, arose from travellers losing their way and being unable to discover the roads to the fords. I find the following entries as old examples of loss of life in the Cartmel Registers through crossing the sands.

1576. Sept. 12. One young man buried, which was drowned in the brodwater.

1582. Aug. 1, was buried a son of Leonard Rallinson, of Furness Fell, drowned at the Grainge, the 28th daye of July.

1610. Feb. 4. John ffell, sone of Augustine, of Birkbie, drowned on Conyngsed Sands.

1633. Aug. 10. Wm. Best, gent., drowned on Milthorp sands (upper part of Kent sands).

There are also numerous instances of accidents to persons in carts, coaches, and carriages. Probably every year could give illustrations of them; I have selected a few examples. Letters from Sir Thomas Lowther, of Holker, to Mr. Fletcher, attest the anxiety felt as to a safe passage across the sands of Morecambe Bay.

London, July ye 11th, 1727.— . . My cousin, James Lowther (who stands member of Parliament of Cumberland), sets forward for Whitehaven this morning, and goes the Lancashire road, and according as he computes the days he will be upon the road, he will reach Lancaster next Monday or Tuesday morning at furthest. I therefore desire that you will without fail go over to Lancaster on Monday, and stay there till he comes, and then conduct him over the sands to Holker, where, I believe he will rest one night. . . . Put him into a bed well air'd; as he is so good a friend of mine, I cannot show too much respect to him; so be sure you go next Monday to Lancaster to meet him, and carry him to Holker safe over the sands. You will receive this letter either Friday evening or Saturday morning, so pray as soon as you receive it, hire a messenger or send George Rigg to the mannor with the enclosed letter, which is to desire Robert Atkinson to come over to Holker and stay there, because John  
Dean



Dean will be set forward for London. Robert must wait of cousin Lowther over Cartmel sands, through Furness, and see him safe over Millom sands. Pray fail not meeting my cousin Lowther next Monday at Lancaster. If Robert Atkinson should any way miss of Mr. Lowther, you must see him through Furness, for he goes down in a chaise rather too broad for those narrow roads. Pray peruse the enclosed letter, seal it, and give proper directions to Robert Atkinson. I hope my cousin Lowther will not attempt going over Lancaster and Furness sands at one tide, which you may let him know would be too hard. From Holker he may go over Furness and Millom sands. I would have him see Holker.—Yours, THOS. LOWTHER.

London, July ye 10th, 1727. Mr. Fletcher,—I fancy, as I wish, this, may find you at Lancaster. . . . I daresay my cousin Lowther will find it too hard for his horses to go over both Lancaster and Furness sands at one tide, it being as much as a single horse can do; as Holker is so near the sands, he may go over Furness and Millom at one tide; . . . I am not sure where my cousin Lowther will call, or whether he will stop at Lancaster or not, but if he doth, I fancy it will be at ye King's Arms.—Yours in great haste, THO. LOWTHER.

17th July, 1727. Hon'd Sir,— . . . Mr. Lowther came to the King's Arms about half an hour past seven this evening; he's very hearty, but resolved to go over the sands to-morrow morning, though the tide last but to five o'clock or thereabouts, so that we must be on horseback by two in the morning or thereabouts. He stays the tide while at Cartmel, and in the afternoon will go to Ulverstone, for he says he must be at Whitehaven on Wednesday at longest.—I am, your hon'd, most faithful, and obedient and humble servant, WM. FLETCHER.

To Mr. Fletcher. London, June ye 4th, 1728.—I am so much indisposed that I am scarce able to write. However, can't help telling you that my cousin James Lowther will be at Holker Wednesday sevensnight, ye 12th inst., and he desires that Robt. Atkinson may be there ready to carry him by way of Ulverstone to Millom, for he will not go about by Peel again. I fancy he will stay most part of Wednesday at Holker, and be sure to get word to Robert Atkinson to be there that day to attend my cousin Lowther as far as he pleaseth. Your humble servant, THOS. LOWTHER.

To Mr. John Fletcher.—Bath, June ye 11th, 1729.— . . . My cousin James Lowther will shortly be for Whitehaven. When you hear of his being at Lancaster you must meet him there and see him  
safe

safe from Lancaster over Millom sands, but I hope he will call at Holker,—I am, your hearty friend, THOS. LOWTHER. Robert Atkinson should conduct cousin Lowther through Furness and over Millom sands, he knowing these sands very well.

16th June, 1729.—Hon'd sir,—. . . Mr. Lowther is to be at Lancaster next Wednesday at night, when I shall wait of him, and next day conduct him over the sands to Holker. I spoke yesterday to Robert Atkinson to do the like through Furness and over Millom sands.—. . . WM. FLETCHER.

Coventry, February ye 5th, 1730.—. . . You'll go with my wife as far as Preston or till Sparks meets her, but let Sparks know the day Lady Betty intends being at Preston, and pray tell Mrs. Humble the tides will not allow Lady Betty to go from Holker before Fryday sevensnight, the coach not to bait at Lancaster, but go to Garstang. I had almost forgot one thing. You must pay Lady Betty 30 guineas to bear their charges, viz., she will give you a receipt, and you must bear their charges to Preston. Pray don't let the coach go over the sands in bad weather, and tell Mrs. Humble from me to make the coach as little heavy in things as possible, and not to take long days' journeys, or be out late at nights. . . . I shall write to you soon again, and I hope to hear from you how everything goes, but by all means let Mrs. Humble know that the tides will not allow before Fryday sevensnight.—I am, yours very truly, THOS. LOWTHER.

London, Feb. 5th, 1730.—You'll give Sparks timely notice to meet the coach at Preston, and you must go with the coach till Sparks meets it; and pay all expenses. . . . Be sure that the coach don't cross the sands when there is any danger; Lady Betty may go very well from Holker to Garstang without bateing, which she proposeth, only may stay about a quarter of an hour at Lancaster. I would have John Dean to go all the way from Holker to London a little before the coach to observe if there be any dangerous places, and then to walk by the coach for fear of an overturn; and there is always men in Preston or Walton hired to go each side of the coach through the bad ways in Lancashire. Pray give the coachman a charge to be very careful. . . . Your very hearty friend, THOS. LOWTHER.

In 1821 a post chaise was lost close to Hest Bank after being apparently placed by the guide in safety across the river Keer. The occupant of the chaise, the post boy, and one of the horses were drowned. In 1825 Aug. 21, the  
coach



coach from Lancaster to Ulverston was blown over when in mid-channel on the sands. The passengers were all saved, but one of the horses was drowned. On the 30th of August, 1828, the oversands coach from Lancaster to Ulverston suddenly sank in the sands. The passengers escaped, but Mr. Meadows, a comedian, who had been performing at Lancaster, after he had reached land, ventured back to try to save his luggage, when he sank to the armpits, and was rescued with much difficulty.

In 1846 nine young people, men and women, were drowned on the Leven Sands; they were returning to the Cartmel side to which they belonged, from the Whitsuntide fair at Ulverston. Just beyond the ledge of the rocks called Black Scar they drove the cart, in which they were riding, into an apparently small piece of water, this was however the place where a coasting vessel had lain for a tide or two and had left a deep hole or dock caused by the rush of the tide around the vessel's hull, on driving on to the side of this hole the cart at once upset into it, and all the party, as also the horse, were drowned without being perceived by the many other persons who were also at the time crossing the sand and who did not even hear a cry. They were all buried on the 4th of June, 1846, at Cartmel as the register shows, and their ages ranged from 17 to 25.

In the year 1857, seven young men, farm servants, set off in a cart to cross the Kent sands to Lancaster to attend the hiring fair of the next day, they started from Kents Bank and the following day their bodies were found washed about on the sands, they had probably been caught by the tide and drowned, two of them were buried at Cartmel on the 2nd of June, 1857, the others on the Carnforth side to which they belonged.

Among the narrow escapes from danger I may record that of Major Bigland, of Bigland Hall, who, when crossing alone from Lancaster in his gig on a dusky evening, missed the Cartmel promontory entirely, and found himself most  
 fortunately

fortunately landing safely near Conishead Priory. The fate of a coach, if the ford was unusually soft in the bottom, became almost a matter of certainty, although its loss seldom involved any sacrifice of life beyond the abandonment of horses occasionally, if the coachman was unable to cut the harness in time. It will be easily comprehended that when a coach began to stick, the struggling of the horses soon rendered them powerless and fast in the soft sand. There was then no alternative for the passengers except to get down into the water, shoulder their luggage, if they could carry it, and make off for the nearest shore. The coach was generally found a few days after washed up somewhere near the shore, full of sand, and more or less damaged. After repairs and being fresh lined, it was ready to take its journey again as before. I have thought these illustrations of some of the dangers attending the passage of the sands of Morecambe Bay might not prove uninteresting, and they furnish, at all events, excellent examples of the imperative necessity for skilled and trustworthy persons to serve in the office of guide.

I shall now proceed to give such information as I have been able to gather as to the office and its duties. The chartularies of the Priories of Cartmel and Conishead are unfortunately not available. They were both founded in the 12th century—Cartmel Priory by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; and Conishead Priory by William de Taillebois, Baron of Kendal, who took the name of Lancaster, originally as a “Hospital for the poor, decrepit, indigent, and lepers of Ulverston and its environs,” being shortly afterwards raised to the dignity of a Priory, the canons of which were charged with these charitable duties. The chartularies of these Priories have not passed to the present owners of their estates, and they do not appear to have been known to Mr. West or to Mr. Stockdale. It would be interesting to learn from them whether the task of providing guides over the Kent and Leven sands was imposed



imposed upon these religious houses, as an original duty and element of their foundation, or whether they were considered by the authorities of the period the most fit and proper persons to control and superintend an office then in existence. I am sorry to say that this question must remain for the present in the region of speculation, but I consider it not improbable that there might be persons acting for hire as guides over sands even in the Roman period.

The most ancient building of which any record remains having relation to the crossing of the sands is the chapel on the island known to this day as Chapel Island, and situated on the Levens sands, about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of Conishead Priory, and in the direct line to the ancient Roman road through Furness from Cartmel. Mr. West says, "There in former times divine service was performed at a convenient hour for such as crossed the sands." This would probably form one of the duties of the monks of Conishead Priory, as this priory was charged with the office of guide over the Leven sands. I have obtained from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1535 (official edition 1825, vol. v., p.p. 271, 272,), the following extracts:—

"Prioratus de Conyngshed,"

"Repris"

Feod' viz in

Johis Harteley balli et conduct' cuncti populi dni  
Reg per Sabulas maris voc' Kent Saunds ex fund'  
fundat' xvii viijd.

---

Prioratus de Cartmell

"Repris"

Feod' viz in

Willmo Gate balli et conduct' cuncti populi dni  
Reg per Sabulas maris voc' Cartmel Sands ex fundac'  
fundat' xjli.

In

In these extracts the duties attaching to the two priories are evidently confused. The safe conduct of the King's lieges over the Kent sands clearly belonged to the Priory of Cartmel; that over the Leven, or as they are commonly called, Ulverston sands, to the priory of Conishead; and that I am right in treating the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* as in error, is abundantly clear from the first patent issued after the dissolution of the monasteries by the King and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster in the 29th year of the Reign of Henry VIII. (Duchy of Lancaster Records—Patents and Leases—Henry VIII. Class lx. Vol. 3 fol. 186.) The translation of this patent is as follows:—

“Office of le Carter's office of Leven sands near Conyshed Lancashire, January 29 1548. The King &c. all to whom greeting Know ye that we by the advice and assent of our Council of our Duchy of Lancaster have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant to John Harteley of Conyshed in the County of Lancaster yeoman the office of keeper conductor and governor of our sands near Conyshed aforesaid otherwise commonly called the Carter's office of Levyn sands near Conyshed in Furness in the county of Lancaster, ‘to the late Priory of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Conyshed in Furness in the county of Lancaster.’ (These words are missing from this document, but the context requires them, and they appear in the renewed patent granted to John Hartley, Jan. 29, 2, Edward VI.), by the authority of Parliament lately suppressed and dissolved belonging and appertaining and the said John, keeper conductor and governor of the sands aforesaid we make ordain and constitute by these Presents to have occupy and enjoy and exercise the aforesaid office to the aforesaid John by himself or by his sufficient deputy or sufficient deputies for whom he shall be willing to answer to us during our pleasure. We also give and grant to the same John for the exercise of the aforesaid office the fee and wage of ten marks per annum of the issues profits and revenues of our land and tenements and other hereditaments and possessions wheresoever to the late priory of Conyshed aforesaid belonging yearly coming and growing to be paid by the hand of our receiver there for the time being at the feasts of Easter and Saint Michael the Archangel by equal portons yearly. In witness whereof, &c. Given at London the 8th day of Febuary in the 29 year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth by the Council of the aforesaid Duchy.”

It



It may be convenient to deal now briefly with the question of the endowment of the office of guide over the Leven sands. Mr. West, in his *Antiquities of Furness*, states that

The Priory of Conyshead was charged with this useful office. The guide, besides the perquisites of office, had from the Priory three acres and 15 marks per annum. King Henry VIII, on the dissolution of the Priory, charged himself and his successors with the payment of a certain sum of money.

By the document I have recited, the King seems to have reduced the perquisite of 15 marks to ten, and no allusion is made to the three acres of land. I am inclined to the opinion that this could not be the land at Saltcoates, near Ulverston, which now belongs to the office of guide, as at that date the level tract intervening between that town and the sea was probably covered with peat moss, and not cultivable. At the same time the acreage corresponds pretty closely, and after the dissolution the road to the sands appears to have been direct from Ulverston to near Saltcoates, where the residence of the guide has been for a lengthened period. His land, which is distant only a few hundred yards from his residence, may have been reclaimed at an earlier date than the bulk of the adjacent peat moss, which existed in that condition until some years in the present century. In addition to his land, this guide has had since July 1820, a salary of £22 per annum, paid from the revenues of the Duchy. The Ulverston and Lancaster Railway Act, 1851, provides that a sum of £20 shall be annually paid for the benefit of the Leven sands guide. This sum was in compensation for the loss of fees from passengers and vehicles, and did not affect his salary from the Duchy; for the guide seldom escorted any person over the channel without receiving a small pecuniary acknowledgement for his services. In the first patent of the Duchy of Lancaster records appointing a guide for the Kent sands (*Leases and Patents*, Henry VIII, chap. xi., No.

No. 3. 186) I find that he is at first described as “keeper” of Kent sands, the guide of the Leven sands having been designated by the old title of “carter.”

“Office of Keeper of Kent sands, Jan. 29, 1548.—The King to all whom greeting Know ye that we by the advice and assent of our Council of our Duchy of Lancaster have given granted and by these presents do give and grant to Thomas Hogeson, of Kenty's-banke in Cartmel in the county of Lancaster yeoman the office of keeper conductor and governor of our sands near Cartmel called Kenty sands to the late Priory of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Cartmel in the county of Lancaster by the authority of Parliament lately suppressed and dissolved as belonging and appertaining and the said Thomas keeper conductor and governor of the aforesaid sands we do make ordain and constitute by these presents to have occupy and enjoy and exercise the office aforesaid to the before mentioned Thomas Hogeson by himself or by his sufficient deputy or sufficient deputies from whom he shall be willing to answer to us during our pleasure. We also give and grant to the same Thomas for the exercise of the aforesaid office one tenement in Kenty's-banke in Cartmel aforesaid called the Carthouse with three closes of land to the same adjoining and with the other liberties easements and profits to the same office anciently belonging and accustomed and also the fee and wage of five pounds per annum of the issues and profits and revenues of our lands tenements and other hereditaments and possessions wheresoever to our said late priory of Cartmel aforesaid belonging yearly coming and growing by the hands of our receiver there for the time being at the Feasts of Easter and St. Michael the Archangel by equal portions yearly to be paid. In witness whereof &c. Given at London the eighth day of Febuary in the 29th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth by the Council of the aforesaid Duchy.”

In the memorandum of particulars sent to me from the Duchy office in connection with an enquiry that I was instructed by the Chancellor of the Duchy, the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, to hold in 1873, it is stated

“That the Priors of Cartmel had certain revenues (including Peter's pence) allowed for maintenance of a guide stationed at the ford of the united streams of the Kent and Winster.”

The Carthouse and the three closes of land are still in the occupation of the Kent sands guide. In addition to them  
he



he has a small meadow near Allithwaite, ten acres of enclosed land allotted to him under recent enclosures, and within a short distance of his original closes of land, and a piece of turbary now exhausted and reclaimed near Meathop Bridge. In 1715 John Carter, who then held the office, petitioned the Duchy of Lancaster for an increase of his annual stipend of five pounds. After reciting the dangerous nature of his occupation he proceeds to speak of his salary,

“Which, by the alteracon in the value of money from what it was when the salary was established, is now become very unequal to the expense and trouble attending that business, and further showing that the petitioner’s father was for many years the carter, and had patent and salary paid him, and in regard of the smallness was allowed to sell ale in his house excise free. But he being about twenty years ago drowned endeavouring to save the lives of two persons crossing the sands, the petitioner, who was unacquainted with them, succeeded in the employ,”

and he further states

“That the petitioner is obliged for managing the said employ to keep two horses summer and winter, and being necessitated to attend the edy four miles upon the sands twelve hours in every twenty-four hours, his horses thereby and by often passing the waters are starved with cold and so often thrown into distempers that thereby and maintaining them he is put under a very great charge, and that the petitioner undergoes great hardships by his being exposed to the winds and cold upon the plain sands, and being often wett and he by seeking out new ffords every variation of the edy, and upon happening of ffogs and mists is often put in danger of his life.”

In addition to these substantial reasons for an increase of salary, he states that the excise officers

“In fact for two years and upwards”

had refused to admit his exemption from duty, insisting that there was no law to support it. The result of this petition, which is addressed to the “Right Honourable Heneage Earl of Alisford Chancellor of the Duchy,” was the recognition of its prayer, and an accession of salary  
by

by augmentation from 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, at which it is recited in the order of the Duchy, to 12*l.* By a minute of the Duchy Court of the 22nd July, 1820, this amount was increased to 32*l.* per annum, but was conditional on the payment of 10*l.* to an assistant at the crossing of the small river Keer, which had at times a difficult ford. In 1810 I find that the Duchy authorised a special payment of 10*l.*

“To the assistant of Thomas Cooper, the guide over Leving sands in the execution of his office in the course of last winter.”

The repairs of the dwellings of both guides seem also to have been executed at the cost of the Duchy. In 1804 or 1805 Lord Bolton, as receiver-general of its revenues, paid to William Carter, of Cartlane 100*l.* for the repairs of his dwellinghouse; in 1831 20*l.* was contributed towards the repairs of the premises occupied by the “Leving” sands guide.

The only independent endowment or gift which I have been able to trace is mentioned on the ancient monument in Cartmel Church, to the memory of the Robinson family, of Newby Bridge. The inscription is as follows :---

“In the same grave lyeth the body of Geo. Robinson, 2nd son of the said Edward and Ann his wife, who died 9th of June, 1677, the 28th of his age, whose full blown youth left such a pattern of the charity and liberality as may raise emulation in some, envy in others, but be outdone by few. He having eternized his name by building the vestry at Cartmell, and giving over 100*l.* the interest of which is to be given yearly to the poor of the place. Also 20*l.* the interest of which is to be given yearly to the guide of Lancaster sands, which legacies are paid and discharged by his beloved brother and executor, Edward Robinson.”

I am not aware of any other local gift or endowment to the guides on either the Kent or Leven sands. Both the salaries of 32*l.* per annum to the Kent sands guide, and 22*l.* to the Leven sands guide, are secured from the revenues of the Duchy, in the order made under the Charitable Trusts Acts of 1853 and 1869, by which the endowments  
in



of the guides pass to the Charity Commissioners, with the Chancellor of the Duchy for the time being as an official trustee. In 1882, Mr. Bright being Chancellor of the Duchy, a further order under the same Acts was made for the administration of the charity "for providing guides over the Kent and Levens sands at or near Morecambe Bay, in the county of Lancaster." By this order the Chancellor of the Duchy for the time being was discharged from being trustee of the said charity, and

"John Fell, of Dane Ghyll, Furness Abbey, Esquire, J.P., D.L. Henry Fletcher Rigge, of Wood Broughton, near Grange, Esquire, J.P., D.L, and Edward Cavendish, of Holker Hall, Esquire, M.P. (commonly called Lord Edward Cavendish), who have respectively signified in writing their willingness to accept and act in the trust, were appointed trustees for the administration of the said charity."

The property embraced in this trust is described in the following schedule:—

1st Part—

1. A messuage known as the "Guide House," or "Carter House," and land adjoining thereto, containing in the whole ten acres or thereabouts, situate in Cartlane in Cartmel aforesaid in the county of Lancaster occupied by the guide over the Kent sands.\*

2. A piece of land containing 4 acres or thereabouts situate in Cartmel aforesaid about a quarter of a mile to the north west of the last mentioned property and also occupied by the aforesaid guide.

3. A field containing one acre or thereabouts situate in Cartmel aforesaid about three quarters of a mile to the south west of the said "Guide House," and also occupied by the aforesaid guide. †

4. An allotment of land containing 6a. 2r. op. or thereabouts situate near Meathop Bridge in Allithwaite in the said county of Lancaster and also occupied by the aforesaid guide. ‡

5. A messuage and premises at Saltcotes in Ulverston in the aforesaid county of Lancaster occupied as the residence of the guide over the Leven sands.

\* This is the "cart house with the three closes of land to the same adjoining" mentioned in the patent of the 29th year of Henry VIII.

† Possibly the investment of Mr. Robinson's bequest.

‡ Originally a piece of turbary.

## 2nd Part—

1. A sum of 20*l.* per annum payable by the Furness Railway Company under or by virtue of “the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway Act,” for the benefit of the Leven Sands Guide.

2. A sum of 32*l.* per annum paid from the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster to or for the benefit of the Kent Sands Guide.

3. A sum of 22*l.* per annum paid from the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster to or for the benefit of the Leven Sands Guide.

4. A sum of 90*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* consolidated 3*l.* per cent. annuities now held by the Duchy of Lancaster and representing the purchase money produced by the sale of portions of land formerly occupied by the Kent Sands Guide to the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway Company.\*

This trust is now administered by the trustees substituted in 1882 by Mr. Bright for the Chancellor of the Duchy as official trustee, and under this management steps are being taken to realise the residence of the Leven Sands Guide, and build at Sandside, near the foot of Ulverston Canal, a new house in a more useful and convenient situation for the discharge of the duties of his office. In addition to dilapidation the ancient residence of the guide had owing to railways and ironworks become unsuitable, and in its new form it should be a great public advantage so long as persons continue to cross the sands.

The office on the Kent sands seems to have been very anciently held by a family of the name of Carter. The first patent of Henry VIII. appoints Thomas Hogeson as guide. This would be in 1548. In the Cartmel Registers the first entry of the name is on the 20th of March, 1564, when Richard Carter was buried. In 1565, on March the 8th, Richard (?) Carter was christened. In 1570, January 26, the wife of William Carter was buried. In 1611, December 28th, Mabell Carter, daughter of William of Cartloyne buried. This is clearly one of the guides family. More definite entries follow, as for instance, in 1644, Dec. 14th, Edward Carter, the carter, at Cartlane, was buried. In 1706

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\* Foreshore at Cartlane.

December 14th, John, son of——Carter, the carter of Lancaster sands, was christened. In 1716, May 10th, George son of John Carter, ye guide of the sands of Cartlane was christened. This is the first mention of the carter of the period as ye guide of the sands. Whether “the office of carter of the sands” led to the descendants of Thomas Hogeson assuming or being designated by the patronymic of Carter is problematical. Clearly the term “Carter” was applied in the reign of Henry VIII. to the office, for both his original patents describe the guides by that appellation. The guide on the Leven sands was equally described as “the Carter,” and yet various surnames are given to persons discharging his duties, who might as well as the Carters of Cartlane, have exchanged their family surname for that of their office. It is quite clear that this did not occur, and I am therefore inclined to the opinion that after Thomas Hogeson, some one of the name of Carter was appointed to the post of guide over the Kent sands, which has led to the inference that he assumed the title of his office as the family surname. Why the guides were described as “the Carters of the sands” is exceedingly difficult to determine. Sir Thomas Lowther, writing from Westminster, in 1728, to Mr. Fletcher says:—

To Mr. Fletcher. Westminster, March ye 28th, 1728.— . . .  
 . Pray tell the carters both of Lancaster and Furness sands that the pattents for each of their sons are very near pass'd and that they need be under no concern about receiving their Lady Day sallarys which let them know. . . I am, your hearty friend, THO. LOWTHER.

Mr. Fletcher,— . . . I have got the two carters patents now in my possession. The inclosed is a bill of charges; both the bills together don't come to more than what poor Cooper paid alone for his last patent.—I am, yours, &c., THO. LOWTHER.

Their business consisted in being in attendance at the fords, which they were bound to discover at the earliest period of each ebb tide, and conducting persons safely over. I remember that the guides used to have a cart  
 frequently



frequently at the channel side, and brought across in it persons who were on foot, but the cart could have been of no use to them in their special duty of finding the best and safest ford. Probably a horse would be often dispensed with in this work, and a pole employed to feel the way, for at times they were very deep and narrow places in the channel, which at early stages of the tide must have been dangerous even for a horse well accustomed to this work. In ancient times the narrowness and condition of the roads would be a barrier to carriages of any description crossing. It is said that in the latter part of the last century Lord Frederick Cavendish, who then possessed Holker Hall, could only bring his carriage as far as Kents Bank, where it was housed in a barn or shed until he returned to the South. Probably the great bulk of the persons travelling to and from Lonsdale North of the Sands proceeded either on horseback or on foot, and by the latter, if the guides possessed carts, the passage of the channel would be comfortably effected. Wading through water with a strong current, which was often more than belly-deep of a fair-sized horse, and in winter filled at times with large blocks of ice, involved a serious task even to a strong man, and with my knowledge and recollection of the passage, to a woman it would be extremely hazardous. It was customary for the guide to have a piece of tarpaulin to cover the loins of his horse, and foot passengers frequently availed themselves of this as a seat, which enabled them to avoid being wet. Ordinary horsemen were seldom able to cross the channel without taking their feet out of the stirrups and raising them in some position to escape wetting. Those who were particular about the condition of their stirrups lifted them on their saddles, as the salt water caused rust. I am, therefore, strongly inclined to the opinion that in the monastic era, and probably earlier, the guides over the sands obtained their title of "le Carter" from the fact that they undertook the portage of persons over the channel  
in

in some vehicle. Before the opening of the Lancaster and Carlisle and Ulverston and Lancaster Railways the sands were much used, although the improvement of roads in 1820 had considerably diminished their use for all the better sort of carriages, as the salt water injured the axles and springs. A considerable population existed in Lonsdale North, which drew all its supplies of goods and articles of use not produced in the district itself from a distance. This traffic went chiefly over the sands in carts, and was important. In addition to it the traffic over the Leven sands was much increased by the fact that the ancient town of Ulverston was the chief centre and emporium of local business. It had also some manufactures and export of goods. The market day of this town was the gathering centre of a wide district, and caused a large traffic over the Leven sands. After the Ulverston and Lancaster Railway was completed the traffic practically ceased, although there is still an irregular use of the crossing over the sands. A connection of the Carter family obtained the office in 1867, being duly appointed by a patent from the Duchy. His mis-conduct led Mr. Childers, the then Chancellor, to ask me to undertake an inquiry, not only into his fitness for his office, the public being interested in the proper discharge of his duties, but also of a general character enabling the Chancellor to form an opinion

‘Whether any and what change in the constitution of the office, its tenure and emoluments, might be advantageously made so as better to fulfil the object for which it was instituted.’

This enquiry was held at Grange-over-Sands on the 25th day of April, 1873. It was found advisable to remove the guide of the Kents sands from his office. On the general question the evidence tended to prove that the office could not be abolished, although the crossing of the sands had fallen into great disuse compared to former times, and there was a possibility of its continuous decrease. Provision, however,

however, having been made for the public safety by ample endowments of the office of guide, and persons occasionally availing themselves of the convenience of the route from shore to shore of Morecambe Bay, it was felt that considerable responsibility would be involved if cases of drowning occurred by the withdrawal of the guides ; and it must not be overlooked that any serious accident to the viaducts at the railway might at any time compel the temporary resuscitation of his duties. My report and conference with the Chancellor of the Duchy decided their retension with their old emoluments, but a certain amount of local control was established by the appointment of a committee of three magistrates of the Ulverston Petty Sessional Division to superintend and regulate the guides, viz., J. Fell, Esq., H. F. Rigge, Esq., and Lord E. Cavendish, M.P. A report was given from time to time by them to this committee, and these reports, with other questions affecting the duties and emoluments of the guides were communicated to the Duchy office. In June, 1877, it was deemed advisable to hand over the regulation and control of this ancient charity to the Charity Commissioners, Colonel Taylor as the Chancellor of the Duchy being the official trustee, and finally Mr. Bright, while in office as Chancellor in 1882, decided to substitute three local trustees in whom the management of the office and its emoluments is vested, subject, however, to the controlling authority of the Charity Commissioners. Probably we shall eventually see the sands of Morecambe Bay entirely disused as a road for traffic of any kind, or reclaimed. When that time arrives it will involve no small consideration to what local purposes the ancient endowments in land and other investments can be usefully applied. Students of these notes may possibly devise a scheme of a suitable and permanent character.



ART. II.—*A Century of "Paines" or Local Government in the time of the Stuarts, as illustrated by extracts from "A Paine Book for the Hamlet of Weathermelock."* By Mr. W. HODGSON, of that place.

*Read at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27th, 1883.*

THE parish of Watermillock, anciently written as above, with many variations of the orthography in the parish registers and other authentic documents, is of considerable area. It extends for about six miles along the Cumberland shore of Lake Ullswater, and its breadth varies from two to three miles. Its estimated area according to the Ordnance Survey is 9,735 acres, but this includes, I believe, one-half of the lake along the six miles of foreshore. Watermillock formerly was a chapelry to Greystoke, the Incumbent being styled Perpetual Curate and receiving his appointment from the Rector of Greystoke, as his immediate superior. Some years ago an alteration took place, and Watermillock now ranks as a Rectory in its own right. The late Rev. T. B. Lowry, who died in 1876, was the first Rector.

The following interesting particulars respecting the Glebe Lands &c., are copied from Bishop Nicholson's Visitation.

#### DUES PAYABLE TO THE RECTOR OF GREYSTOKE.

"Prescriptions. *Impr.* From *Weathermelock*, 2<sup>li</sup> paid p<sup>r</sup> Curat. Ibid. at Easter."

"Customary Hens. *Weathermelock*, 63. All payable between *Christmas* and *Shrovetide*."

"Chapelries. *Weathermelock. Impr.* One dwelling House with a Stable in the End; and one Garden adjoining thereto. *Item*, One Barn and Byer, with a Hoghouse [i.e. for penning in of Sheep] in the End; all containing about 16 yards in Length. *Item*, Two Closes  
(commonly

(commonly called *Kirk-Fields*) by Estimation five acres of Ground. *Item*, One parcel of Ground (lying within *Gowbarrow Park*) commonly called *Priest-Bound*, by Estimation two Acres. *Item*, The Chappell-yard; by Estimation half an acre. The Curate has right of Common, and Liberty to get peats and Turff, both within the Boundaries of *Matterdale* and *Weathermelock*. Every Tenement payes 2<sup>s</sup> except *Airay's* two Tenements, which pay but 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. There are 66 Tenements; the prescription whereof amounts to 6<sup>li</sup> 11<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>, whereof the Curate payes to the Rector of *Greystock* 2<sup>li</sup> at *Easter*; at which times all the prescription is due. For every marriage there is due to the Curate 1<sup>s</sup>. For every burial 1<sup>s</sup>, but for the burying of a child 4<sup>d</sup>. For churching 9<sup>d</sup>."

The "Paine Book" containing a record of the decisions of the *Head Jurie* at their several courts dating from the year 1610, is a small quarto volume in a fair state of preservation considering its age; and is believed to be tolerably complete. On the title page appears the following entry in a clear and legible style of penmanship,

"These paines following to page y<sup>e</sup> 35<sup>th</sup> were copy'd out of several old paine books, Anno Domini 1706, by W<sup>m</sup> Dawson, Curat."

This reverend gentleman, who held the curacy from 1706 to 1722, was in all probability a member of a family having considerable landed property in the parish, and a large share of local influence during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. He appears to have been somewhat proud of having achieved the dignity of pastor in his native parish, since there is an entry in the Parish Register of 1706, recording in Latin his entrance into Deacon's Orders. To his thoughtful care the present generation is probably indebted for the preservation of the "Paine Book" in its present complete and interesting condition. The first entry reads thus—

Paines and Penalties laid by the Head Jurie for the Hamlet of Weathermelock, at the court holden the 13<sup>th</sup> day of October An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1610, in y<sup>e</sup> eight yeare of y<sup>e</sup> Reigne of King James y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> over England, &c.

"The Jurie do finde for the controversie between Richard Nicholson of Town End, Pl<sup>t</sup> against Edward Clerk of Langthwaite and Edward Wilson of Bennet Head, for and concerning the water that runs down the

the outgang; upon the examination thereof, it appears as followeth (viz.) by the oathes of Edward Dawson of Hardengate, George Dawson of Tongue, and John Clerk of Langthwaite, that Edward Wilson and his predecessors for the most part of threescore years have taken the water into their ground; nor any interruption until forty years sithence, that a controversie did arise between the said Edward Clerk and Christopher Wilson, and that the same was by consent of both parties referred to the Head Jurie of y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup>ship. Whereas old John Dawson of the Hill, old John Wilson of Ulcatrow, and William Burton of Thackthwaite and others that were of y<sup>e</sup> Jurie did order that the said Wilson and Clerk should either take it into their fields their several weeks sithence the same hath continued soe, as by y<sup>e</sup> oathes of John Clerk of Langthwaite, Edward Robinson of Weathermelock, William Nicholson, Edward Redhead and other Juriors of late, that then ordered that the same sh<sup>d</sup> continue as formerly it had done. In consideration whereof they are to keep y<sup>e</sup> same water at the outgang, it being the King's Street. And for Richard Nicholson, it doth not appear unto us that any of his ancestors have had use of water, save that John Nicholson by the consent of Will<sup>m</sup> Clerk did bring it through Clerk's close for a small time, and never sithence used nor had it."

From the foregoing and many subsequent "Paines" of a similar purport, it would appear that nothing was a more frequent source of strife and annoyance among neighbours than the privilege of water supply, and that too in a neighbourhood where water of excellent quality abounded in almost every inclosure; and therefore the motives that impelled the herdsmen of Abraham and Abimelech to quarrel were absent.

Paines laid by y<sup>e</sup> Head Jurie An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1613.

"The Jurie then puts in paine that no improvem<sup>ts</sup> shall be made—Sub pœna xx<sup>s</sup> for every default.

The word improvements here used manifestly applied to encroachments or inclosures made upon the commons or waste land within the Manor, which formed a part of the Barony of Greystoke; and of which the Jurie were the jealous, and legitimate guardians. The large amount of penalty imposed marked their sense of the enormity of the offence.

Paines



Paines laid by the Head Jurie An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1615.

“That none of Dockeray nor of the inhabitants within Matterdale shall grave any peats on the common fell; but in such places as shall be allowed them, and sett forth to them by some of my Lady’s\* officers which are or shall be appointed for that purpose upon paine of every man’s default vis viii<sup>d</sup> toties quoties.”

From the above it is clear that nearly three centuries ago the Jury of Watermillock lordship exercised jurisdiction over the fell referred to, which now forms a part of Watermillock stinted pasture. About sixty years ago, when the inclosure of the commons was in contemplation, the people of Matterdale asserted their right to this part of the waste lands, but after much money had been expended in fruitless litigation their claim was rejected. Had the existence of the foregoing resolution and others yet more stringent that will shortly be noticed been generally known, the controversy might have been decided without the worry and expenditure that always attends litigation in such cases.

Item,

“That every one that graves peats upon the said Common-fell or in any other place of our Common, soe bedd their peat potts and set the water out of them, to the end that men’s goods and cattel take no hurt thereby, upon paine of every man’s default vis viii<sup>d</sup> toties quoties.”

Item,

“That no young men within this Lords<sup>pp</sup> shall have more cattel than two upon the Common Pasture in summer, and Ten sheep shall be accounted a cattel under the paine of vis viii<sup>d</sup>.”

Item,

“That none shall ride through Oswald Clerk’s, through Wilson’s Inge, and up Penrudinge, iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> tot. quot.”

Here probably was a path open to foot passengers only, and limited to certain seasons of the year, as will be seen in several instances in the sequel.

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\* The Lady Ann Dacre, whose marriage with a son of the Duke of Norfolk, first brought the Greystoke barony into the Howard family.

Paines laid by the Head Jurie An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1616.

“That the way in controversie which lyeth in at a place called Stonegapps, which way the Tennents of Sparket claimeth to goe and carry Breckons, and which way is denied to them by Thomas Dawson of Landends the matter is referred to be tried by the Head Jurie of Stainton,\* whose names are under-written as may be indifferent and fitting to trye the same

Nomina Juratorum.

viz	Edward Lancaster	}	{	Tho: Bourbank
	Lancelot Storke			John Abbat
	John Watson			Will <sup>m</sup> Miller
	John Hodgson			Lance <sup>t</sup> Thompson
	Will <sup>m</sup> Dawson			Henry Heskett
	Thomas Soulby			John Todd.
	John Wilson			

which sd Jury sworn and charged having mett for that purpose, and duly examined the matter as witness came on both sides, do finde that the way lying in at Stonegapps is no highway for the Tennents of Sparket nor any other, but that their right way with their Breckens is through Bennet Head and down the Tongue Rigg.”

The right of way here claimed by the Sparket people would materially have shortened their journey in each case, and of such importance was it deemed that we shall find the matter again coming to the front, as an amicable arrangement between the contending parties appears to have been effected in 1661.

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1619.

“That Cuthbert Rakestraw shall make such fence for y<sup>e</sup> water at his Land Ends that it be not troublesome to the Highway nor to John Smith. Sub pœna iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

Item. “That every one of Dockeray and Matterdale that grave any peats on Common Fell shall bed their peat potts sufficiently, Sub pœna iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

The carelessness of Matterdale folks seems to have rendered necessary a repetition of the injunction issued four years previously.

Item. “That John Smith shall take the water in such course from

\* Stainton conjointly with Newbiggin is a township in the parish of Dacre, which abuts upon Watermillock on the North-east.

y<sup>e</sup> Highway that there be no complaint made against him. iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

Item. “That none pull down the waterwares that are made in the Outgang at Bennet Head to keep the water out of y<sup>e</sup> King’s street Sub pœna iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

Item. “That none of Westmorland come into any place within my Lord’s liberties to get Breckens or any other fuel. Sub pœna iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

Item. “That none make any way or come by John Willan’s ground above Fell betwixt the Syke and Willan’s on the several times of the year. Sub pœnâ xiiij<sup>d</sup> tot. quot.”

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1621.

“That none shall drive any loose cattel in at John Dawson’s yeate at Hill, and forthe at Syke. Sub pœnâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> tot. quot.”

Item. “That Thomas Redhead shall keep the Highway, and not goe through Will<sup>m</sup> Wilson’s Highfield. Sub pœnâ xiiij<sup>d</sup> tot. quot.”

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1623.

“That none within y<sup>e</sup> Lords<sup>sh</sup> of Weathermelock shall cutt, root or burn any whinns. Sub pœnâ vi<sup>s</sup> viiiij<sup>d</sup>.”

Item. “That none shall goe in att y<sup>e</sup> Moor End and forthe att Windyhow. Sub pœnâ xiiij<sup>d</sup>.”

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1624.

“That none shall goe through Thomas Hudson’s field at any place. Sub pœnâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> tot. quot.”

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1627.

“That none shall make a common highway through John Pattison’s Brecken Close between Cove and Langthwaite sub pœnâ for every default iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

Item. “That Thomas Redhead nor any of his servants shall make any common way nor come over Thomas Hudson’s ground or hedges at Morelands, Bower close, or Moss Close, sub pœnâ vi<sup>d</sup> tot. quot.”

Item. “That Thomas Redhead nor none of his servants shall stopp or hinder the water course in Thomas Hudson’s Gowdyke\* betwixt Thomas Hudson’s Bower Close, and Thomas Redhead’s Bower close Sub pœnâ vi<sup>d</sup>.”

Item It is ordered by the Jury that every Tennent of this parish shall sitt in the Church in their own seats that hath formerly been set forth to their Ancestors. And if any have a desire to sitt in the Lady Porch, besides such as have their ancient Rooms therein, they

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\* Gowdyke : there is some doubt as to the precise meaning of this word, which has been obsolete for more than a century. It is commonly understood to mean the boundary hedge adjoining the common, a signification hardly applicable in the case before us.



shall sitt there paying yearly for the same to the use of the Church ij<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup> Annum."

"It is ordered that the Churchwardens of this Parish shall not be discharged of their office in any year before the Church Stock be fully answered at the sight and judgment of the Head Jury for the time being."

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1628.

"That none shall go through the Highfield nor over the out hedge of John Smith of Sparkhead between Lady Day and Michaelmas Day sub poenâ vi tot. quot."

It<sup>m</sup> "That John Smith, Thomas Dawson of Cove, and Francis Rumney of Melfel, are to bring the water in the right course from the Hart hole to the Old Slime pitts, and we find that they are to carry it to Thomas Dawson's dike, and then Thomas Dawson is to carry it down the old course. Sub poenâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1629.

"That for the Water Rail and fleak\* at Greening, we find that Edward Wilkinson shall find the Rail-tree, and Thomas Atkinson of Matterdale and John Hellin of Birk close shall either hang a fleak to meet at midwater before mid-April. Sub poenâ every one xii<sup>d</sup>."

"That John Dobson cast his dyke from the Brigstone to Henry Forrest's dyke that the water may have free passage. Sub poenâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

"That Henry Forrest and Thomas Forrest his son shall alsoe cast their dyke and make their dyke sufficient from the dry hill at Sandbeds head quite through the moss. Sub poenâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

"That Thomas Forrest shall not take the water in at Brecken Close; but he shall bring it forth again in his own ground and not to be hurtful to John Dobson's ground. Sub poenâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

"That none shall grave above five cart load of turves for burning or stadeling† above the fell. Sub poenâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

"That none shall grave any turves for stadeling or burning beneath the fell, according to the ancient custom. Sub poenâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

"We find for a good amongst ourselves that all the inhabitants within the Hamlet of Weathermelock shall amend all the Church ways and all other ways yearly and every year upon the first work day in Christmas, if the day be seasonable, at y<sup>e</sup> sight of y<sup>e</sup> Constables and Churchwardens for the time being, upon paine of sixpence of every one that maketh default. And alsoe all as aforesaid shall meet and

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\* A barred waterheck.

† Foundation for a corn or hay mow, to prevent damp rising.

mend the peat way always upon Whitson Wedensday, and every one to meet where his way lyeth, and every one to send a sufficient man to the sight of the constable for the time being, upon paine of sixpence of every one that maketh default. And that the Constable be there upon paine of six pence to see who makes default."

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1630.

"Whereas there is a complaint made by Henry Watson, Tennent of a Tennement at Benet Head, of Edward Wilson occupier of part of the s<sup>d</sup> Tennement, for felling of wood extraordinarily, and we find some default; And we order that hereafter the said Edward Wilson shall fell no wood of the s<sup>d</sup> Tennement, but for his needful use at the sight of the Tennent, and the Tennent will not allow him, then at y<sup>e</sup> sight of two honest neighbours, upon paine for every default vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>."

Item—"The said Henry Watson doth complain of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Edward Wilson for letting the houses fall into decay, and we find y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Edward Wilson hath made default—And we doe order that the s<sup>d</sup> Edward Wilson shall either keep the s<sup>d</sup> Houses tennentable, or else he shall turne them into the Tennent's hand. Sub poenâ x<sup>s</sup>."

Note here that the word *Tennent* is applied to designate the Lord's tenant, or as we would now call him the proprietor of the customary Estate. The timber on such property—except where it has been specially redeemed—still belongs to the Lord of the Manor, and the *Tennent* can only appropriate it to the needful repairs of his Toft.

Item. "We find that none shall grave any Turves in noe place in y<sup>e</sup> Church way, within two yards of either side upon paine of xii<sup>d</sup> for every default."

Item

"That none of the house of Gowberry shall come over y<sup>e</sup> style at Edward Walker's Mawend. Sub poenâ vi<sup>d</sup> for every default."

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1631."

Item "We find that James Shepherd is to have and repair the Hedges on both sides the Land at Clarkyeat, and likewise one piece of y<sup>e</sup> pasture hedge and keep them in sufficient repair, Sub poenâ vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>, or else to return them to John Dawson and he to do y<sup>e</sup> like upon the like paine."

Item "We finde that the Milner of Sparket Miln shall make, and keep his dust hoops sufficient as they ought to be. Sub poenâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Item. "We find that none shall tedder any cattell to be hurtful to their neighbour's hedges or ground. Sub poenâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Item

Item "We finde that all men hereafter shall ring their swines within three days next after they have warning given them by their neighbours. Sub pœnâ vi<sup>d</sup>."

Item "We do finde that no Alehouse keeper shall suffer any children or servants except their own to abide in their house above Eleven o'clock at night. Sub pœnâ every default xii<sup>d</sup>."

A very sensible regulation, which implies that Local Option is after all no modern discovery, as many of its advocates would have us believe.

A.D. 1633.

Imprimis. "That none within this Barrony neither Freeholder nor Tennent, nor any other, hereafter shall sell or give any peates to Fforeigners. Sub pœnâ xxs."

Item. "That none within this Barrony shall keep any swine unringed, sub pœnâ for every swine so unringed iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Item "That none within this Barrony shall keep their swine unbowed between Lady-day and Michaelmas, sub pœnâ for every swine so unbowed iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Pigs, publicans, and millers form a curious medley of subjects over which the Head Jury were called upon to exercise control.

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1640.

Imprimis. "That Edward Nicholson of Bennet Head shall always have liberty for all his carriages at his Barn End next John Denkin's, and alsoe have Liberty to plough his Head land at any time before the last day of May, so that John Denkin have no loss in his ground in the mean time. And that the s<sup>d</sup> Edward Nicholson shall sufficiently maintain the hedges or yeates on both sides of the barn between Lady-day and Martinmas day Sub poena iiis iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Item "That John Denkin shall always have liberty to carry his Hay or other carriages to the Highway from beyond the Back High, giveing Edward Nicholson notice to mow one swaith in his ground, or else to give John Denkin leave to cut one swaith himself. Sub pœnâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Item. "That Oswald Dawson of Thackthwaite shall plowe no further at the Land end called the Butts head adjoining to Nicholson's Tennement then the Jury have sett Meer stones. Sub pœnâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

It<sup>m</sup> "That neither the Tennent nor the Occupier of the Tennement which Sparket Milne doth stand upon shall eat up y<sup>e</sup> grass about y<sup>e</sup>  
s<sup>d</sup>



sd Milne, w<sup>ch</sup> the Tennents have proved to belong to them to dress their corn, and pasture their horses upon, neither plowe the Land further than the meer stones. Sub pœnâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That William Dawson shall take the water into the Tongue Rigg forth of John Clerk’s field that it may not be hurtful to John Clerk nor to the Highway as formerly it hath been. Sub pœna vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> That John Clerk the Elder shall keep the water in his Gowdyke from Newfield head to the Town Yeate that it be not noisome to the Highway. Sub pœna vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That John Troutbeck and John Clerk, younger, shall help William Dawson to rake the runner from Spout stone to his own Gowdyke and that William Dawson shall keep the watercourse open as far as his — goeth, so as it may not be hurtful to y<sup>e</sup> Highway. Sub pœna vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That William Dawson shall suffer Thomas Dawson to cast a Gowdyke halfe a yard broad as the Jury has ordered. Sub pœna iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That William Dawson shall have the Ash trees at y<sup>e</sup> back of Thomas Dawson’s dyke, and that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Th<sup>o</sup> Dawson shall not trouble y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> for the same. Sub pœna—

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1652. “That John Greenhow shall make a yeate or Fleake and Barbary Allinson shall wall the Heads, and that the s<sup>d</sup> John Greenhow shall use the same without the disturbance of the s<sup>d</sup> Barbary. Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That none shall goe through Wilson’s field at Clerk close head and Caugarthbank head. Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

Here it may not be out of place to remark that during the troublous times of the Great Rebellion, and the subsequent usurpation of Cromwell, the functions of the Head Jury and their Court appear to have fallen into abeyance; or they were possibly abrogated altogether during the Protectorate, as no record occurs again until the year following Cromwell’s death.

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1659.

“We find that John Harryson of Dockeray in Matterdale hath taken and stopped a watercourse to the prejudice of Christopher Wilson of the same, therefore we enjoyne y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Harryson that he let it have the usual course it used to go in. Sub poena vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

An<sup>o</sup>

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1661.

## Jurors

Christopher Troutbeck	{	Jo : Clerk
Th <sup>o</sup> Dawson		Rich. Dockeray
Ed : Martin		Ed : Clerk
Jo : Clerk		Jo : Dawson
Ja <sup>s</sup> Dobson		Tho. Dawson
Geo Robinson		Will <sup>m</sup> Wilson

“That none go over John Forrest ground called Smiddy Hill between Lady Day and Michaelmass. Sub poena vi<sup>d</sup> tot. quot.”

“That Widdow Skilbeck shall cast her Gowdike and make it sufficient between the hard hill in the Brecken Close and the far side of Bringlings as the cast hath gone before, and all before y<sup>e</sup> 25th day of March. Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It is agreed between John Dawson of Landends and John Willan of Sparket, thes<sup>d</sup> John Dawson is to find thes<sup>d</sup> John Willan a sufficient yeat besides his house at Landends, and in consideration of y<sup>e</sup> same, the s<sup>d</sup> John Willan is content to forsake his way that cometh through John Dawson's grassing dyke. And the Gate at Landends aforesaid is to be sufficient for cart and carriage for John Willan's Breckens onely and for nothing else.”

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1662. Ap<sup>l</sup> 19.

Rich. Wilson	{	Jurors	{	John Dawson
Ja : Dobson				Ja : Redhead
Ed : Clerk				Ed. Castlehow
Jo : Dawson				Tho : Willan
Will <sup>m</sup> Dawson				Jo : Burton
Jo : Denkin				Jo : Willan
Jo : Dawson				Jo : Wilson
Tho. Greenhow				

Imp<sup>s</sup>

“We do put in paine that John Dawson of Land Ends shall cast a Guttur at the Redmire foot, and make it sufficient to take the water from Cuthbert Denkin before next Michaelmas, to the sight of two honest men. Sub poena vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

Item. “That Edward Robinson of Weathermealock shall cast his Gutter through his Broad Ing sufficient to take the water from George Nicholson, And also he cast his Gowdike from George Nicholson's Landend below the beck to carry water into the afores<sup>d</sup> Broad Ing betwixt and Michaelmass next. Sub poena vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

Oct 2<sup>d</sup> 1662. “We finde John Wilson of Ulcatrow for three Fforeign Cattel xx<sup>d</sup>.” It<sup>m</sup>

It<sup>m</sup>. “We finde Robert Wray of Dacre for two Fforeign Stagges\* xx<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “We finde William Idle of Terrel for one Fforeign Stagge x<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “We put in paine Oswald Pattinson shall not hound his neighbours’ goods, but make his hedge sufficient. Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That none of the Tennents of this Hamlet shall take in any to be farmers forth of our own Hamlet, to be chargeable to the same, Sub poena vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That accordinge to an ancient paine they that grave peats on a fell called Common Fell shall have their rooms sett forth by y<sup>e</sup> bailiff of Weathermelock. Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That Thomas Rumney shall do that neighbourly turne of Assessor like as the rest of his neighbours doth.”

As no penalty accompanies this injunction, it was probably considered that the intimation of the Jury’s pleasure in the matter would ensure obedience on the part of the recusant.

It<sup>m</sup> “We find Oswald Rumney next heir to his brother Francis Rumney to a Tennement of x<sup>s</sup> Rent, according to the custom of the mannor by descent.”

The Christian names of Oswald, Cuthbert, and Anthony among gentlemen ; and of Agnes, Dorathie, and Barbarie among ladies, seem to have been extremely common in the district. Is the fact capable of probable explanation ?

It<sup>m</sup> “That Lancelot Dawson shall cast his Gutter from John Troutbeck’s Gowdike at his Gutter forthe of Brodeing to his kill sufficiently Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “We finde that John Troutbeck shall cast his Gowdyke between himself and Lancelot Dawson Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That John Troutbeck shall not take the water forth of the runner in the Brodeing to the hurt of Lancelot Dawson but to bring it to the right runner. Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That Lancelot Dawson, John Thompson, Widd. Tomson, Edward Castlehow, William Castlehow, and Will<sup>m</sup> Mounsey and Widd. Mounsey on either side do every one of them cutt the wood and earth and dresse the becke, so far as their ground goeth according as the Jury hath sett forth. In paine of every one vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

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\* “Stagge” signifies a young unbroken colt or filly. The word continues in common use in this district.



"And if any controversie happen between the sd parties that they repair to the Head Jury of Weathermelock and the Head Jury of Matterdale."

In explanation of the foregoing, it may be stated that the *becke* referred to constitutes the boundary between the parishes of Watermillock and Matterdale for some considerable distance. The presentiments of our Jury regarding controversies have been too accurately fulfilled, for, notwithstanding that many and expensive schemes of improvement have been attempted, the beck remains to this day in a condition the reverse of satisfactory.

Ano Domi 1663.

Imps "That Richard Grisedale of Dowthwait pull down his improvement\* betwixt and Michaelmas next. Sub pœnâ xs."

Itm "That John Grisedale of Dowthwait do the like. Sub pœnâ xs."

Itm "We find Richard Wilson shall cutt his wood and cast his Gowdike to the sight of two neighbours. Sub pœnâ iij s iiijd."

Itm "That Thomas Redhead shall remove his sheepmark w<sup>ch</sup> we find to belong to John Wilkinson of Bank House, betwixt and Midsummer. Sub pœnâ vi s viiiid."

Ano Domi 1665.

Willm Castlehow  
Rich: Dockeray  
Ed: Clerk  
Ja: Redhead  
La: Dawson  
Tho Dawson  
Jo: Thompson

Jurati

Willm Smith  
Willm Dawson  
Tho Greenhow  
Jo: Dawson  
Wm Watson  
Jo: Denkin  
Ja: Wilson  
Jo: Willan

Imps Which Jury sworn and charged do say being upon their oathes, And have presented and put in paine as followeth:

"Whereas there hath been a controversie betwixt John Willan of Sparkett on y<sup>e</sup> one party, and John Dawson of Landends on the other party, about a way and a watercourse, w<sup>ch</sup> sd controversie by y<sup>e</sup> consent of both the said parties was referred to the sd Jury, who sett down and order that John Willan shall have a way to carry his Breckens and nothing else According to an order which is under both their hands and seales bearing date the Sixt day of Ffebruary Ano Domi 1658, doing the conditions of the same. Sub pœna vi s viiiid."

Item. "Likewise we finde the water to be due to John Dawson, and

\* Enclosures or encroachments on the Common land.

all the water that falls upon ————— he shall have the benefit of it. And that the said John Willan shall deliver in y<sup>e</sup> copy of y<sup>e</sup> verdict of a Jury w<sup>ch</sup> he hath to John Dawson for the water w<sup>ch</sup> goeth in at John Dawson's Ffell-yeate upon paine of xx<sup>s</sup> every presentmt, And never to trouble the said John Dawson for it again, notwithstanding all former verdicts.

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1669. "We put in paine than none shall cut, or burne any whins on Sparket or Thackthwaite pastures, or Greenhow Ffell. Sub pœna vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>."

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1671. "That none shall goe up or down John Denkin's Hedge and over at the two Ashes, and soe over Henery Watson's meadow called y<sup>e</sup> Nook betwixt May day and Michaelmas day yearly. Sub pœnâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

It<sup>m</sup> "That none occupying y<sup>e</sup> Estate formerly Oswald Pattison's (now William Knott's) shall withdraw the water or damne up the Gowdyke belonging to John Denkin, Elder, on y<sup>e</sup> Back-high without y<sup>e</sup> Leave of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John Denkin. Sub pœnâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1672. "That none shall go in at Dobfield & so up to Langthwaite. Sub pœnâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> tot. quot."

It<sup>m</sup> "That none shall burne, cutt, or carry away any Hedges about Sparket Milln or Kilne. Sub pœnâ xiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> tot. quot."

It<sup>m</sup> "We put in paine that every man within his own ground shall keep the Water out of the Milne way. Sub pœnâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1676. "That the Constables and Churchwardens and Overseers shall yearly make their Accounts to the Head Jury. Sub pœnâ xv<sup>s</sup>."

It<sup>m</sup> "That John Wilson keep the water in his Gowdyke, untill it come to Todgilhouse. Sub pœnâ iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

It<sup>m</sup> "Know all men by these presents that whereas there hath been some controversie between Agness Mounsey of Matterdale Widdow, and Mabel Castlehow, of Greenrow, Widdow, both in y<sup>e</sup> county of Cumberland for the total appeasing whereof the whole business hath been referred to John Thompson & Lancelot Dawson by y<sup>e</sup> mutual consent of both parties, They being indifferently chosen in the presence of Mr Thomas Parsons to end all differences between y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> parties, And especially that particular difference concerning the water and the Hedge that is betwixt them."

Imp<sup>s</sup> "The said Arbitrators do order that the Hedge and Watercourse being divided between y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> parties, they shall either of them make their Hedge sufficient and dress the Watercourse as it is divided

divided betwixt them: Att or before the 24<sup>th</sup> day of June next. Sub pœnâ vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

Itm “The s<sup>d</sup> arbitrators do order the like to be done concerning y<sup>e</sup> Hedge & Watercourse between William Castlehow & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Agnes Mounsey, That either of them make their Hedge sufficient and dress their Watercourse, according as it is divided between them before y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> day of June next. Sub pœnâ vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

The Jury alsoe put in paine, “That Lancelot Dawson, Widdow Thompson and John Thompson Mabel Castlehow and Will<sup>m</sup> Castlehow, Will<sup>m</sup> Mounsey and Widd: Mounsey shall make & keep their Hedge sufficient and dress their Watercourse sufficiently for the time to come, as it is divided between them. Sub pœna iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1676.

“That John Castlehow shall have a way from his field end to drive his goods over Edward Nicholson’s ground, and out at Breckenrigg yeat to the Common, betwixt St Luke Day and Mid-April. Sub pœna vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

Item “That John Castlehow shall keepe his hedge & watercourse adjoining to Edward Nicholson’s ground in good repair. Sub pœna vi. s viii<sup>d</sup>.”

Itm “That Edward Robinson keepe his hedge and wateraourse adjoining to Edward Nicholson’s ground in good repair. Sub pœna iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

Was Mr. Robinson an offender in a less degree, or was Mr. Nicholson’s animosity less excited against him than against his other neighbour, Mr. Castlehow, that the Jury imposed a fine of double the amount upon the latter?

A Domi 1677. “That none of Dacre or of Soulby shall grave any turves for Bedding or Burning within the Lords<sup>pp</sup> of Weathermelock, Sub pœna vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> tot. quot.”

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1678. “That the inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> Township of Thackthwaite doe each of them cutt and dress their Ground adjoining to Coumbeck & make sufficient room for the water where it hath formerly gone between Thackthwaite and great beck betwixt & y<sup>e</sup> first day of May. Sub pœna iij<sup>s</sup> iii<sup>d</sup> for every default.

Itm “That every Townshipp within the mannor of Watermillock shall keep a Town bull according to the ancient custom. Sub pœna vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> for every default.”

Here the modern place orthography appears for the first time.

At



At this point the Jury appear to have enjoyed a Holiday of Seven Years.

Ano Dom<sup>i</sup> 1685. "That George Brown of Lowthwait shall suffer y<sup>e</sup> water that riseth at his Garth Head to run the right way where it formerly run until it come to John Sisson's Ground. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Itm "That Richard Nicholson make a sufficient Runner for y<sup>e</sup> water called Summer-Sike as his ground lyeth, that it be no damage to Widd: Dawson's Land called Longcroft. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Itm "That Robert Grisdale of Hill shall cast his Gutter by Dubbshead to carry the water down at Roodfoot into the right Runner. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Itm "That none shall lead stones out of Coumb-beck between Thackthwaite kilne and Coumb-head. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Itm "That none grave any fewel in Thackthwait Old Close until further Agreement. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Itm "That none grave any fewel in Breckenbent Moss at Howes head, except they drain it. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Ano Dom<sup>i</sup> 1687. "That Widd: Watson and John Watson her son do keep the water in the right watercourse by their houses, that it be no prejudice to y<sup>e</sup> Highway. Sub poena vijs viiij<sup>d</sup>."

Itm "That none suffer any Tuppes to go loose upon y<sup>e</sup> Common during y<sup>e</sup> month of October. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup> tot. quot."

Ano Dom<sup>i</sup> 1689. "That George Brown shall not take y<sup>e</sup> water ariseing out of his Garth from the ancient Runners except he keep it in his Ground, y<sup>t</sup> it may no way damnify John Sisson's hedge. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup> tot. quot."

Itm "That none pull the floud yet out of Knot Milne dam w<sup>ch</sup> thing is a prejudice to the Lord's milne. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Ano Dom<sup>i</sup> 1690. "We put in paine that Thomas Willan is to keep up his Hedge in sufficient Repair betwixt him and George Robinson at a place called back of Killcroft. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Itm "That William Brown keep up his hedge in sufficient Repair as betwixt him and Thomas Willan at a place called Hineberry-hole and at another place called Draggondale. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Itm "That y<sup>e</sup> sd Wm Brown do the like betwixt him and George Robinson at a place called behind Killcroft. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Ano Dom<sup>i</sup> 1692. Impr<sup>s</sup> "That no inhabitant within the Hamlet of Weathermealock shall entertain any strangers, Travellers or other persons mendicant above y<sup>e</sup> space of twenty-four hours (Sabbath day,

or

or other their necessities made apparent to y<sup>e</sup> Jury excepted). Sub pœna vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.”

The Churchwardens and Overseers, equally with the Jury—as appears by several entries in the ancient parish registers—exercised a most jealous supervision over every body likely as they phrased it “to become troublesome to the parish.”

It<sup>m</sup> “Than none grave any turves or hole any stones in y<sup>e</sup> church way. Sub pœna iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1693. “That none grave any turves or flax\* on the common but to carry them away before Michaelmas. Sub pœna iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That John Hudson of Goose Green and William Dawson of Hill do keep the Water in the right runner at a place called Mellbecks. Sub pœna iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1694. Impr<sup>s</sup> “That John Hodgson repair his pasture hedge and desist his unreasonable hounding. Sub pœna iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> That “John Grisedale of Gowberry Hall doe take y<sup>e</sup> water out of the Highway at Cowclose foot that it do not stand in the Highway. Sub pœna iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That Will<sup>m</sup> Brown of Thackthwaite do keepe the water in y<sup>e</sup> Coumbeck that it be no prejudice to Widd : Dawson. Sub pœna iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That none of Thackthwait do take the water out of George Robinson’s Gowdyke at a place called behind Croft. Sub pœna iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1695. Imps “That Will<sup>m</sup> Brown of Thackwait do put his pasture Hedge in sufficient repair before the 24th day of April, & keep it so for the future. Sub pœna iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1696. “That John Clerk shall make his hedge sufficient betwixt him & Will<sup>m</sup> Nicholson’s at a place called Dobfield, and to make his hedge streight betwixt the Ash and y<sup>e</sup> Seel† by the beck side, and to keep y<sup>e</sup> right runner, & all before the first day of May. Sub pœna iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “That Will<sup>m</sup> Brown keep the way at a place called Killcroft Head betwixt the pasture hedge and the Meer stones we have sett. Sub poena iijs iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

\* Sods.

† “Seel” is a local word, applied indiscriminately to shrubs or trees of the willow family.

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1702. "That Edward Shepherd shall not disturb nor hinder Christopher Wilson to sett his Ladder in the Lane to thatch his House. Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1705. "That none do pull any Ling or grave any Turves for fewel on Melfel or Greenayfel. Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1706. "That when the Fforeman of the Head Jury gives public notice to his fellows to meet, none of them do absent themselves or refuse to appear at the time and place appointed. Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

Oct<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 1706. Memorandum. "That John Brown of Thackthwait has paid Two pounds, Two shillings and sixpence to Thomas Willan w<sup>ch</sup> s<sup>d</sup> sum is y<sup>e</sup> Bull Stock; & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> 2<sup>l</sup> 2s 6d is to be paid yearly to their next neighbour upon y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> day of September, & in whose hands the Stock is in they are to find a Bull free for the whole Town, and that within y<sup>e</sup> Township."

It<sup>m</sup> "We find that Will<sup>m</sup> Slee has purchased a Tennentright Estate of Robert Martin scituate at Thackthwait of the yearly rent of xii<sup>s</sup> finable Rent."

It<sup>m</sup> "We put in paine that the Grass men of Weathermelock do yearly make known to the Head Jury what forreign Cattel they do fold, that the owners thereof may be amerced according to paine. Sub poena vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>."

It<sup>m</sup> "We put in paine that none do pull any Ling for fewel on Melderside or Riddings. Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1707. Imp<sup>s</sup> "It is ordered and put in paine that John Mounsey doe take the water at a place called field head into y<sup>e</sup> Watercourse where it was agreed it should run by William Dawson & old John Mounsey as appears to us upon Oath; And to make y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Watercourse sufficient before the 20<sup>th</sup> day of March next, to take the water from Will<sup>m</sup> Troutbeck, that it do not stand back nor damnifie him, and to keep it so for the future. Sub poena vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> tot. quot."

An<sup>o</sup> Domi 1709, May, y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> The verdict of the Head Jury.

Nomina Juratorum.

Will <sup>m</sup> Troutbeck	Th <sup>o</sup> Dawson	Will <sup>m</sup> Rumney
Jo: Hodgson	Th <sup>o</sup> Willian	Ch <sup>r</sup> Hudson
Will <sup>m</sup> Taylor	Rich: Barker	Th <sup>o</sup> Jontson
Geo Tomson	Th <sup>o</sup> Greenhow	Ed: Shepherd
		Geo. Clark.

As for the controversie betwixt the Tennents of Thackthwaite and y<sup>e</sup> Miller of Sparkhead Mill concerning the repairing of the Mill Dam and the Race, "We find upon Oath upon Notice given by y<sup>e</sup> Miller  
the



the Tennents of Thackthwait are to make y<sup>e</sup> Race sufficient to carry the Water from the Dam to the Trough Head upon condition the Miller give them every time they meet to work it a Pott of ale and a pennyworth of Tobacco as they have had formerly"—“And as for the Dam we likewise find upon Oath that the repairing of the same belongs to the Lord of y<sup>e</sup> mannor.”

It<sup>m</sup> “We find that Will<sup>m</sup> Sutton has purchased a moiety of a Tennement of John Willan scituate at Birkclose of the yearly Rent of vi<sup>s</sup> finable.”

It<sup>m</sup> “We find George Lancaster next Heir to his father Thomas Lancaster to a moiety of a Tennement scituate at Ulcatrow of the yearly Rent of v<sup>s</sup> finable, according to the custom of the mannor by Descent.”

Item. “We find John Greenhow next heir to his father X<sup>t</sup>opher Greenhow to a Tennement scituate at Sparket of x<sup>s</sup> finable Rent according to the custom of the mannor by Descent.”

Oct 12<sup>th</sup> 1709. “We find John Willan next heir to his father Thomas Willan to a Tennement of xii<sup>s</sup> finable Rent according to the custom of the mannor by Descent.”

“We put in paine that Will<sup>m</sup> Troutbeck of Wray doe dress his Watercourse running down his ground at Hill three quarters of a yard deep and five Quarters wide, and soe keep it all along betwixt Lady Day & Michaelmas yearly, and if it chance to sand up during the said time, to dress it within fourteen days. Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.”

It<sup>m</sup> “We find Hodgeson of Dacre for 2 forreign Horses xx<sup>d</sup>.”

“We find John Turner of Soulby for 2 forreign Horses xx<sup>d</sup>.”

“We find James Wrey for one forreign Horse x<sup>d</sup>.”

An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1710 (May 8<sup>th</sup>).

#### Nomina Juratorum.

John Heylin	Tho Dawson
Th <sup>o</sup> Brownrig	James Tomson
Ant <sup>y</sup> Tomson	Will <sup>m</sup> Greenhow
W <sup>m</sup> Castlehow	John Watson
Will <sup>m</sup> Slee	Ja <sup>s</sup> Hudson
Joseph Wrey	John Skilbeck
Will <sup>m</sup> Dawson	

“We put in paine that as for y<sup>e</sup> water running down the spout at John Heylin’s door at Birckclose, John Heylin is to have the benefit of it week for week with Thomas Dawson betwixt Michaelmas and May-day, John Heylin beginning his first week on Michaelmas day, y<sup>e</sup> said John keeping it from damnifying y<sup>e</sup> Highway during his several weeks;

weeks; and as for the water riseing below ye s<sup>d</sup> spout in the Lane head, Thomas Dawson is to keep it in the ancient course from dam-nifying the Highway at all times of the year. And the spout water Thomas Dawson is to keep it out of ye Highway during his several weeks in the winter time as alsoe at all times betwixt Mayday and Michaelmas yearly. Sub poena iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>."

It would appear as well in the above as in several preceding instances, that to be complainant or defendant in these "controversies" did not disqualify the individual from being a joint adjudicator with his fellow Jurors in a matter that concerned him personally. There can be little doubt that the John Heylin and Thomas Dawson mentioned in the list of Jurors above given were the parties whose disputes the Jury had met to decide.

The above case being the last decided during the life of Queen Anne, brings my labour in transcribing to a conclusion. A few not uninteresting "paines" remain; but since the death of the second George, the services of the Jury have seldom been in requisition. They still meet annually at Greystoke in October; but their duties seem now to limited in a be great measure to deciding claims to the heirship of the several Tennements "according to the custom of the mannor by Descent," and assessing the amount of the Fines consequent on each change of Tenancy.

I cannot refrain from adding an interesting and curious item—viz., the Statement of Accounts of the Parish Overseers, John Brown and Richard Winder, bearing date May 3<sup>d</sup> An<sup>o</sup> Dom<sup>i</sup> 1713.

	£	s	d
Rec <sup>d</sup> by Asst <sup>t</sup>	3	3	3
Of ye Old Overseers	0	9	1
	<hr/>		
In all	3	12	4
Disb <sup>d</sup>			
To Ed. Tom: wife	00	04	1 <sup>d</sup>
Bewsher lasses	00	02	6

Mary

Mary Redhead	00 - 02 - 6
Margart Redhead	00 - 03 - 6
Jas Ousby	00 - 01 - 0
Mabel Hodgeson	00 - 01 - 0
Wid: Grisedale	00 - 02 - 0
Ffra: Wilson's clogs	00 - 01 - 0
Jas Redhead	00 - 01 - 0
Ed: Tomson	00 - 04 - 0
Keeping his wife	00 - 00 - 11
For a warrant	00 - 02 - 4
For fetching his wife	00 - 14 - 8
To Ed: Walker	00 - 11 - 0
To Ed: Tomson	00 - 11 - 0
	<hr/>
	03 - 02 - 6

s d

Remaining in Jo: Brown & Nich: Winder Hands 09 10; 6<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup> of w<sup>ch</sup> to be payd to Jo: Hudson for waiting the assizes, and 3<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> allowed to y<sup>e</sup> curet for writing.

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ART. III.—*Carlisle during the Siege of 1644-5.* By W. NANSON, B.A.

*Read at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27th, 1883.*

SOME interesting documents relating to the siege of Carlisle by General Leslie in 1644-5 have recently been found amongst old papers belonging to the Corporation of Carlisle. It is well known that during the siege the citizens contributed considerable sums towards the maintenance of the garrison, and that when money became scarce, they gave their plate to be coined. Tullie in his "Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle" relates that about Christmas, 1644, the corn in the city was taken from the citizens and carried to a magazine, and then he mentions incidentally that "a good while after, an order was published to every citizen to bring in their plate to be coined, which they did chearfully."

The siege began in October, 1644, and by the care of the Royalist gentry of Cumberland the city had been well provisioned during the preceding summer. The list of those who contributed money for this purpose, and the amounts they subscribed, will be found in a note at page 39 of Tullie's "Narrative," published by Jefferson in 1840. The total amount subscribed by the clergy and gentry of the county, including ten pounds contributed by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, was £463 10s. In this list we look in vain for the names of any of the citizens of Carlisle. Perhaps those who would otherwise have been willing to give, foresaw that the time was at hand when, whether of their own free will or not, they would be called upon to make heavy sacrifices for the royal cause. Many of the leading citizens moreover were on the side of the Parliament. Tullie mentions Craister, Studholme, Cholm-  
ley,

ley, and Langhorne, as Roundheads in 1643, and when we find that a Langhorne was Mayor in 1641, and that during the Commonwealth Thomas Craister was Mayor for the years 1650 and 1651, Cuthbert Studholme in 1652, and Thomas Cholmley in 1654, we must conclude that there was a powerful party in the city whose sympathies were with the Parliament. But there was good reason why the Corporation should *offer* help. In 1640 and 1641 they had lent considerable sums to the governor of the Castle and by 1645 it would seem from an entry in the audit book there was no money in the common chest. Nevertheless, in September, 1644, just before the siege began, a warrant from the president and council of war directed to the Mayor and aldermen, ordered the raising of three hundred pounds upon the inhabitants of the city. The common council met on the 19th September, but not to comply with the order. They did as little as they could: they decided to pay a hundred and fifty pounds, only half of what was demanded, and this was to be raised by way of free loan from the most able inhabitants for the present subsistence of the garrison, upon engagement from the gentry of the country for repayment thereof within one month.

In pursuance of this arrangement the leading Royalists of the county on the 21st September gave a bond to the Mayor and aldermen by which they bound themselves to repay the hundred and fifty pounds on the 15th October at the Mayor's house in Carlisle. This bond is still in the possession of the Corporation, from which we may infer that the money was never paid; indeed, before the day for payment came, Leslie had returned from Newcastle, and the siege of Carlisle had begun. The bond is expressed to be given to Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Richard Graham, Sir William Dalston, Sir Henry Fletcher, Sir Thomas Dacre, Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, William Carleton of Carleton, Richard Kirkbride of Ellerton, Thomas Warwick,

wick, and George Denton of Cardew; but it is only signed by Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Richard Graham, Sir William Dalston, Sir Henry Fletcher, Sir Thomas Dacre, and William Carleton. The seal of Sir Philip Musgrave bears his crest, and that of Sir Henry Fletcher his arms, the others are plain, and made with red wax similar to our modern sealing wax, which, I am told, is seldom found on documents as early as 1644. The Mayor was William Atkinson. His name has hitherto been wanting in the list of Mayors, and I know of no other document except this bond in which it is recorded. He may have been the William Atkinson, who, by the Charter of Charles I., was appointed one of the coroners for the city. The aldermen were Edward Aglionby, John Aglionby, Ambrose Nicholson, John Cape, John Langhorne, Thomas Stanwix, George Barwick, and Richard Wilson—only eight out of the eleven. Edward Aglionby and Ambrose Nicholson are found amongst the aldermen named in the governing charter, and John Langhorne was probably the Langhorne who was Mayor in 1641. The attestation states that the bond was delivered to Sir Henry Stradling, who was the governor of the Castle.

The next document which I have to exhibit is a similar bond dated the 3rd April, 1645, given to secure the repayment of £400 borrowed by Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir William Dalston, Sir Henry Fletcher, Sir Thomas Dacre, and Colonel Richard Kirkbride, for the maintenance of the garrison. It is given to Thomas Stanwix, Ambrose Nicholson, and George Barwicke, aldermen, and Simon Bratwhaite, John Glaister, and John Thomlinson, capital citizens. The aldermen are three of those mentioned in the previous bond, and Simon Bratwhaite, or Braithwaite, is found amongst the twenty-four capital citizens nominated in the governing charter. By the condition of the bond the money was to be repaid on the 25th June next ensuing, and a memorandum endorsed upon it states

“ That



“That the summe of foure hundred pounds within mentioned is borrowed for the present subsistance and mainteynance of the Guarrison of Carlile, which the country is bound to mainteyne; and it is the true intent and meaning hereof that the said summe shall be repaid soe soon as conveniently can be out of the sessments to be levyed and raised upon the Inhabitants of the Countrey.”

This might mean that it was to be repaid by the King out of the public revenue, but that must have seemed a very remote possibility, and as we find the bond endorsed “Country Gentlemen’s bond in 8ooli,” it is more likely that the expression “inhabitants of the countrey,” means the people of the county as opposed to the citizens. It looks as if the aldermen and capital citizens and probably the people of Carlisle generally regarded the siege as the affair of the country gentlemen, who, headed by Sir Philip Musgrave, had garrisoned the Castle, and thought that the Royalists in the county ought to find the money, instead of getting it out of the citizens. Curiously enough, the 25th June, when the money was to be repaid, proved to be the very day upon which the articles of surrender were agreed upon.

The date of the next document, which is one of even greater interest than those I have mentioned, is the 13th May in the same year, 1645. The resources of the besieged were well nigh exhausted, more money was wanted, and there was none to be got. It was then that the expedient was adopted of coining silver money in the city, and, as mentioned by Tullie, the citizens were ordered to bring in their plate. In the document now brought to light we have a list of the plate brought in, with the weight; also, under the date of 24th May, “a note of plate delivered forth to be melted,” and some calculations as to the value of the silver.

The list of plate is chiefly interesting as giving us particulars of the old Corporation plate, which it was known from an entry in the audit book had all disappeared before 1648, though I am not aware that until the discovery

covery of this document, it was ever certain what became of it. It consisted of "two flaggons, two gilt bowles, one gilt salt, two beare bowles," seven pieces in all, weighing altogether 233 ounces. The list agrees with an earlier list in 1627, except that in the meantime the Corporation must have become possessed of another bowl, there being only six pieces in the earlier list. In the weights there would appear to be some inaccuracy, for the total weight in 1627 is given as 236 ounces, which makes the six pieces weigh three ounces more than the seven pieces which were melted. The "2 flaggons," in the list before us, correspond to "1 large pott for wine or beare," and "1 large pott like unto the former," specified in the earlier list. The "2 gilt bowles" were described in the earlier list as "1 standing bowle gilt with a cover," and "1 gilt bowle with a cover frõ Mr. Grame," the "gilt salt" as "1 double salt gilt," and then in the earlier list there is "1 flat bowle with a cover" mentioned, which must have been one of the "2 beare bowles." Some of the articles besides the Corporation plate are interesting. The list begins with the name of William Atkinson, Alderman, the same doubtless who was Mayor in 1644, and he gave "one Winde Mill Boule, a trencher salt, and three spoons." I am indebted to our Editor for the following description of a windmill cup, from the catalogue of an exhibition at Ironmonger's Hall in 1861:—

"A wager cup of silver 9 inches high: the bell-shaped bowl, which holds about half-a-pint, stands in an inverted position: the stem, chased with masks and scrolls, supports a windmill of which the sails are set in motion by a person blowing through a tube attached to the ladder of the mill: the wager depending upon the person blowing being able to fill and drink off before the sails are at rest."

Mr. Cripps says that these wager cups are mostly German of the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century, and are usually found to be of Nürnberg make.

The names of several well known persons occur in the  
list

list of plate. Colonel Kirkbride gave 1 bowl and 4 spoons; Mr. Edward Orpheur 1 bowl 4 spoons; Widow Orpheur 4 spoons; Sir Thomas Glenham 2 candlesticks; Mr. George Barwick 1 bowl 6 spoons; Sir Henry Fletcher 1 tankard, 1 salt, 1 tumbler, 2 wine bowls, 6 spoons; Mr. Frederick Tostal, rector of Caldbeck, and one of the Canons of the Cathedral, 1½ dozen of plates; Mrs. Tullie, probably the mother of the author of the "Narrative," 5 spoons; Sir William Dalston 1 great salt, 1 lesser salt, 1 bowl, 8 spoons; Sir Thomas Dacre 2 bowls.

The coining seems to have been undertaken by the Corporation. The total amount of plate received was 1162 ounces, valued at 5s. an ounce, at £280 11s. 10½d. In the process of melting and working 86 ounces were lost, leaving 1076 ounces to be stamped into money, and it produced, at 6s, an ounce, £323 os. 3d.

The well-known siege pieces are engraved by Ruding, but as they are exceeding scarce, few can have seen either a Carlisle shilling, or three shilling piece. There are specimens at the British Museum, and the authorities there have kindly allowed Mr. Ready to make electrotype fac similes for this Society. You can therefore see what the shilling and three shilling pieces were like. They are sometimes described as being octagonal in shape, the fact is they are made without a collar, the thin plate of metal being first clipped into a moderately round shape, and then stamped, consequently they vary considerably. I am not aware of any of these siege pieces having been found at Carlisle, but if one is ever dug up the finder will be a lucky person, for the last one which was sold fetched about £10.

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## NOTE ON THE CARLISLE SIEGE PIECES.

BY THE EDITOR.

The Carlisle Siege Pieces, which were coined out of the plate, of which Mr. Nanson has given the inventory, are now extremely rare; at the sale of General York's cabinet in 1879 a Carlisle three-shilling piece brought £8 10s., a one-shilling piece £8 12s. 6d., and another one-shilling piece £4 12s.

The British Museum possesses five specimens, of four different types, namely, two of the three-shilling pieces, and two of the one-shilling pieces. By the kindness of the authorities of the British Museum these have been reproduced in fac-simile by the electrotype process, and engraved for these Transactions.

No 1.—THREE SHILLING PIECE. *Obverse*; within a border of pellets contained between circular lines, the letters C.R, under a closed crown and over the figures IIIS. The figures III are



between two pellets, and the S is placed superior. The letters C.R. have a pellet between them, and are themselves between what Ruding calls two anemone flowers, taken to be the mint marks. But these supposed anemone flowers are intended for roses, as on the earlier Carlisle seals.

*Reverse*; within the same border, OB<sup>S</sup>CARL (Obsidium Carleoli) above the date 1645, which is between two pellets, and over an anemone flower, i.e. a rose. The O has a pellet in its centre, and the S is placed superior; a small dot below it; a mark of contraction is over the L.

There is no pretence for calling this coin an octagon; it is circular.

No. 2.

No. 2.—THREE SHILLING PIECE. *Obverse*; same as No. 1,



except that there are two pellets placed vertically between the C.R instead of one.

*Reverse*, same as No. 1, except that the OBS CARL is in two lines; a pellet precedes the OBS, and the S is not placed superior, and has a mark of contraction over it. Three pellets precede the CARL. An anemone flower or rose is above, and another below the inscription.

This coin is somewhat octagonal shaped, owing to bad clipping.

No. 3.—ONE SHILLING PIECE. *Obverse*; same as that of



No. 2, except that for the anemone flowers or roses, three pellets in a triangle are in each case substituted, and XII for III.

*Reverse*; same as that of No. 1, except that the L is omitted for want of space on the coin. This reverse is struck from the same die as No. 1.

No. 4.—ONE SHILLING PIECE. *Obverse*; same as No. 3, from the same die.

*Reverse*;



*Reverse* ; as No. 2, struck from same die.

It would seem therefore that to produce these four coins five dies were used ; two for the *reverses*, one having the legend in two lines and the other in three, and these were used indifferently for three shilling pieces and for one shilling pieces ; three for the *obverses*, viz., one for the one-shilling pieces, and two for the three-shilling pieces. I almost think these two last may be one ; in the electro of No. 1, I think I can see two pellets between the C.R, though one only shows in the engraving.

Tindal in his notes to Rapin says sixpences and groats were also struck at Carlisle, and gives an engraving of the groat, which has C.R under a crown on one side, and IIII on the other. There is nothing to connect this coin with Carlisle. I doubt the sixpences and groats.

I have to thank Dr. Poole, keeper of the coins at the British Museum, and Mr. Herbert A. Grueber, for the courtesy they showed me.

#### APPENDIX.

A note of all sortes of weights as well as brasse as lead with a note of the plait and their weight, the bookes and other implements belongin to the Cittie bye Matthew Cape Maior the 14 of November 1627 :

Auerdepoyes or	li	li	li	li	li	li	li
bell weights	56	28	14	7	4	2	1
	stollen by						
	Keethe						
Auerdepois round	li	li	li	li	oz		
and flat	8	4	2	1	8	.	4 . 2 . 1

Troy



Troy Weight: oz:

per ounces: 256: 228: 64: 32: 16: 8: 4: 2: 1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ : 0:  $\frac{1}{8}$ : 0: 0:  
 the Citties 1 large pott for wyne or beare weinge 58<sup>oz</sup> and  $\frac{1}{2}$ :  
 plait with 1 large pott like unto the former weinge 58<sup>oz</sup>:  
 severall weight 1 standinge bowle gilt with a cover weinge 21  $\frac{3}{4}$  &  $\frac{1}{8}$   
 1 flat bowle with a cover weinge 26<sup>oz</sup>:  
 1 Double salte gilt weinge 29<sup>oz</sup>:  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 1 gilt bowle with a cover fro Mr. Grame 42<sup>oz</sup>  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 1 Round lantheron with a staffe to carrie it.

the Citties 1 Statute booke at large  
 Bookes 1 the Statute in the 21 of Kinge James  
 1 the booke of Orders: Mr. Baines hath it  
 for his owen, y<sup>e</sup> Originallor Dorment ys in ye Comon  
 Cheste.

lead weights in the Charge of the weightman.

1 4 Stonne  
 1 2 Stonne  
 1 3 Single Stonnes  
 1 halfe a Stonne  
 1 brasse bushell 1 feardlet\*  
 1 brasse gallon 1 2<sup>li</sup> pound  
 1 halfe gallon 1 one pound  
 1 quart 1 halfe a pound  
 1 quartere  
 1 pair of ballance  
 1 Chine at the planke bridge  
 and 1 lock: , certaine lead  
 weights for bread:

In the Custodie of the Chamberlaines

1 new hack  
 1 gavelock  
 1 sume slaite

In the Cupbord in the Chamber

2 new Candlesticks  
 1 ould Candlestick

With the Jalor of Ricardgait

2 pair of bolts  
 1 hammer  
 1 punch iron

---

\* *Fearlot*, the eighth part of a bushel, *Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial words*.

13 keys  
1 pair of stockes.

1 bras bushell  
1 bras gallonne  
1 quarte and 1 pinte

[Endorsed]

A note of such things as doe belong to y<sup>e</sup> Cittie. 1627.

Civitas  
Carlioli

Decimo nono die Septembr 1644.

Upon a warrant from the president and Councell of warr directed to the Maior and Aldermen for the raising of the summe of 300<sup>li</sup> upon the Inhabitants of Carliell It is this daie ordered and agreed upon with the unanimous consent of the Maior Aldermen and Capital Citizens of the said Cittie that the moyitie or one halfe of the said 300<sup>li</sup> be foorthwith raised upon the most able Inhabitants thereof by the waie of free loane for the present subsistence of the Garison upon engagement from the Gentry of the Country for repaiement thereof within one month next after.

Noverint universi per presentes nos Philippum Musgrave militem et Baronettum de Eadnell in Comitatu Cumbrie Richardum Graham de Netherby in eodem Comitatu militem et Baronettum Willelmum Dalston de Dalston in dicto Comitatu militem et Baronettum Henricum Fletcher de Huttonhall in dicto Comitatu militem et Baronettum Thomam Dacre de Lanercost et Timotheum Fetherstonhaugh de Kirkoswold in dicto Comitatu milites Willelmum Carleton de Carleton Richardum Kirkbride de Ellerton Thomam Warwick de Warwick et Georgium Denton de Cardew in dicto Comitatu Armigeros Teneri et firmiter obligari Willelmo Atkinson armigero Maiori Civitatis Carlioli in Comitatu predicto Edwardo Aiglionbie Johanni Aiglionbie Ambrosio Nicholson Johanni Caipe Johanni Langhorne Thomæ Stanwix Georgio Barwick et Richardo Willson Gen Aldermannis Civitatis predictæ in Trecentis libris bone et legalis monete Anglie solvendis eisdem Willelmo Atkinson Edwardo Aiglionbie Johanni Aiglionbie Ambrosio Nicholson Johanni Caipe Johanni Langhorne Thomæ Stanwix Georgio Barwick

Barwick et Richardo Willson aut aliquibus eorum certis attornatis executoribus administratoribus vel assignatis suis ad quam quidem solucionem bene et fideliter faciendam obligamus nos et quemlibet nostrum per se pro toto et in solido heredes executores et administratores nostros firmiter per presentes sigillis nostris sigillatas Datum vicesimo primo die mensis Septembris Anno Regni domini nostri Caroli dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie R. fidei defensoris &c vicesimo Annoque Domini 1644.

The condition of this obligacion is such that if the above bounden Sr Philip Musgrave Sr Richard Graham Sr William Dalston Sr Henry Fletcher Sr Thomas Dacre Sr Timothy Fetherstonhaugh William Carleton Richard Kirkbride Thomas Warwick and George Denton their heirs executors and administrators or some of them doe well and truelie content satisfie and paie or cause to be contented satisfied and paid unto the above named William Atkinson now maior of the said Cittie Edwardes Aiglionbie John Aiglionbie Ambrose Nicholson John Caipe John Langhorn Thomas Stanwix George Barwick and Richard Willson or some of them their executors or assignes the whole and just summe of one hundred and fifty pounds Currant English money at or upon the fifteenth daie of October next enseueinge the daite hereof at or in the now dwellinghouse of the said William Atkinson in Carliell abovesaid that then this obligacion to be void or els to remaine in force

Signatum Sigillatum et  
deliberatum Henrico Stradling  
Militi ad usum partium  
supra nominatarum viz<sup>t</sup>  
Maioris et reliquorum Alder-  
mannorum Civitatis predictae  
in presentia nostrum with the  
Interlining of these words in the  
first lyne of the bond viz<sup>t</sup>  
Richardum Graham de  
Netherby in eodum Comitatu  
Militem et Barronettum

Philip Musgrave L.S.  
Richard Graham L.S.  
Will : Dalston L.S.  
Henry Fletcher L.S.  
Tho : Dacre L.S.  
Willm : Carleton L.S.

and



and these words in the first  
lyne of the Conditicion viz<sup>t</sup>  
S<sup>r</sup> Richard Graham before  
the sealing & deliverie hereof  
In the presence of

Andrew Mennes  
Robert Gosnold  
Leo: Dykes

[Endorsed]

S<sup>r</sup> Phillip Musgraves S<sup>r</sup> Richard Grames  
Bond for the paiem<sup>t</sup> of 150<sup>li</sup> the 15<sup>th</sup> of  
October 1644.

Noverint universi per presentes nos Phillippum Musgrave de Eadnell in Comitatu Cumbrie Baronettum Willelmum Dalston de Dalston hall in dicto Comitatu Barronettum Henricum Fletcher de Hutton hall in dicto Comitatu Barronetum Thomas Dacre de Lanercost in dicto Comitatu Militem et Richardum Kirkbride de Ellerton in dicto Comitatu Armigerum Teneri et firmiter obligari Thome Stanwix Ambrosio Nicholson Georgio Barwicke Aldermannis Civitatis Carlioli in dicto comitatu Generosis Simoni Bratwhaite Johanni Glaister et Johanni Thomlinson Capitalibus civibus dicte civitatis in dicto Comitatu yeomen in octo centis libris bone et legalis monete Anglie soluendis eisdem Thome Stanwix Ambrosio Nicholson Georgio Barwicke Simoni Bratwhaite Johanni Glaister et Johanni Thomlinson aut aliquibus eorum certis atturnatis executoribus administratoribus vel assignatis suis ad quam quidemolucionem bene et fideliter faciendam obligamus nos et quemlibet nostrum per se pro toto et in solido heredes executores et administratores nostros firmiter per presentes sigillis nostris sigillatas Datum Tertio die mensis Aprilis Anno Regni domini nostri Caroli dei gratia Anglie Scotie Francie et Hibernie Regis fidei defensoris &c vicesimo primo Annoque domini 1645<sup>o</sup>.

The condition of this obligacion is such that if the  
above bounden S<sup>r</sup> Philip Musgrave S<sup>r</sup> William Dalston  
S<sup>r</sup>

Sr Henry Fletcher Sr Thomas Dacre and Richard Kirkbride their heirs executors and administrators or some of them doe well and truly content satisfie and pay or cause to be contented satisfied and paid unto the above named Thomas Stanwix Ambrose Nicholson George Barwicke Simone Bratwhaite John Glaister and John Thomlinson or some of them their executors and assignes the whole and just summe of fower hundred pounds currant English mony at or upon the five and twentieth day of June next ensueing the date hereof at or in the now dwellinghouse of the said Ambrose Nicholson in Carlile abovesaid That then this Obligation to be voyd or els to remaine in full force and vertue

Signatum Sigillatum et  
deliberatum in presentia  
nostrum

Tho : Widall  
Leo : Dykes  
Jer. Waddington  
Henry Monke  
Mathew Wilkinson

Philip Musgrave	L.S.
Will: Dalston	L.S.
Henry Fletcher	L.S.
Thomas Dacre	L.S.
Rich: Kirkbride	L.S.

Sigillatum signatum et  
deliberatum Henrico Monke  
per prefatum Dominum  
Henricum Fletcher militem et  
Baronettum ad usum supradictum  
Octavo die mensis Aprilis  
predicte in presentia

Tho: Jackson  
Matthew Wilkinson  
Jer: Waddington

Signatum sigillatum et deliberatum  
per prefatum Willelmum Dalston  
Baronettum ad usum supradictum decimo  
quinto die Aprilis 1645 in presentia

Tho : Craghill  
Tho : Jackson  
Notarii Publici

Tertio Aprilis 1645.

Memorandum that the summe of foure hundred pounds  
within

within mentioned is borrowed for the present subsistence and mainetneyance of the Guarrison of Carlile which the Countrey is bound to maineteyne and that it is the true intent and meaning hereof that the said summe shal be repaid soe soon as conveniently can be out of the sessements to be leveyed and raised upon the Inhabitants of the Countrey.

Witnesses hereof

Tho : Widall  
 Leo : Dykes  
 Jer : Waddington  
 Henry Monke  
 Matthew Wilkinson

[Endorsed]

Country Genll bond in 800 li.

May the 13<sup>th</sup>      A List of All the Plaite Brought in to  
 1645              be Coynd with the weight thereof

Will: Atkinson Alder one Winde Mill Boule, a trencher oz salt, & three spoones wt	- - -	012 — $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0
Widdow Craister one beare boule one beaker one wine boule & six spoones wt	- - -	024 — $\frac{1}{4}$ — 0
Julian Aglionby one Boule wt	- - -	008 — $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0
Edmond Kidd 2 Bowles wt	- - -	015 — $\frac{3}{4}$ — 0
Thomas Kidd one Boule wt	- - -	007 — 0 — $\frac{1}{8}$
Will: Wilson Tanner one Bowle one Beaker wt	- - -	014 — $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0
Thomas Lowrie 2 spoones wt	- - -	002 — 0 — 0
Robert Sewell one spoone wt	- - -	001 — 0 — $\frac{1}{8}$
Collenell Kirkebride one bowle 4 spoones wt	- - -	013 — 0 — 0
Mary Carlile one bowle and 8 spoones	- - -	015 — $\frac{3}{4}$ — 0
Edward Dalton one bowle one Tumbler & 2 peces of broken plate wt	- - -	022 — 0 — $\frac{1}{8}$
M <sup>rs</sup> Chambers 2 beare boules and one wine boule wt	- - -	034 — $\frac{1}{4}$ — 0
M <sup>r</sup> Glaisters 3 beare bowles & 6 spoones wt	- - -	034 — $\frac{3}{4}$ — 0
Widdow Baines Junior one bowle 2 spoones wt	- - -	011 — $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$
Thomas Jackson one bowle & 2 spoones	- - -	007 — $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$
Thomas Monke one bowle wt	- - -	008 — 0 — 0
Josph Jefferson one bowle wt	- - -	010 — 0 — 0
M <sup>r</sup> Edward Orpheur one bowle 4 spoones wt	- - -	014 — $\frac{1}{4}$ — 0

John



John Orbell 2 bowles one gilt bowle and 10 spoones wt	040	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
Widdow Orpheur 4 spoons wt	005	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
M <sup>r</sup> Edward Fountaine one bowle one salt and 2 spoones	017	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0
M <sup>r</sup> Richard Wilson 1 gilt bowle wt	008	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0
Thomas Craggill 2 wine bowles and 3 silver spoones wt	015	—	0	—	0
Henry Monke one beaker 4 spoones wt	011	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0
Thomas Tallentyre one bowle 4 spoones wt	013	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
Captaine Aglionby one bowle wt	010	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
S <sup>r</sup> Thomas Glemham 2 Candlesticks wt	044	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
M <sup>r</sup> George Barwicke one bowle 6 spoones wt	017	—	0	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
Robert James one bowle w	008	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
Isabell Holliday one sugar dish wt	011	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
S <sup>t</sup> Henry Fletcher one tankard one salt 1 tumbler	}	055	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—
2 wine bowles 6 spoones wt					
Capt: Cape 2 beare bowles 2 gilt salts one Colledge	}	089	—	0	—
pott one Can gilt one gilt beaker					
M <sup>r</sup> Fredericke Tonstall one dozen $\frac{1}{2}$ of plate wt	145	—	0	—	0
M <sup>rs</sup> Tullie 5 spoones wt	006	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	2
John Thomlinson one bowle	008	—	0	—	0
Edward James one bowle wt	008	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
S <sup>r</sup> Will: Dalston one greate salt one lesser salt one	}	063	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—
bowle 8 spoones wt					
M <sup>r</sup> Leo: Dykes one bowle one Tankerd 6 spoones	030	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	0
M <sup>r</sup> Lewis West 1 bowle wt	009	—	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
S <sup>r</sup> Tho: Dacre 2 bowles wt	019	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0
Capt Johnson one Tankard one salt	030	—	0	—	0
The Citties plate 2 Flaggons 2 gilt bowles one gilt salt	233	—	0	—	0
2 beare bowles wt					
<hr/>					
	1162	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	$\frac{1}{8}$
<hr/>					

Received in plate — 1162<sup>oz</sup> —  $\frac{1}{4}$  —  $\frac{1}{8}$  at 5<sup>s</sup> per oz      280 — 11 — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Deliuered to M<sup>r</sup> Dykes 300<sup>li</sup> resting in o<sup>r</sup>  
 hands 23<sup>li</sup> — 0 — 3 stamped out of 1076 oz  $\frac{1}{2}$  —  $\frac{1}{8}$   
 at 6<sup>s</sup> per cz      323 — 0 — 3

Gayned by Coyning at 6<sup>s</sup> per ounce      42 — 8 — 4  
 Lost in meltyng and working      21 — 10 — 0

[Endorsed]

May the 13<sup>th</sup> 1645  
 A note of  
 plate Coyned.

ART. IV.—*On a supposed touch or assay of Silver at Carlisle.*

By R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

*Read at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27th, 1883.*

CLOSELY connected with the interesting paper which immediately precedes this is a question which was first raised on “Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle,” viz., as to whether there was not at Carlisle in the 16th century an irregular touch or assay of silver, like that at Hull in the 17th century. It is quite certain that at Hull from the year 1625, or thereabouts, to the end of the century, the gold and silver smiths of Hull did a good trade amongst their neighbours, and that they stamped their wares with a special mark of their own—viz., the arms of Hull, three ducal crowns, one above another—for whose use in this manner no legislative or other authorisation can be cited.\*

The compilers of “Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle” discovered a class of cups, containing ten examples, which, from the similarity of their workmanship and ornamentation, they were disposed to attribute to the same hand, and, from the rudeness of the work, to some local smith. These cups are as follows:—

		Maker's Mark.
Hayton cup	circa 1565	None
Bolton cup	„ do.	E D linked letters
Ireby cup	„ do.	do.
Cliburn cup	„ do.	do.
Uldale cup	dated 1571	None
Lazonby cup	dated 1571	None
Longmarton cup	circa do.	E D linked letters
Orton cup	„ do.	None

---

\* “Old English Plate.” Cripps 2nd edition, pp. 87, 88.

Wastdale Head cup	,,	do.	None
Distington cup	,,	do.	None

The four cups in this list which have a maker's mark are also marked with a rose of four petals in a circular stamp, twice repeated. We have in "Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle" an engraving of three of them, namely Bolton, Hayton, and Ireby, which we here reproduce, and we cite Miss Goodwin's account of the Bolton one, which is a typical specimen of the class :



"Bolton. Silver cup attributed by Mr. Cripps to 1565 or thereabouts. Height, five inches and one sixteenth; height to top of stem, two inches; diameter of the bowl, three inches; diameter of the foot, three and a quarter inches; weight 8oz. 13dwt; but the stem is filled with lead or solder. Three marks:—1, E D, ligatured, 2 and 3, a rose. The rose is in a circular punch, and has four petals, and a well defined minute circle for its centre, from which the pedals and leaves (rather heart shaped) radiate. The bowl has a band of ornamentation round it, consisting of two containing straps, interlaced three times in hour glass shaped curves, the space between the straps being filled with rows of small indentations made with the point of a sharp tool. A narrow ornamental moulding connects the bowl with the stem, which has a plain knop and moulding below it; it has been repaired, and the mouldings on its upper side are obliterated; the

oot



foot seems to have been a subsequent repair or possibly an addition in lieu of the old one. The mode of manufacture of the bowl is very rude. A small sheet of silver has been rolled into the form of a truncated cone open at both ends, to the smaller of which a shallow cup has been joined: the sheet forming the cone overlaps for about an inch; the hammer seems to have been the chief tool employed." Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle, p. 53.

Miss Goodwin proceeded to conjecture that this class of cups were by a local man; and that the rose mark pointed to Carlisle. A single rose has long been used by the Corporation of Carlisle as a stamp for weights and measures; it would equally be used for authenticating the standard of silver, and was doubtless taken from the ancient city arms, on which it appears as a charge five times. That there were gold and silversmiths in Carlisle in the 16th century, or at least men capable of working in the precious metals, is proved by the fact that the full title of the Smiths' Guild, whose rules come down from a revise made in 1562, is the

"Ancient fraternite of blacksmiths, whitesmiths, goldsmiths, and silversmiths."

No doubt a brother of the guild considered himself qualified and free to work in any metal that was susceptible to the "hammery art," while their apprentices continued up to the year 1728, to be bound to the

"Trade faculty, mistery, and occupation of a blacksmith, whitesmith, and goldsmith."

If a hammerman of Carlisle was in the habit of having his pewter pots authenticated by the stamp of a rose, he would think the same stamp a very suitable one to authenticate his silver pots with. My theory of the rose mark being a Carlisle mark is strongly confirmed by the siege pieces to which Mr. Nanson and myself have called attention. There is no doubt that they were minted in Carlisle, and they bear for mint marks what Ruding in his *Annals of the Coinage* describes as *anemone-flowers*, but the things

things which Ruding calls *anemone-flowers* are very rude roses; they are, in fact, sexfoils, or octofoils, the same as on the coat of arms on the city seal.\* They are very rude attempts at roses, but so are the coins themselves very rude attempts at coins.

Now to turn to the other mark, the E.D. linked. Although a copy of the rules of the Blacksmiths' Guild as revised in 1562 is in possession of the Guild, their only other records consist of a minute book, commencing in 1819, and an index to the members, commencing in 1785. These do not assist us, but I have been lucky enough to tumble upon the following entry in the accounts of the Chamberlains of Carlisle for the year October 1610 to October 1611, when Mr. Edward Aglionby was Mayor and Richard Stage and Thomas Raylton chamberlains, elected the first of October 1610.

"Itm to Edward Dalton for amendinge one of the cittie's great pottes. VI.S."

We know from Mr. Nanson's paper that the city had two great silver pots, each weighing 58oz. or thereabouts, and it is clear Edward Dalton was a silversmith. He seems to have had something to do with the Shrove Tuesday sports, as an annual payment of 20s. is made to him for the summer games. His name appears in the accounts until 1640, and he also,† in 1645, contributed

oz

"One bowle one Tumbler & 2 pieces of broken plate wt 022 — 0 —  $\frac{1}{8}$  to be coined into money: so that he could not have made the class of cups, of which the Bolton one is the typical specimen, if they are of the dates assigned to them, 1565 to 1571; but I should think his father was a silversmith before him, or more probably his grandfather, after whom he would be

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\* *Ante* pp. 48, 53, 54—57. *And see* The Armorial Bearings of the City of Carlisle. Transactions of this Society Vol. vi. p. 1.

† *Ante* p. 62.

christened, according to the Cumberland fashion of christening the eldest son after his grandfather. The Daltons were a family of position in Carlisle in the 16th and 17th centuries: a Robert Dalton was Mayor in 1566-7. The accounts of the Corporation show that from 1600 to 1644, there always was some one in Carlisle, who could work in silver; there are yearly entries of repairs to the sergeants' maces, which were of iron covered with silver, but the workman's name is not given. No accounts exist anterior to 1600. After 1644; everything went to ruin; in 1660, the maces had to be sent to Newcastle for repair, so that I conclude the art had died out in Carlisle. During the 16th century, until James I. broke the garrison of Carlisle, there must have been work for a silversmith in Carlisle, at any rate in repairing and mending. The Lord Warden of the western marches lay in Carlisle Castle; Henry Lord Scroope died there in Queen Elizabeth's time; and his son and successor, and his deputy, Sir Thomas Cary, with their families came to reside there.

The proof, therefore, seems conclusive that there was in Carlisle in the 16th century an irregular touch or assay of silver, whose mark is a rose. There may have been, it is true, only one practitioner, or silversmith, who used it.

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LABYRINTH ON ROCKCLIFFE MARSH.

ART. V.—*A Labyrinth on Rockcliffe Marsh.* By R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

*Read at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27th, 1883.*

DR. Trollope, the learned Bishop suffragan of Nottingham, in an exhaustive paper, called “Notices of Ancient and Mediæval Labyrinths,” published in the 15th volume of the *Archæological Journal*, instances the vicinity of the Solway as one of the localities where have been found the turf-mazes, termed *Caerdroia*, or *Troy Walls*, and he refers for his authority to an article in *Notes and Queries*, ser. ii., vol. v., p. 211, called “The walls of Troy,” and signed with the initials W.H.M., the initials of the late learned and genial Captain William Henry Mounsey of Castletown and Rockcliffe, the “*eremita peregrinans*” who traced the Eden from the Solway to its source in Mallerstang.\* Captain Mounsey in this communication to *Notes and Queries* cites from a Welsh book on British history, entitled *Drych y Prif Oesoedd*, an allusion to a custom formerly prevalent among the shepherds of the Principality, of cutting on the turf a figure in the form of a labyrinth, which they called *Caerdroia*, i.e., the walls or citadel of Troy. He proceeds to say:—“On reading the passage in *Drych y Prif Oesoedd*, which refers to *Caerdroia*, I immediately recognised a custom familiar to me from boyhood. On the extensive grassy plains of Burgh and Rockcliffe marshes contiguous to the Solway Sands in Cumberland, the herdsmen at the present day are in the habit of cutting labyrinthine figures, which they also call

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\* Itinere apud ostium suscepto fonte tenus confecto  
 Genio Itunæ et nymphis V.S. YESNUOM  
 SUMLEILUG  
 Eremita peregrinans XV Martii A.C. MDCCCL.  
*From the pillar at the source of the Eden.*



*the walls of Troy.*" Captain Mounsey wished to ascertain if these turf mazes occurred only in those parts of the United Kingdom, which had been the seats of Cymric population, and to ascertain if the custom existed in Bretayne. He was replied to by Dr. Trollope (*Ib.*, p. 419) to the effect that the turf-mazes are not confined to the parts of the United Kingdom said to have been peopled by the Cymri; and that turf-mazes did not occur in Bretayne, or indeed on the continent at all, although architectural ones abound both in France and Italy.

On becoming acquainted with the interesting facts just related, the writer of this present communication felt that it was his duty on behalf of this society to institute a local inquiry into this matter with a view of placing the facts on permanent record, a matter of the more importance because the custom has fallen into disuse in Wales, owing, Captain Mounsey suggests, to the spread of Calvinistic sectarianism. Nor does any tradition now remain of any turf-mazes on Burgh marshes. The field reeve knows of none, nor can he find that the herds even recollect even hearing of them.

Rockcliff Marsh is a large tract of land, between the estuaries of the Eden and the Esk, while the harder inhabitable and cultivated part of the parish of Rockcliffe lies between the two rivers. A very old road indeed runs through the parish: at its southern end, it once went to Carlisle by a ford over the Eden now disused, called Etterby Wath, and thence through the Willow Holme. The fact of the road having gone by this often impassable wath, when a mile round would have taken it to a bridge, points to its being older than any bridge, *i.e.* pre-Roman. It runs more or less parallel to the Eden, as far as the commencement of the Castletown grounds; here access can be had to the marsh, but the road shoots across the hard part of the parish to the river Esk, entering on the marsh at a place called by the Ordnance Surveyors "Greenbed."

“Greenbed,” but better known as “Willie of the Boats.” Until the year 1816, this was the main road from England to Glasgow, and the western parts of Scotland: here the bridgeless Esk had to be forded, and “Willie of the Boats,” was the guide. But in 1816, an entirely new road was made from Carlisle to Glasgow, which crossed the Esk higher up, by the Pot Metal Bridge, an early effort at an iron bridge. This and the subsequent introduction of steam superseded Willie, and he is commemorated by these doggerel lines outside the house:—

Ere Metal Brig or Rail were thowt on  
 Here honest Will, the Boatman wrout on,  
 Gentle an' semple he did guide  
 To either Scotch or English side.  
 Wi' them o' horseback he did ride,  
 An' boat the footman:  
 An' none did ever dread the tide  
 Wi' Will the boatman.  
 Now, tho' Will's works is done an' Will himsel lies quiet,  
 Yet lives his Spirit here. Step in an' try it,  
 Nor Brig nor Rail can half so pure supply it.

There was an older inscription, existing during Willie's life, which is attributed to Robert Burns, and which Mr. Jackson of Carlisle, took down from the recitation of an old man who remembered Will Irving the boatman:—

Here gentlemen, you have a guide  
 To either Scotch or English side,  
 And you need never fear the tide,  
 When with the boatman,  
 With horse or drove he'll with you ride.  
 And boat the footman.

WILLIAM IRVING.

A maze formerly existed on the marsh close to “Willie of the Boats,” about 150 yards from the house, and was more or less in evidence about six years ago, but the vast number of cattle that constantly resort to the gates at “Willie of the Boats” have poached it out of existence, and its precise site cannot now be ascertained. This was  
 cut

cut by one Christopher Graham, about the year 1815. Graham was then a lad of 16, son of the herd of the marsh, and an apprentice to the sea. He was afterwards drowned in foreign parts. My informant, a relative of Graham, tells me that a maze of smaller dimensions existed immediately west of Graham's, but that it has long ago grown up or been trodden out. This probably was the original from which Graham got the pattern.

The only existing maze we could hear of, is about a mile from "Willie of the Boats," and about 150 yards from the hedge dividing the marsh from the hard ground. A friendly herd conducted the writer and his colleague, Mr. W. Nanson, to the spot, which would be very difficult to find without a guide, for the paths have not been cleared out for some ten years, and Dr. Trollope's quotation from Shakespeare comes aptly in:—

"The nine men's morris is filled up with mud:  
And the quaint maizes on the wanton green,  
For lack of tread, are undistinguishable."

—*Midsummer Night's Dream*, act 2, scene 2.

But by aid of a little patience we made out the plan, and, as the accompanying sketch shows, for which I am indebted to Mr. W. Nanson, it is one of the simplest character. The path is one continuous curve, presenting no *cul-de-sacs* from which a retreat has to be made in search of the right road. It is of small size, covering a space of 26ft. by 24ft. The path is nine inches wide, and the interval between its coils eight inches. The destroyed maze at "Willie of the Boats" was precisely similar; a local tradition says that this existing one was cut by Robert Edgar, a sailor, also drowned at sea, in imitation of the one cut by Graham. Another story we heard was that these mazes were first cut by foreign sailors. To this point I will recur.

As for the object with which these mazes were first cut: Dr. Trollope has shown that these turf mazes often  
occured



occurred near churches and chapels, and were of ecclesiastical origin, and used as places of penance. But no inhabitant of Rockcliffe, who was wicked enough to require the infliction of penance at the order of the Rockcliffe priest, would be good enough to pass "Willie of the Boats" without a sup of Willie's spirit; and no Rockcliffe priest would trust his penitent in such a vicinity. The path too, nine inches only in width, is too small to crawl round on one's knees. On the whole, I incline to the theory put forward by Captain Mounsey, that these mazes were cut

"Merely because they (the cutters) had nothing else to do, and named it, as they had heard it named, without knowing or caring what it meant."

The captain's boyhood carries the mazes back beyond the days of Graham or Edgar, but the idea and the pattern may have been first brought to Burgh or Rockcliffe by foreign sailors. The Sainte Genevieve, of Dunkirk, alias the Jumping Jenny, well known to readers of Redguntlet, ran Nantz Brandy into the Creeks of the Solway. Craft of 80 tons burden used once to come up to Rockcliffe and still larger to Sandsfield, which is but a little below it, on the opposite side of the Eden. Rockcliffe itself was a shipbuilding place; for instance, the Endeavour, of Whitehaven, of 155 tons burden, was built at Rockcliffe in 1762, and was still afloat in 1874 and may be so now.

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ART. VI.—*Case of Cuir-bouilli, from Uldale Church, Cumberland.* By ELLEN K. GOODWIN.

*Exhibited at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27th, 1883.*

**B**ISHOP NICOLSON, in his account of his primary Visitation of his Diocese, writes of Uldale—

“The Cup for y<sup>e</sup> Communion is thin old and little, kept in a fair old leathern case bearing the date of 1571.”

During the compilation of “Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle,” enquiry was made for this case, but for some time without any success, and it was not until Christmas, 1882, that it was found by the Vicar in the vestry-cupboard doing duty as a vessel for black lead. It has since been carefully cleaned, and is found to be a case of *cuir-bouilli* in a good state of preservation. The top of the lid only is missing, but the rim remains. It is round in form, 7 inches high, and varying in diameter from  $4\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches (in consequence of being a little bent out of shape). It is made entirely of leather, of which there are four thicknesses. The innermost of these is formed of two pieces, of which the edges just meet, and which seem to have been sewn or laced together. The outside coating is in one piece, and the join has been so carefully managed that it can only be detected upon close examination; each end has been gradually pared down and over-lapped, and the two parts stuck firmly together. The inside was probably lined with velvet, though nothing remains to shew that this was so. The outside is ornamented with patterns of crowns and leaves, formed by tooling the whole surface, except the desired pattern. For this purpose the case has been divided vertically by bands of plain (untooled) leather  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide into two parts, and, though the division is unequal (one side being much larger than the other), the artist has bestowed exactly the same amount of ornament on

on each part, *e.g.*, two crowns fill the upper portion of the smaller side, and only two are figured on the larger, though there is more than room for a third, and the same applies



CASE OF CUIR-BOUILLI FROM ULDALE.

to the other decorations. The rim of the lid and the bottom of the case are ornamented with a row of leaves springing from a plain band. The surface leather in the two side bands has been twice pierced about two inches from the base to admit a thong of leather, which, after passing through similar holes in the rim of the lid, formed a handle. Portions of this thong and one of the original knots remain.

It is difficult to assign a precise date to this case; it is certainly older than 1571 (the date of the present cup), and  
may



may therefore have been made for the mediæval chalice. The form of the crown and other decorations point to the 14th century.

Two somewhat similar cases, but formed of a thin wooden frame covered with leather, are engraved and described in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. xviii, p. 137, one of which is in the Public Record Office, and the other belongs to a church in Cornwall; they were used for containing valuable records or plate and date from Henry VI. and Henry VII.; another specimen, richly decorated, and still in use as a chalice case is to be found (I am told) at Cawston in Norfolk. So far as I know there is only one other example in this Diocese, which is at Whitbeck in Cumberland; it is about the same size, but not so carefully made as that at Uldale; it is formed entirely of leather; the exterior is formed of two very unequally sized pieces of leather sewn together, its ornamentation consists of eight vertical stripes roughly cross hatched, and varying in breadth from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half; round the upper part of the side and the rim of the lid are small loops or arches; and on the top of the lid, which is flat, is an ornament rather like a star fish. It is complete with a lid: the handle consists of a strap of leather, which, after passing through holes in the rim of the lid, is roughly sewn on to the case. It dates probably from Henry VII.

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ART. VII. — *Cover of Communion Cup from Westward Cumberland.* By ELLEN K. GOODWIN.

*Exhibited at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27th, 1883.*

SINCE the publication of the volume on the Church Plate of the Diocese of Carlisle was published, the cover of the Westward Cup, there described as missing (p. 67), has been found. It was hidden away in a cupboard of the vicarage, and was only discovered when the house passed into new hands on the death of Mr. Wood. It is of silver gilt repoussé work (of the same style as the cup), dome-



WESTWARD  
1635-6

shaped, and surmounted by a triangular steeple carried by three flying supports, which terminate in the heads of animals. Diameter,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches; height,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches. When it was found it was in two pieces, and it has been carefully mended and regilt. It has three effaced plate marks.

## EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

JUNE 27th AND 28th, 1883.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the members of this Society was held on Wednesday and Thursday, June the 27th and 28th Kirkby Lonsdale being the place selected for head-quarters. On the first-named day the general *rendezvous* was arranged for Middleton Station at 3-44 p.m., but a small party of gentlemen met at Tebay at about 10-30 p.m., and proceeded to the Roman Station at Low Borrow Bridge. Mr. Day, the courteous and genial host of the pleasant-looking hostelry, first exhibited to the party some querns and other remains found at Roundthwaite Abbey, and then conducted the party to the Roman Camp, which forms part of his farm. Passing through a field, they came first upon a couple of blocks of stone, which at one time had formed part of the setting of a gate to the camp, and, after scaling a wall, the visitors were at once upon ground where traces of the early occupation by the Romans were abundant in the crumbling and partly earth-covered walls of stone and mortar, the latter material clearly showing the usual admixture of red tile with which the Romans were accustomed to improve its consistency, but the mortar is now in many places on the surface softened by long exposure to the weather. The position of the station must have been excellently adapted for the purpose, commanding the valley running north and south, and also that to the west. The stone used had been quarried in the neighbourhood, and not many years ago the southern side of the field was covered with fallen masonry, but this has all been cleared away, and no small proportion of the material of the old erection does service at this day in peaceful agricultural buildings. The next portion of the premises visited was the garden, which the late Mr. Mawson suggested to have been the burial-ground of the camp. From thence the party returned to the inn; several stones in the outbuildings were pointed out by Mr. Day, on which the well-known Roman broaching is still visible.

Within the house Mr. Ferguson read the following paper, which is printed here, not as an original paper, but as a descriptive one, containing information (Mr. Just's account of the camp) not generally accessible:—

BORROW



## BORROW BRIDGE.

In the early day of its existence, this Society applied to Lord Lonsdale for leave to excavate in the Roman camp where we are now assembled; for some reason or other, nothing was done in the matter, or, by now, there might have been ascertained for certain the name of the camp, and a great advance made towards the solution of that *crux vexata*, the line of the 10th Iter of the British portion of the Itinerary of Antoninus. As we have, for a wonder, some time to spare, I may be pardoned for setting the 10th Iter before you. I am not going now to discuss that Iter; I have long ago, in our Transactions, made a suggestion that it went to Old Carlisle. That idea does not quite satisfy me; nor does anybody's idea. The stations of the 10th Iter are given thus by MM. Parthey and Pinder, in their edition of the Itinera, as printed by my friend, Mr. Thompson Watkin, in his recent and most valuable publication, "Roman Lancashire." "Item a Clanoventa Mediolano," from Clanoventa to Mediolanum, and the names of the stations are—

CLANOVENTA,  
GALAVA,  
ALONE,  
CALACUM,  
BREMATONACUM,  
COCCIIUM,  
MANCUNIIUM,  
CONDATUM,  
MEDIOLANUM.

I omit the mileage, because I do not intend to go into the question more than is necessary to give you an idea of it. The one certain point we have to start from is that MANCUNIIUM is Manchester; but the allocation of the other stations has found occupation for many archæologists. Now the late Mr. John Just introduced a very important element into the controversy by the discovery of the station at which we are to-day assembled. I say the discovery, for though it is mentioned in "Burn and Nicolson's Westmorland," it entirely escaped the attention of the older antiquaries. Mr. Just drew attention to it in a paper laid before the British Archæological Association in 1853,\* and he identified it as the ALONE of the 10th Iter, which he made to start from Whitley Castle in Northumberland, two miles north of Alston in Cumberland. Mr. Thompson Watkin, in a well-known paper on the 10th Iter, which he laid before the Archæ-

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\* British Archæological Journal, vol. viii., page 35.

ological Institute in 1870,\* also made the 10th Iter start from Whitley Castle. Both these gentlemen make the starting point CLANOVENTA to be Whitley Castle, GALAVA to be Kirkby Thore, ALONE to be Borrow Bridge, where we are, CALACUM to be Overborough, where we go to-morrow. After this point they disagree. Mr. Just makes BREMATONACUM to be Lancaster, and Mr. Watkin (agreeing with Mr. Hodgson Hinde) to be Ribchester. Mr. Just places COCCIUM at Ribchester while Mr. Watkin places it at Wigan. MANCUNUM is Manchester, and south of Manchester we need not concern ourselves. Now I confess that what puzzles me is, why should so important an Iter start from Whitley Castle, and though learned antiquaries may make the mileage tally to a yard, yet, in the absence of proof from inscriptions, I will be bold enough to doubt. I have ventured to suggest Old Carlisle as the starting place of the 10th Iter. Old Carlisle was a place of great military importance, as I have shown elsewhere. But I am not bound to Old Carlisle. In some papers of the late General Sir John Woodford I found that he was inclined to take Ravenglass as the starting point of the 10th Iter. That idea pleases me much: the harbour is now silted up, but in the Romano-British era it must have been well nigh the finest on the western coast of Britain, and for long was the port of Irish traffic. How, if the 10th Iter should ultimately turn out to be the road to Ireland? But I think I am somewhat poaching on Mr. Jackson's preserves and ideas, for he has long entertained some such notion about Ravenglass.

Mr. Just's account of this station is as follows:—

“The site of the station at Borrow Bridge is well chosen, according to the Roman theory of castrametation. It stands at the junction of the rivulet Borrow (whence it takes its modern name), and the fine stream of the river Lune, having a sufficient extent of low alluvial ground connected with it to supply forage for the use of the station. Its form is an exact parallelogram of 130 Roman paces by 100; it hence occupies an area of nearly four acres.† The northern side is strongly protected by the stream of the Borrow, which flows past at a distance of about eighty or one hundred yards. The foss is still distinguishable, though partly filled up with the rubble that has fallen from the rampart; the walls of which have been reduced to the level of the ground in the interior of the station; though a ridge along the site indicates the line of their direction, and which is fifteen or twenty feet above the ground surface of the exterior. In the middle of this line is yet evident the situation of the gateway. The western side of the station faces the high mountains, and has been protected by a double foss. The inner is still well marked and defined, being the usual width of twelve feet. The Lancaster

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\* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxviii., p. 109. Dr. Hoopel makes the Tenth Iter begin at South Shields. *British Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvi., p. 47, and Mr. Gordon Hills at Penrith. *Id.* vol. xxxvii, p. 397.

† Mr. Cornelius Nicholson in his *Annals of Kendal* gives the dimensions as 420 feet by 320 feet.

and Carlisle Railway has cut off an angle of the outer foss. The vallum along this side is still eight or nine feet high. The ashlar work, or facing stones, have all been removed, leaving the grouted interior exposed to the eye. The site of the Prætorian gate in the middle is very evident. Thirty years ago (prior to 1853), courses of the ashlar work were to be seen; but the wall has been frequently quarried for various purposes since. In the inside the *debris* of the wall still stands, from ten to twelve feet high, forming even in ruins an immense rampart, and showing how strongly this portion of the station had been fortified."

"The stones of the grouted mass are the common or silurian slate of the district. The foss is still faintly visible, the embankment yet high, and the gateway slightly indicated in the middle. The inn at the station and the entire stonework of the outbuildings have been removed from this side; and the chequered stones, though now whitewashed over, show how the Romans ornamented their walls, where the locality prevented them from using tiles. The high precipitous bank of the river here forms a strong protecting barrier on the eastern side. There has therefore been no foss here, as the distance between the rampart and the bank is not more than from twenty to thirty yards. The site of the Decuman gateway is very evident, corresponding exactly with the opening of the Prætorian gate on the opposite side. Here is the only visible section of the wall, which has been from six to seven feet in thickness—the course of the gateway on the northern side being exposed. The only Roman curiosity now above ground is to be seen here. Mr. Noble the present (*i.e.* 1853) occupier of the comfortable inn uncovered the basement stone on one side of the gateway into which the bolt of the hinge of the gate had been inserted."

"The opposite side of the gateway was not disturbed, and doubtlessly a similar stone lies buried beneath the ruins. During the dry summer of 1826, one part of the field within the area of the station, to the north of the *via principalis* which crossed the station, was observed to be burnt up in curious zigzag lines. Mr. Noble had the curiosity to dig down in one place to see the reason. He uncovered a flue, as he called it, a part of the hypocausts situated beneath the floor of the houses, to supply such warmth as might enable the delicate-bred natives of southern Europe, Asiatics or Africans, to pass comfortably the severe winter of the British climate."

"To the north of the station are the remains of the abutment of a bridge across the Borrow, supposed to be Roman, a part of the grouting of the bridge still adhering to the rock of the foundation, spite of the floods of fourteen centuries.\* The Roman road is visible just beyond this bridge; and though lost for a considerable distance beyond this point, directs itself towards Kirkby Thore, as we hope soon to determine."

But Mr. Just never did determine the question, for he died without having any opportunity of carrying out his design. The road has been traced to Kirkby Thore, and particulars are given by Mr. Cornelius Nicholson, in his *Annals of Kendal*. This Society in 1875, under the guidance of Canon Weston, inspected a portion of it on Crosby Ravensworth Fell.

In size this camp closely resembles that of Segedunum on the Wall, and as that camp held a cohort, or 480 men, I suppose this would do so also.

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\* This is still (1883) there, and in abundance, but is now covered with moss.



Mr. Just places the Prætorian gate in the western side, and not, as one would at first expect, in the northern. But he is right; the stream of the Borrow covers the north face of the camp, the Lune covers the east, so that the west was the one most exposed to danger.

In conclusion I would strongly urge upon this Society the necessity of excavating this station, and of voting some money towards the expenses.\* There is a probability of the camp at Whitley Castle being excavated, and if this was also done, the 10th Iter riddle could hardly fail to be solved.

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A paper on milliary stones was next read here, instead of at the milestone to be visited later on in the day.

#### SOMETHING ABOUT MILLIARY STONES.

By W. JACKSON F.S.A.

If that be true that "a word in season how good is it," I may be permitted through absence in the body, yet present in the spirit, at that meeting of our Society in which of all others I would have most desired to take a part, to say a few words apropos of the milliary stone you are about to inspect. Bearing in mind the enormous number of these stones with which the Roman world was at one time studded, it seems on first thought surprising that so few comparatively remain. I have had the opportunity of inspecting not less than eight within the last few months, and a general description of all, with a copy of the inscription on one, may not, under the circumstances, be uninteresting. Three of these stones are safely housed in the public Library at Nice; five others are to be found in the very ancient Priory Church of Saint Michael at Ventimiglia. Three of them have been utilised as columns in the curious crypt, in which a fourth stands disengaged; the fifth has been placed inside the entrance of the church, and in its top a basin has been excavated as a stoup for holy water. Ventimiglia is about twenty-seven miles from Nice, and those existing at the former are less perfect than those preserved at the latter place. All have been nearly the same size and form, about six feet high, cylindrical in shape, but very slightly conical, and two feet in diameter, and are of the beautiful crystalline limestone which occurs so plentifully, and is and has been worked so extensively near Turbia, and on which Monaco stands.

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\* This has since been done: the results will be reported in a subsequent part of these Transactions,

The name of Antoninus may yet be read on two of the Ventimiglia stones, and the distance from Rome DXC on one. The Via Aurelia, uniting Rome and Arles, passed through Ventimiglia, and at Turbia the Via Julia Augusta became an independent line of communication through the country to the North West. It was on this line that the three stones preserved at Nice were found, in the valley of the Laguet, and it is pleasant to know that one of them was discovered by an Englishman, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., and by him presented to the public library at Nice, January 26th, 1841. The inscription is as follows :—

CCXVI  
 IMP CAESAR DIVI  
 TRAIANI PARTHICI F  
 DIVI NERVAE N TRAIANVS  
 AVG  
 PONT MAX TRIB POT IX  
 COS III VIAM IVLIAM  
 AVG A FLVMINE TREB  
 BIA QVAE VETVSTATE  
 INTERCIDERAT SVA  
 PECVNIA RESTITVIT  
 DCV

The translation is to the following effect :—

“The two hundred and sixteenth milestone. The Emperor Trajan Hadrian Augustus, son of the Divine Hadrian, called the Parthian, nephew of the Divine Nerva, Chief Priest, in possession of the Tribunician power for the ninth time, Consul for the third time, has repaired at his own expense the Julian Augustan way from the river Trebbia, which had fallen to decay from age—Six Hundred and five.”

I have said that it seems remarkable that so few of these military stones should have been preserved, but when we consider that they were not so large as to render their removal difficult, and that they were available for so many purposes, especially for the low columns used in early Saxon and Norman architecture, one ceases to feel surprised at their disappearance.

Having spoken of the Via Aurelia I cannot omit mentioning one very remarkable fact which appears to be of considerable importance in connection with a subject which has attracted much attention, not not only within but outside of our Society, and to which further allusion may very likely be made by Mr. Ferguson at the present meeting, I mean the march of Agricola northwards, on which both  
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he and I have expressed ourselves very confidently. I have especially insisted on the importance of Ravenglass as a depôt for the supply of the troops marching northwards and subsequently penetrating eastwards through the Hardknott Pass. Now it is very curious that the Via Aurelia was mainly a coast line for the invasion in the first instance of Gaul and Spain, that it touched at such places as could be made sources of supply by shipping, that Agricola himself was born at Forum Julii (the modern Fréjus), called after Julius Cæsar, who made it a great naval arsenal, and that the very next station, Ad Horrea (now La Napoule), was so called, because it was there that corn was imported and stored for the use of the legions.

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The Secretary (Mr. Wilson) next communicated an account of a Roman road between Low Borrow Bridge and Kendal, [printed in this volume], and an interesting discussion arose, in which Mr. Thos. Long, of Gouldmire, Kendal, gave a very valuable information, as indeed he did throughout the day, he having an accurate knowledge of the bye-ways of Westmorland.

After lunch the route was resumed along the eastern side of the Lune, by a road high up on the fell. During the walk Mr. Long and Mr. Wilson pointed out the various old fell roads, some Roman, others packhorse tracks.

The weather at the start was most brilliant, but after a pleasant walk of something over a mile, rain began to fall, and on a bleak unsheltered fellside, on which could be seen some of the marks of a now historical storm, the travellers were exposed to a pitiless rain, which continued for half an hour or so. It had been intended to deviate to Castle Howe, where it was thought some additional evidence might be gained that would assist in the solution of some of the questions connected with Borrow Bridge and the Roman roads, but owing to the storm it was resolved to defer the visit for the present, Mr. T. Long, and Mr. T. Wilson (Secretary) undertaking voluntarily to prosecute the research at some early date. At Lowgill station the party was largely reinforced, and the rail was taken to Middleton station, which had been appointed for the general *rendezvous*.

A few drops of rain fell as the party got into the carriages in waiting at Middleton, from whence a short drive brought them to Middleton Hall, of which Mr. Moore of Grimes Hill is the proprietor, and Mr. R. Bownass, the occupier. It was described by Dr. Taylor, whose account is printed in these Transactions. Before leaving the hall, the party, on the motion of Dr. Simpson, thanked Dr. Taylor for his description of the hall and Mr. Bownass for his kindness in  
throwing



throwing it open to them. As the party left Middleton Hall rain began to fall very heavily and it continued during the afternoon. Pausing at Grimes Hill, the party walked to the Roman milestone about one hundred yards from the road. It is situated in a plantation, and, at the request of the Editor of the Society's Transactions, Dr. Parker scrambled over and dictated the inscription letter by letter to the expectant multitude. It is

M.P. LIII  
 SOLO ERVTVM  
 RESTITVIT  
 GVL MOORE  
 AN MDCCCXXXVI

The anti-climax of the GVL MOORE after the first three lines was greeted with much laughter. The milestone, and the M.P. LIII are Roman. It was found buried within a couple of hundred yards of where it now stands, and the last four lines, commemorative of its re-erection were the composition of Dr. Lingard. The Editor is indebted to the Rev. W. B. Grenside for this information. The journey was shortly resumed, but, owing to the rain, was becoming anything but pleasant. Reaching Whelprigg gate (where a halt was made for the purpose of viewing Barbon Cross), the very welcome intelligence of an invitation to kettledrum with the High Sheriff of Westmorland (Mr. Gibson) was communicated to the half drowned travellers, who gladly accepted the invitation. Nothing could exceed the kindness of the High Sheriff and the family at the hospitable mansion, and the gratitude of every one of the party was great. Some of the ladies of the Sheriff's family have frequently roughed it on the Society's excursions, and well knew how welcome, between four and five p.m. a cup of tea is to the most ardent archæologist. Some fine portraits, and a valuable collection of prehistoric implements were inspected with great interest. After leaving Whelprigg the journey was continued to the Royal Hotel, Kirkby Lonsdale, which was reached about seven o'clock in the evening. The number seeking shelter and lodgings for the night was about seventy. Arrangements had been made by the Secretary for the accommodation of most of the party for the night at the Royal Hotel and the various inns in the town.

Owing to the storm, only some of the most enthusiastic antiquarians of the party visited Barbon Cross; the opinion was expressed it was originally *Phallic*, but that the Christians had afterwards carved upon its face the emblem of their faith—the Cross. An account will appear in these Transactions.

## THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the evening in the Royal Hotel. The Rev. Canon Simpson, Chairman of the Council, presided.

On the motion of Mr. Fell, seconded by Canon Ware, the office bearers and Council of the Society were re-elected for the ensuing year. The Chairman in returning thanks for his re-election, said he was sometimes under the necessity of being severe and sharp in getting the members along; for, as they knew, it was difficult to keep moving when they had a large number. If he had been rude he hoped they would forgive him, and he would endeavour to do better next time.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. T. Hesketh-Hodgson, Newby Grange, Carlisle; Mr. Horace B. Lonsdale, Moorhouse, Carlisle; Mr. R. J. Whitwell, Highgate, Kendal; Mrs. Hart, School House, Sedbergh; Mr. Edward Conder, jun., Terry Bank, Kirkby Lonsdale; the Rev. Charles E. Boulton, Casterton, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., Dean's Yard, Westminster; Mr. George Deakin, Stott Park, Newby Bridge; the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley, vicar of Crosthwaite; Mr. North North, of Thurland Castle; Mr. Alfred Harris, of Lunefield; and the Rev. W. Walsh, of Whitehaven.

On the motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by the Chairman, it was agreed that this Society exchange publications with the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was also suggested by Mr. Ferguson to spend a sum of about £20 in making, with the leave of Lord Lonsdale, some excavations at Low Borrow Bridge.

Mr. W. H. Wakefield, in submitting a statement of accounts as treasurer, said they were in a position to spend at least £25 on the excavations mentioned by Mr. Ferguson. The total receipts for the year came to £200, and the expenditure amounted to £150, including £42 for engravings, illustrations, &c., and £79 for printing, binding, &c. The year was started with a balance of £200 in favour of the Society; so that there was now £250.

On the motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. John Fell, it was resolved—"That it is desirable to make excavations at the Roman Camp at Borrow Bridge, provided permission could be got, and that this Society grant a sum not exceeding £20 for the purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Council."

On the motion of Dr. Parker, seconded by Mr. W. Nanson, it was resolved—that a paper by Professor Stephens of Copenhagen, on "The bound devil at Kirkby Stephen," be reprinted in the Transactions.

It having come to the knowledge of the chairman that the fine old tower at Arnside was fast falling to decay, and that a large portion of the old structure had recently fallen, he suggested that it was a suitable matter to bring before the Society, with a view of seeing if anything could be done to prevent its total destruction. After some discussion, the following resolution was proposed by Dr. Beardsley, seconded by Mr. J. H. Nicholson, and carried unanimously—"That this Society has heard with great regret that a portion of Arnside Tower has fallen in, in such a way as to endanger the rest of the structure, and ventures to express a hope that this interesting relic of antiquity may not be permitted to fall into utter decay and ruin. That Mr. W. H. Wakefield be requested to communicate this resolution to Mr. E. H. Wilson, of Dallam Tower, the owner."

The following exhibits were laid before the Society:—

By the PRESIDENT: a cast in lead of the crest of the Musgraves; found at Musgrave. It is rude work, and the hands are bare, though the crest is "two arms in armour proper, gauntleted, grasping an annulet or.

By the Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY: drawings of stones from Dearham Church.

By Dr. PARKER: drawings from Hale Church.

By the EDITOR: Electros of the Carlisle Siege Pieces in the British Museum.

By Mr. W. NANSON: Documents illustrative of his paper read during the evening.

By Mr. BROWNRIGG of Matterdale, through the Rev. T. Lees of Wreay.

1. A chipped or rough hewn celt, showing no signs of grinding, of flint (?) with a very white and chalky patina. Measures eight and three-quarters inches long.
2. A stone sinker, ordinary type.
3. Winged celt of bronze with low stop ridges, five-and-a-quarter inches long.

All these articles were found in Matterdale in Westmorland.

The following papers were laid before the Society:

The Guides over Lancaster and Ulverston Sands by Mr. JOHN FELL. Carlisle during the Siege of 1644-5. Mr. W. NANSON.

An irregular "touch" of Silver at Carlisle. Mr. R. S. FERGUSON.

A Labyrinth on Rockcliffe Marsh. Mr. R. S. FERGUSON.

Recent discoveries at Dearham. Rev. W. S. CALVELLEY.

Recent discoveries at Hale Church. Dr. PARKER.

The Paine Book of Watermillock. Mr. W. HODGSON.

On the shears combined with clerical symbols on incised grave slabs at Dearham and Melmerby. The Rev. THOMAS LEES.

Recent



Recent archæological finds at Carlisle and in Cumberland. Miss GOODWIN, and the EDITOR.

Sundry Bells. The Rev. H. WHITEHEAD, and the EDITOR.

On Thursday morning, the 28th, the company assembled at the Royal Hotel at half-past eight o'clock and had breakfast together. The weather was promising at the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings. The first place visited was the Parish Church, where was a large attendance, where Canon Ware read a descriptive and historical paper on the church, being a second and corrected edition of the one read by him at Kirkby Lonsdale on the 10th August, 1870, and published in Vol. I. of these Transactions, p. 189. After the main features of the church had been described by the vicar, several of the company proceeded to the vicarage grounds to inspect certain earthworks, while others remained to make a better acquaintance with the interior of the sacred edifice.

Punctually at half-past ten o'clock, the company, numbering a few in addition to those present on the former day, set off on the round which had been arranged. A halt was soon made, when the well-known bridge was reached, which local tradition alleges was built by the Evil One, and true it is that there is no document to show who it was that built the bridge, or when it was really erected. Some time was spent in admiring the beautiful masonry of the structure, and Dr. Simpson observed that the bridge was doubtless an Edwardian one, built about the reign of Edward III. He further stated that there were formerly similar bridges at Lowther and Eamont, but the masonry at neither of these places showed to such advantage as was the case at Kirkby Lonsdale, where the charming view of the river and valley materially aided in its general effect. After referring to the legendary history of the bridge, the learned guide said that it required great looking after by the county bridge committee, as it was often in danger during rapid floods. The stone at the south-east corner of the bridge—dated 1673—was also inspected, and opinions differed as to whether it was a boundary mark or a disused dial, the weight of evidence favouring both conjectures. The bugle-call warned the company that too much time was being spent at this point, thereupon the conveyances with their freight were soon bowling along in the direction of the next stage of the excursion, viz., the Roman camp at Overborough. Here the visitors were kindly received by the owner of the beautiful and historical grounds, Mr. T. F. Fenwick, who expressed his pleasure in welcoming the Society to Overborough. Mr. Ferguson having briefly stated the reason of calling at that place, an account of the station was read by Mr Nanson from  
Mr.

Mr. Thompson-Watkin's valuable work on "Roman Lancashire." While this was going on an unpleasant sleet commenced to fall, and the day continued to be more or less wet. The members were afterwards shown over the charming grounds by Canon Ware, who pointed out the scanty traces yet remaining of the Roman camp. The next move was to Tunstall Church. Here the Rev. W. B. Grenside read an admirable paper on the church. It is to be regretted that as Tunstall Church is neither in Cumberland, Westmorland, nor Lancashire-over-Sands, so admirable a paper cannot find a place in the Transactions of this Society, but it is hoped that it may be laid before the Lancashire and Cheshire Society. The party on returning to the vehicles were carried on to Thurland Castle, the beautiful seat of Mr. North North, and after an inspection of this building—aided again by the explanations of the Rev. W. B. Grenside—the members continued their excursion to the earthworks at Burton-in-Lonsdale and Ingleton Church. Luncheon was provided at the Ingleborough Hotel and here the Society's excursion came to an end.

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ART. VIII.—*The Roman Road over Whinfell.* By Mr. T. WILSON, *Hon. Secretary to the Society.*

*Read at Low Borrow Bridge Camp, June 27, 1883.*

TILL recently very little was known of Borrow Bridge as a Roman station. Dr. Whitaker mentions it as a place for which he feels no concern; and Rauthmell, who gives a very full and exhaustive description of Overborough, the next station south, is altogether silent about Borrow Bridge. Mr. John Just,\* an eminent authority, ventures to describe Borrow Bridge as “Alone,” a station of the Tenth Iter, and hazards an opinion about the direction of the Roman road from thence to the south, differing altogether from succeeding authorities. Mr. C. Nicholson, in a paper read before the members of the Kendal Literary and Scientific Society,† also identifies this station as “Alauna,” minutely describes the size and position of the camp, and gives us the date of its foundation and its fall, but leaves the route southwards a matter of speculation and uncertainty, and to this time there is no conclusive evidence as to the exact track of the road between this station and Overborough. It is therefore fitting and appropriate that this Society should meet here to-day in pursuit of information, and endeavour, by an examination of the camp and its surroundings, to throw some new light on subjects which have given rise to many different opinions.

The station at Borrow Bridge was one of great strategic importance; it commanded two very important passes: one to the north, by the valley of the Lune, at the Tebay gorge; the other to the west, by the valley of the Borrow; and it was practically the only direct route for inland com-

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\* *Cited ante* pp. 79, 80.

† *Printed in Nicholson's Annals of Kendal*, p. 377.



munication between the Roman legion at Chester and the different garrisons on a great portion of the Roman wall. Streams of Roman soldiers, with their stores and baggage, must have been continually passing through; and a large body of fighting men would constantly be on duty to guard and defend the stronghold in case of attack. The ancient inhabitants of the country, driven from their peaceful homes in the valleys, would here, amidst the wild rugged mountains, make a last desperate struggle for freedom. Of this there are numerous evidences on the almost inaccessible fells which surround us. Frequent traces of hut-circles and earthworks, formerly the dwellings and defences of the half-savage Britain, still exist, and are met with on the hills around wherever the slightest advantage could be gained or resistance offered, giving proof of the persistency and stubbornness of the stand that the natives made against the hated Roman invasion.

To a camp, surrounded by such a numerous body of hostile natives, and subject to such frequent incursions, it was necessary, in case of need, that there should be speedy means of succour. Rapid communications with their reserves, in all seasons, was a matter of the utmost importance; and bodies of armed men, trained to march in regular order, would soon find out the uselessness of the existing tracks and the necessity of forming good roads, suitable to their mode of marching, and available in all seasons. These, as times passed, would be gradually improved, till at length the substantial and durable military roads—paved, channelled, and drained—which, after a lapse of 1600 years, still leave their traces in this neighbourhood, were the result.

Beside the great through route from Borrow Bridge to Overborough, the track of which is obscure and uncertain, more from the want of exploration than the absence of evidence, there was evidently a vicinal way to Watercrock,  
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the site of the station south of Kendal. This road I am about to describe ; it was first pointed out by Mr. Nicholson, but he does not appear to have closely examined it, and gives no detailed description of its route and formation. Mr. Watkin seems to be unaware of its existence, and, when speaking of the Roman road pointing towards Kirkby Thore, says : “ This is the only road which is known to issue from this station ” (Borrow Bridge), and gives us no further account of what must have been a very important channel of communication. Though very little known, this road is well defined and cannot easily be missed ; it starts from the west of the camp, and, keeping south of Borrow Beck, points towards Whinfell Beacon. For about a mile or more it is used as an occupation road leading to the higher end of the valley. Turning here a little to the left, and gradually ascending, the route passes a boggy hillside through a plantation now covered with alder trees, where the long accumulation of decayed vegetable matter has filled up the roadway between the agger on each side to a depth of about 20 inches, and rendered the surface soft and spongy. On probing the soil with a walking-stick, the bottom was quite hard, and sounded in places as if it might have been paved or flagged. Further on, the roadway has been carried upward on the slope of the hillside, the higher portion being cut away in some places as much as 18 inches, and laid to the lower side. The width of the road is here four yards and a half wide ; in some places it is in a very dilapidated condition, owing to the rain having washed the soil on to it from the higher part, and damaged the foundation at the lower side. There are traces of drains which have crossed underneath the road in different places, formed so as to intercept and carry the water from the surface, but these are all now useless. Rising at a gradient of about 1 in 6 we gradually reach the summit, the route for a considerable distance having been perfectly straight, and the  
incline

incline quite regular, and the gradient never too steep for the passage of wheeled vehicles. The summit of the pass is about 1,500 feet above the sea level, and about a mile to the east of Whinfell Beacon. Here the rock shows a bare weather-worn surface, the road-material having been long ago washed away, and all marks of actual traffic quite obliterated. The track is still discernable, but looks as if it had, at various times, been interfered with. From this, the highest point of the pass, there is an extensive view to the south—the fertile valley at the foot of Whinfell, with Patton Heights a little beyond, is immediately below us; further on is the town of Kendal with its castle-crowned hill keeping guard over it; whilst in the distance Arnside Knot and Morecambe Bay are prominent objects; and Carnforth can easily be discerned by the smoke from its lofty chimney. On the south side of the hill the road can easily be traced, but towards the summit, it is not in a good state of preservation. The descent from the upper part is through coarse reedy grass, by a curve which follows the inclination of the hill; and after the steepest part is passed, the road is perfectly straight and distinctly traceable to the valley below. It seems here to have been thoroughly renovated at the time the common was inclosed, and is at this point in good repair, in great part channelled to keep the water off the surface, and at places there are conduits to carry the water from the upper to the lower side. These conduits are mostly modern, having been either newly built or repaired at the time of the inclosure; but in one or two places there are remains of the stone foundations which are ancient, and from the way in which some of the stones show diagonal hammer marks, are evidently the remains of Roman work. The surface of the road way here is firm and hard, and covered over with a fine short herbage which makes it at the present time very pleasant to walk upon; it is raised up from the level of the adjoining land, which on each side



side is soft and springy. Towards the base of the hill where the moorland ceases, and the process of agriculture commences, the road branches a little to the right from the present modern occupation road, and begins to be rather faint, and in a short time all visible signs of it are lost. A farmhouse on the route is called Cockin, another Debbett, and another, on the edge of Whinfell Tarn, is named Borrans. In repairing the road here, it was found to be raised above the height of the land adjoining, and roughly formed in a very substantial way of large stones and gravel. According to tradition Borrans was the half way halting place of the Roman soldiers between Watercrock and Borrow Bridge; and Whinfell Tarn, close by, was a watering place for their horses. Proceeding onwards we pass through a pleasant country lane to Patton Bridge, and over Patton Heights, without finding any further traces of the road either in place-names or appearances, and forward over Laverock Bridge to Spital. Here about fifteen years ago a very fine Roman quern was found in an old tree stump; and recently another was discovered doing duty as a cover over a drain. Both of these are strong evidence of the Roman occupation, and it is probable that the road passed here on its route to Watercrock. In the absence of any indications of Roman remains having been discovered during the carrying out of the main drainage works in Kendal, I am inclined to think that the road did not pass through the town, but went eastward of the river, and most likely east of the castle hill, but the exact track has disappeared, and is now a matter of conjecture.

In appearance and formation this road over Whinfell much resembles the Roman road over High street, and is formed quite differently from the modern mountain passes or the driving roads across some of our uninclosed fells. It has evidently been laid out and planned by a skilled engineer, and its execution has been carried out without  
regard

regard to cost. Our ordinary mountain roads and passes such as Gatescarth at the head of Longsleddale; Breast High, between High Borrow Bridge and Bretherdale, and many others, could never be mistaken for Roman work. They are passable with conveyances, but with great difficulty and only in fine weather; and in the rainy season they are little better than mountain torrents; they have grown only from the necessity of neighbourly communication between the dwellers of adjacent valleys, and show no sign of having been planned or executed for accommodating much traffic. But the road I have described is formed in a very durable and substantial manner, it is raised above the ordinary level of the surrounding ground; it has been paved, channelled, and thoroughly drained, and has been dry and hard, and available for a rapid and heavy traffic in all weathers. The width is uniform throughout, except in one or two places where it descends rapidly round a curve, and then it widens, so as to make the ascent or descent easier and safer for laden vehicles. It is wider than an ordinary township road, a proof that it has been designed for a far more extensive traffic than would ever have been necessary between one valley and another, and it takes the shortest and most direct route between the two points that it was designed to connect.

In concluding these remarks, I must acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from my friend Mr. Thomas Long. His great experience, and his intimate knowledge of every nook and corner in this district, whether ancient or modern, gives weight and authority to his information, and I am indebted to him for many hints and much practical advice.

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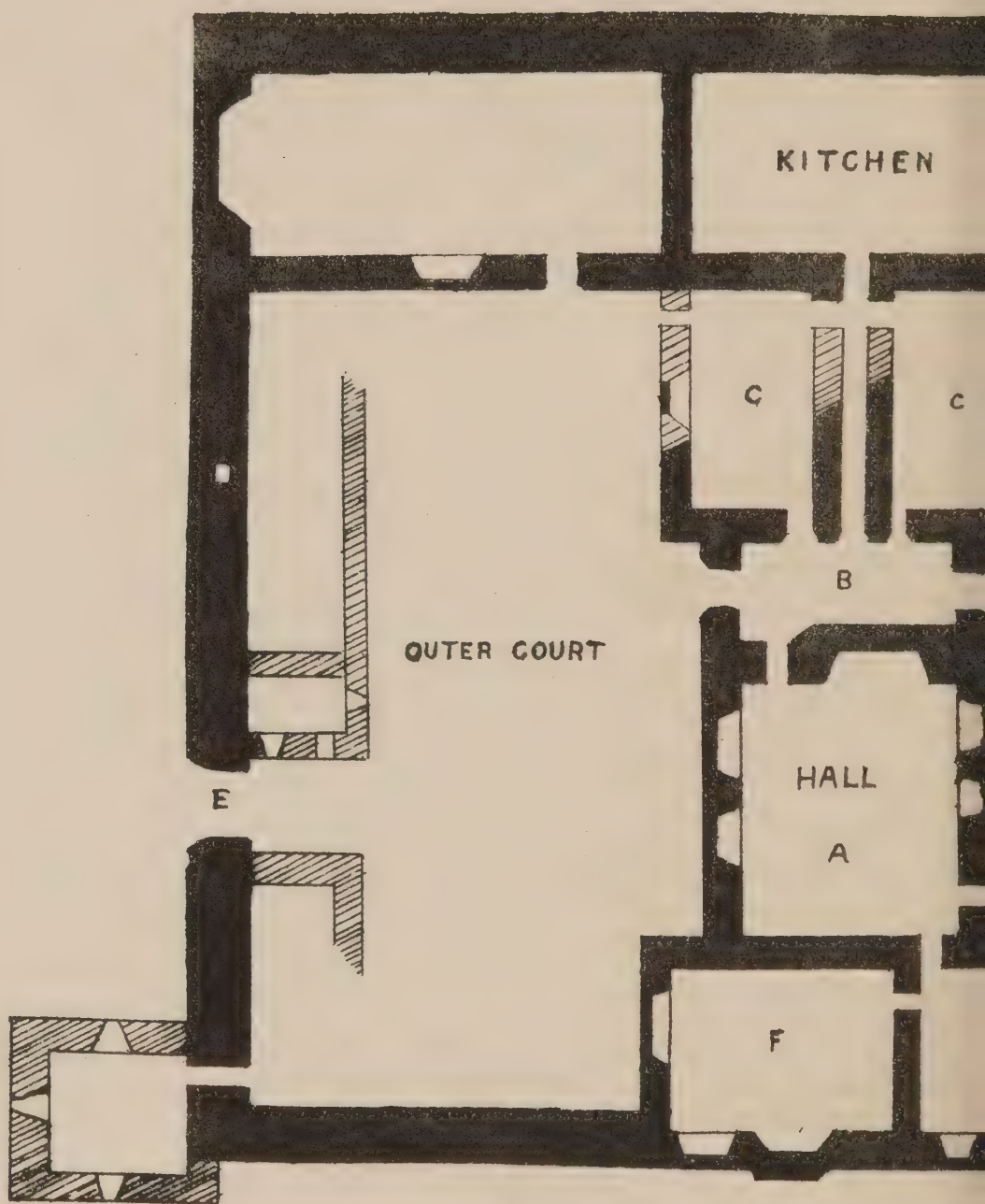
ART. IX.—*On Middleton Hall.* By MICHAEL W. TAYLOR, M.D., F.S.A. (Scot).

*Read at that place, June 27th, 1883.*

THE name of Middleton as the name of a place or parish is of frequent occurrence in the north of England. There is a Middleton in Northumberland, in Durham, and in Lancashire; there is a Middleton in Teesdale, and the old Hall which is the subject of this paper, is in the parish of Middleton in Lonsdale or Lunesdale. This like many of the neighbouring manors was apportioned to the barony of Kendal, and it seems to have been granted by the Tailbois, first to the Prestons, and from the Prestons it passed to the family of Kennet. It is probable that one of these possessors, as was not unusual, took the name of the place. We find from documentary history that there was a Thomas Middleton settled at Middleton Hall in the reign of Edward III.; and that the possession continued in this name and family in the direct male line for ten generations, until about the year 1644, when the inheritance descended to daughters. As might have been anticipated, from this continuous run of possession for three hundred years of a considerable estate, the family from time to time contracted alliances with people of consequence in the north. Thus on referring to the genealogy of the family, we find marriages with the Musgraves of Wharton Castle, Bellinghams of Burneshead, Lowthers of Lowther, Lancasters of Sockbridge, Tunstalls of Thurland Castle, &c. But in the troublous times of the civil war, the family suffered both in person and property, from the disasters of national strife, for like many of the gentry of the north country, they espoused the losing side. John Middleton the lord in the early part of the reign of Charles I.,





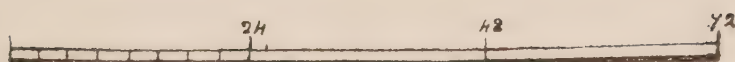
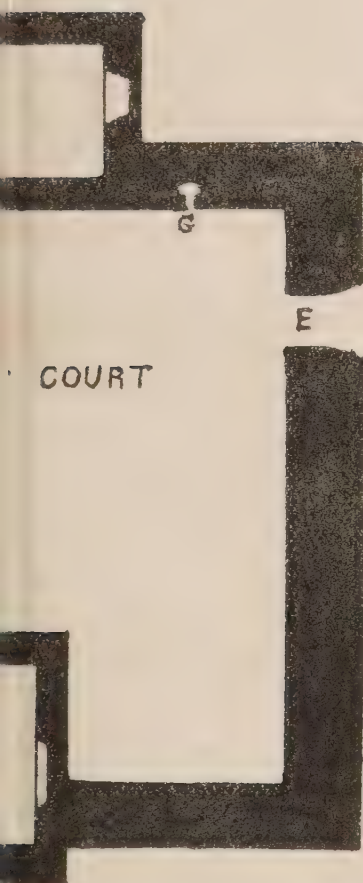


GROUND PLAN

MIDDLETON HA



- A. HALL .
- B. SCREENS .
- C. CELLAR BUTTERIES .
- D. CHAPEL .
- E. OUTER GATEWAYS .
- F. LORDS CHAMBER .
- G. WELL .



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1883





I., had four sons in the king's service, of whom three were slain fighting in the royal cause. In the second generation after this period, the line ended in two daughters. Somewhile after, the estates came into the possession of the Cumberland family of the Askews, with whom they continued up until a comparatively recent date.

The ancient structure is extremely valuable to us, as an instructive remnant of the domestic architecture of the 15th century, and as it differs in some material features from what we have found elsewhere, within the sphere-ground of the work of the Society, it is well worthy of a critical examination.

The hall stands in the vale of Lune, on the left bank, on a gentle elevation sloping down to the river, which is about half a mile distant. The site cannot be considered as a strong or peculiarly defensive position in a military sense, although the shallow ghyll which bounds it on the north side, through which flows a fell beck, (which appears to have driven at one time the lord's corn mill just in front of the gateway), may have afforded some protection in that direction. There is not however, any evidence of the place having ever been moated like the neighbouring halls of Burneshead and Sizergh, or the more important adjoining defensive position, Thurland Castle.

The battlemented wall and gateway bounding the inclosure may have afforded fairly strong provisions against mounted men engaged in marauding incursions, but could not have stood against any serious or planned assault. In point of fact, the place was not within the ordinary march of Scottish depredation; it is situated fully sixty miles from the Border, and the untractable wilds and fells of Shap and Tebay would interpose obstacles to the quick-heeled Border rieviers extending their *outrodes* so far down the vale of Lune.

To understand the arrangement of this very typical  
manor

manor house, it would be well to direct our attention to the ground plan of the structure shewing its original state. You will see that the place consists of an inclosure, and within, two courts, an outer and an inner court instead of one court, which is the type prevailing in houses of these dimensions near the Border. The front of the *enciente* which contains the main gateway, and which for convenience, we will call the west front, though it is not really west but a few points to south of west, is formed by a high defensive wall, which returns at the south angle and joins the main block of the inhabited buildings, which constitute the south front; the inner court on the east is also closed by a wall of defence, and the north side is composed of buildings which were formerly occupied by kitchens and offices. The two courts are separated from each other by that which is the most valuable feature in the structure, the old hall. We can now enter into the details of the separate parts. First as to the outer walls. The wall is 5 ft. thick at the base, and batters upwards, it is about 25 ft. in height up to the line at which a parapet is projected on a closely arranged series of corbel stones, which form false machicolations; the parapet was probably crenellated, but the top courses of stones are gone. There has been a walk behind the parapet for the defenders. The extent of the front is about forty yards; at the south angle there was probably a projecting tower to flank the gateway. The gateway is an arched opening, twelve feet wide, over which there are two windows, square headed of one light with trefoils and cusps. There have been chambers here over the gateway, the fireplace of one of which is still remaining. Within the wall is the outer court, which is about 32 yards by 17 yards, and directly in front, you have the very interesting specimen of the mediæval dining hall of a manor house of some importance.

I have told you that this house differs from many we have been accustomed to inspect, and it differs in this way.



way. Nearer the Border the 14th and 15th century houses always assume the Pele tower arrangement; the tower often appears originally to have been the whole house, and when enlargements were made, the tower formed the centre round which the latter buildings turned. But here at Middleton Hall there has never been an earlier keep or tower, and the evidence points to the whole place having been built at one time, and in pursuance of one original design. It is an exception to our north country examples, and follows the type of the 15th century manor-houses of the middle and southern districts of England.

The buildings are arranged somewhat in the H-shaped form, the central portion consisting of the hall and its adjuncts, dividing the two quadrangles. The hall itself is in good preservation, and, being in a fairly original condition, presents us with a valuable and interesting specimen well worthy of notice. It is of one storey, and like the rest of structure, it is built in rubble of the slaty Silurian rock of the country roughly trimmed, and the dressed stones of the quoins and openings are rough grained sandstone or millstone grit. There is an entrance from both courts to a straight passage six feet wide, at the lower end of the hall. This passage, which is the usual arrangement, is called the "*Screens*." To the front court, there is a good pointed arched doorway, recessed with round and hollow mouldings, surmounted with an arched drip-stone terminating in heads; at the opposite end there is a pointed arch, with a plain chamfer, leading to the inner court. Within the screens there are three doorways with pointed arches also plainly chamfered, which deserve particular attention. In most of the manor-houses in the north, it is usual to have but one doorway leading to the kitchen and offices. But here we have three original doorways. The purposes of these are evident, although the block behind them is in ruins. The middle entrance led by a straight passage to the kitchen, and the side openings were to the buttery  
and

and to the cellar. This tripartite arrangement of doorways from the screens, assimilates Middleton Hall with the plan displayed in southern manor-houses. The same design is carried out in Haddon Hall, Berkeley Castle, Penshurst in Kent, Norborough in Northamptonshire, and many other places. The kitchen stood where the long barn has been rebuilt. Mr. Bownass, whose family have occupied the place for three generations, tells me he remembers the old building with the huge fireplace existing in the east gable. The position of the music gallery, looking into the hall, would be here over the screens, and if a search were made the evidence of it would probably be found, as was the case at Yanwath; but the upper portion of the wall and the timbers of the old hall are now concealed by a flat plaster ceiling. You enter the hall through an elliptic headed doorway. The door itself is worth notice; it is doubly transversely planked in oak, studded with iron; the top is elliptic in form and moulded; two strips of moulding divide the inner face into three panels. The apartment is 28 feet by 24 feet. The fireplace, now covered, was deeply recessed in the thickness of the wall, at the end next the screens, and spanned with a flattish segmental arch of 12 feet 10 inches. There are four windows, two on each side, that to the right hand of the door being higher in the wall than the others. The date of the building may be determined in a great measure by the character of these windows. They are original and of similar style. They are about four feet wide, divided below by a mullion into two lights, arched, trefoiled and cusped. The mullion is continued up to the architrave, and the upper part of the window is filled with four foliated arches, produced by perpendicular mullions being carried up from the points of the sub-arches. So that here we have an example of that transitional stage, when the flowing tracery of the decorated was giving way to the rigid lines of the perpendicular period.

period. The doorways still have retained the decorated arch and mouldings, and the windows, although preserving some of the earlier style, show the predominating features of the perpendicular. This change of style was in progress towards the end of the 14th century, so that if we assign the date of this hall to about the time of Richard II., or about the beginning of the 15th century, it is a safe presumption. Two small doorways lead from the daïs end of the hall, one to a straight stair to the upper apartments of the adjoining block, and the other to the withdrawing room behind the hall. These doorways have the flat corbelled lintel or Carnarvon arch, a form of opening in very early use, but perpetuated frequently to a much later period. In the small lights of the upper part of the window to the left of the daïs, there are four pieces of painted glass, seemingly in their original position, one of which represents the letters A<sup>M</sup>R. arranged as a monogram, and another the sacred I.H.S inclosed in a circle.

The ancient furniture of the hall is represented by two massive oak tables which are probably 16th century. The withdrawing room is a square low ceiled apartment, with two mullioned windows of three lights with square labels. It is panelled in Elizabethan wainscot, with a characteristic pattern of the lozenge and circle carried on narrow horizontal panels under the cornice. The bold carved work of the mantelpiece is not in its place, it has been the head of a bedstead, apparently. There is incised in a panel over the door this pious sentiment:—“VENTVRVM EXHORESCO DIEM”—“I dread the coming day.” The spelling is bad in “exhorresco,” with one “r” instead of two. The room above corresponding to this, was the “*Lady’s Chamber*,” and it presents early Elizabethan decoration; on the jambs of the chimney piece are carved the arms of Middleton, a saltier engrailed, and the “three combs” of Tunstal of Thurland Castle.

When



When Machel visited the place about the year 1691, carved coats of arms existed in the Hall, though considerably effaced, and he refers to them in his MSS.\*— Middleton impaling Lowther; Tunstal, three small combs; Threlkeld, a maunch; also Middleton impaling a quarterly coat, 1 and 4, three escallops, 2 and 3, a dancette and nine billets. He also gives a drawing of a shield.

A chapel of course must have existed in a house of this importance, but I can discover no special traces of it; the probable position is marked on the plan.

The remains of the curtain wall on the east side for the protection of the inner court are well seen; the wall is not so high as that protecting the front; but it also has had a parapet corbelled out, with a walk upon it for the warder, and has been pierced by a gateway.

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\* Machel MSS. Vol. II, p. 241.

ART. X.—*Notes from Cartmel Church.* By HENRY FLETCHER RIGGE.

COPIED from the first Old Church Books kept in the vestry of Cartmel Priory Church: these two old books give the meetings and orders of the twenty-four sidesmen and the churchwardens of the parish, from A.D. 1597 to A.D. 1801, and are described, and many extracts from them given, by Mr. James Stockdale in his *Annals of Cartmel*, 1870.

He has omitted the only two inventories of the church goods: I think they may be worth notice in our Transactions as they mention, in 1642, two silver Chalicees which are not recorded elsewhere and which had disappeared before the date, 1668, of the oldest of the existing cups, described in "*Old Church Plate of the Diocese of Carlisle*:" they also give a quaint description of the "Church Goods" of that period.

29<sup>th</sup> day of November 1631.

It is this day agreede upon, by the Churche wardens & xxiiij<sup>tie</sup> that one xx<sup>tie</sup> marke caste shall bee collected by the Churchwardens for the use of the Churche:

It is likewise ordered this day, that the Inventorye of all the loose goods in the Churche shall be entered into this booke from yere, to yere, and likewise the severall Bills of each hamlet of this p'ishe for the xx<sup>tie</sup> markes Caste due unto the Churche: to the end they maye bee viewed, for all occations, for the good of the Churche:

After this order of 29<sup>th</sup> November, 1631, the first inventory entered is—

The Inventorie of the Church goods viewed the 8<sup>th</sup> daie of Julie 1642: vizt.

Imp: two Bibles,

Itm: 4: Communion Bookes:

Itm:

- Itm: 2: bookes of homilies:
- Itm: Marlorett exposition upon Mathew:
- Itm: Erasmus upon y<sup>e</sup> 4 Evangeliste,
- Itm: one booke of the defence of the Church of England by Jewell,
- Itm: 2 bookes of Martires,
- Itm: 2 Register books
- Itm: 2: bookes for y<sup>e</sup> time of visitaton,
- Itm: 2: Surpleecs & 2: napkins,
- Itm: 2: table Clothes & 2 quishons,
- Itm: 2 fflagons, with 2 silver Chalicees,
- Itm: almost a web of leade in the Vestrie wth 4 stone in 3 peeces
- Itm: one stoole, & 2 boxes,
- Itm: 3 spades & one hacke,
- Itm: one greate Cable roope,
- Itm: 4 bell roopes,
- Itm: 4 windeglasses & 6 pullies,
- Itm: 6 ladders & i olde Cradle
- Itm: one tubb & hanke for carryinge mortar in,
- Itm: 29: Iron nailes belonginge to the Organs,
- Itm: 7 wheeles & winges of the old: Clocke
- Itm: one peece of iron wch is made into a gaveloke,
- Itm: in Bell mettle,

The 18<sup>th</sup> of November 1643 there was left furth of the Vestrie xiiij peeces of the sides & leaves of the Organs & the winde Chist.

Itm: a peece of olde Almerie & 3 peeces more of wood set with Organ sides.

Note by Mr. Stockdale in the Book—"Did the Parliamentarian Troops break the organs in October 1643, when they passed the night at Cartmel after the fight at Lindale Cote, near Dalton-in-Furness, and, as tradition says, they stabled their three troops of horses in the nave of the church; this 'pair of organs' would be those presented to the church by George Preston, Esquire, of Holker Hall, some thirty years previously."

Did they at the same time "convey" the two silver Chalicees, which are not again mentioned in the book?

The



## The second Inventory.

The Inventorie of the Church goods viewed the 15<sup>th</sup> daie of Aprill 1661 vizt—

- Imp: leade weiged in the vestrie in weight 8 grooves 37<sup>li</sup>, the 3: daie of Maye 1659:
- item Tinn then weighed 26<sup>li</sup> et di:
- it: one Roope lying in the steeple in length 22: fathome et di:
- it: 5: ladders 2: greate pewter flagons, 1 greene table Cloth
- it: one greate Bible one booke of Common prayer, two books of practices Marlorett exposition upon Matthew, Erasmus upon the 4: Evangeliste, one booke of the defence of the Church of England by Jewell;
- it: the pulpitt quishon & the Cloth for the adorning of the pulpitt.
- it: 2 winde glasses & 1 Cradle, 2: side of one oulde ladder,
- it: one hacke & one spade,
- it: one greate Chist standinge in the Church with one locke & key, and 3: old: Bell roopes.
- itm one ioyned stoole

The books mentioned in the inventories of 1642 and 1661 are still in the vestry among the valuable library of old books, which were bequeathed to the parish by the will of Thomas Preston, Esquire, of Holker, who died in 1696; Marlorate and Jewell are in black letter, folio.

After "Old Church Plate of the Diocese of Carlisle," 1882, went to press, I discovered inscribed above the date 1668, on the Old York Cup belonging to Cartmel Church, the names

Robert Briggs Miles Harrison

I can find nowhere in the old church books mention of any of the pieces of silver plate, excepting the two silver chalices in the inventory of 1642: we may be nearly certain that if any of them had been purchased by the churchwardens for the use of the church, such purchase would have been entered among the very minute items in their yearly accounts. The names of Roberte Briggs and Miles or Myles Harrison occur in several places in the old book from 1644 to 1671 as sides-

men

men and churchwardens, so we may persume that the cup of 1668 with its cover-paten was presented by them to the church.

The two very large and handsome silver flagons have above their inscribed dates 1736 and 1739 much scrolled and intertwined monograms, apparently A W A, probably the initials of their donors, but I find nothing in the book, about those dates, answering to these initials.

I have also found in an old box in the vestry since "Old Church Plate of the Diocese" was published, two "greate pewther flagons" and a "greate pewter plate ten inches wide;" these, which are evidently of very old make, must be the "2 flagons" of the inventory of 1642, which we may presume were not of silver, because they are followed by "2 silver chalices"; they are evidently the "2 greate pewther flagons" of the inventory of 1661, in which the two silver chalices are not mentioned. The pewter plate, which seems as old as the flagons, is not mentioned in either inventory; it has four punched marks on shields, the second and fourth are not clear what, the first and third are the Lombardic capital E, which was the hall-mark on silver plate for the years 1522-3, and 1602-3. The two flagons have each four punched marks on shields on each cover, on the one four lions statant, on the other four quadrupeds ditto.

The winde glasses and cradle are still in the church; they are the windlasses and frame-hoist used in repairing the roof of the inside of the church, which is sixty feet high.

6 September 1698.

An account of all the Plate which is lock'd up in the Chist in the vestrie in Cartmell Church is as followeth. Imp' two Silver bowles & two Silver Covers for the same Itm one silver plate Itm one pewther plate Itm two pewter flaggons, Itm one Surplice is in the Vestrie, Itm there is now one Lining Communion Table-Cloth & two Napkins for the same Itm there is one Greene Table Coveringe for the Table in the Vestrie, Itm there is in the Quiere a Greene Carpett for the Coveringe of the Altar:

N.B.

N.B.—This entry accounts for all the silver and pewter plate now (1883) in the vestry, excepting the two large and handsome silver flagons of 1736 and 1739; of these I can find no mention in the book.

In 1642, two of the twenty-four sidesmen, Rowland Briggs and George Bigland sign with Xs, and in 1665 one of the sidesmen, Rowland Turner, and three of the seven churchwardens sign by X marks.

Arabic numerals are first observed in one of the churchwardens accounts in 1634, then again in 1652-3, and after that time they are common.

A.D. 1639, from the Churchwardens Acc<sup>t</sup> for Alithwaite.

Itm: in part to maimed souldiers	vij <sup>s</sup>	
Itm: for Churchwardens oath	iiij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm: for wyne to Comissarye	iiij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Itm: for drinke when laders was putt upp		viiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm: for keeping dogs furth of Church		iiiij <sup>d</sup>

From Churchwardens Acct. for Walton

Itm: in pte to maimed souldiers	vj <sup>s</sup>	
Itm: for Bread	iiij <sup>s</sup>	id
Itm: for washing Surpleeces 2: times		id
Itm: for a pint of wyne		iiiij <sup>d</sup>
Itm: for my owne work daye		id

The Churchwardens accompt for Walton June 13<sup>th</sup>. 1653  
(the whole of it for the year)

Walton

John Burnes his accompt as followeth vizt.

his xxtie m'ke caste	i — 24 — ii
Disbursed by him as followeth vizt	
To Willm Kilner for killinge of foxes	o — 10 — o
p <sup>d</sup> to Tho: Atkinson & Edwa: Newbie	
for the like	o — 2 — 6
for the bottominge of y <sup>e</sup> pulpitt quishion	o — 4 — o
to Geo: Cowper	o — 2 — 8
p <sup>d</sup> for drinke to y <sup>e</sup> hunters for killinge a foxe	o — o — 6
for a locke for the Vestrie doore	o — 1 — 6
for peats for the use of the Churche	o — o — 8
for a foxe heade to Willm Hirdson	o — 1 — o
for 2 Jurneis to Hirdson	o — o — 8

p<sup>d</sup>



p <sup>d</sup> to Tho: Lickbarrow	0 — 10 — 0
also to Jo: Turner for appearance to a suite	
concerning Law : Jenkinson	0 — 0 — 6
remaines of y <sup>e</sup> xxtie m'ke Cast iid	

A.D. 1653.

It is ordered & agreed that Willm Kilner shall paye to the hunters for killinge of foxes xxj<sup>d</sup> & likewise that the Churchwardens shall paye to them xxij<sup>d</sup> more furth of y<sup>e</sup> xxtie m'ke Caste, and that the hunters shall have v<sup>s</sup> for eache old foxe & for every younge one xij<sup>d</sup>.

June 26. 1671

Collected according to the Late Briefe for the redemption of Christian Captives vizt out of Cartmel fell	1 <sup>li</sup> 8 <sup>s</sup> 0 <sup>d</sup>
and in the rest of Cartmel pish	4 14 0
In all	6 2 0

From the 2<sup>d</sup> Old Book 8<sup>th</sup> day of April 1751.

The Day abovesaid it was ordered by the 24 and other present that for the future all ravens killed within this parish the person who kills 'em by carrying them to Ch: or Chapell warden shall have Two pence for each head to be paid by s<sup>d</sup> Ch: or Chapell Warden they are brought to and allowed in his the said Church or Chap<sup>l</sup> Wardens accts.

NOTE.—There are no ravens now in the parish, 1883. The last I saw was about 30 years ago, flying and croaking near the foot of Windermere.

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ART. XI.— *The Roman Milestone at Middleton.* By W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

*Read at Caldbeck, August 22nd, 1883.*

IN the year 1836 a labourer whilst ploughing on land belonging to the late Mr. W. Moore of Grimeshill,\* struck upon a large stone slightly beneath the surface of the ground. Upon examination, it was found to be a cylindrical column, and was ordered by Mr. Moore to be dug out. It proved to be a Roman milestone in fair preservation, five feet eight inches high, and four feet in circumference and bearing the following letters

M.P. LIII.

*i.e.* *M(ilia) P(assuum) liii*, thus making fifty-three Roman miles from some station. Mr. Moore had the stone removed and set upright in an adjoining plantation, which is said to be about 200 yards from the spot where it was found. He added a modern inscription in Latin, supplied by Dr. Lingard, the celebrated historian, to the following effect :

SOLO ERVTVM  
RESTITVIT  
GVL MOORE  
AN MDCCCXXXVI

by this means recording the fact of its re-erection by his orders.

It is difficult to say what Roman station is referred to as being fifty-three miles distant. If we consider the route was taken from Middleton to the junction of the "Maiden Way" with the second Iter of Antoninus, just south of

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\* Another version is that it was found in digging to make a fence for the plantation where it is preserved.

Kirkby Thore, and thence to Carlisle, that city suits very well. But on the other hand if the "Maiden Way" is taken for the whole distance, Caervoran (*Magna*) also suits, and again we do not know whether a station fifty-three miles to the south may not be meant.

One thing we can gather, that the Roman road up the Lune valley, must either exist under ground, at the spot where the stone was discovered, or must form the sub-structure of the modern road, which runs about 100 yards from the present site of the stone.

This Roman road, connecting Overborough (*Galacum*) with Borrow Bridge (*Alone*) is visible on Middleton Common, about a mile and a half to the south, and if continued northwards would pass the spot where the stone was found.

Until the present writer treated of this inscription in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. xxxi, p. 353-4, it had remained unnoticed by antiquaries, but subsequently it has occasionally attracted attention. One or two writers have read VIII instead of LIII as the number of miles given, but only an inspection of the stone is necessary to prove that the latter is the correct reading.\* The stone must have been previously noticed as forming an obstacle to the plough, though it was not dug out, for many marks made by that implement, are observable upon it.

Another broken Roman milestone, of which only the base remains, seems to be in the hedge by the roadside near Thurland church. The inscribed part will I think be found lying buried in the adjacent ground.

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\* The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society visited this milestone on June 27, 1883, when special attention was directed to the question of the figures. They are LIII.



ART. XII.—*A British Rath near Kirkby Lonsdale.* By  
the REV. CANON WARE, M.A.

*Read at Caldbeck, August 22nd, 1883.*

IN the map of Roman roads prefixed to Mr. W. T. Watkin's *Roman Lancashire*, there is marked a supposed road from Overborough to Natland; and at page eighty-four of that work it is stated that there are traces of a causeway crossing the river Lune by a bridge and pointing towards Natland, but that it is lost on the western side of the river. Mr. W. R. Gregg of Kirkby Lonsdale, informs me that he was a boy at the Kirkby Lonsdale Grammar School when Mr. Just was usher there, in the early part of this century, and that he himself accompanied Mr. Just when he traced out the ancient trackway or Roman road for some distance past Sellet Mill, behind Biggins, and across Lupton Fell. Since the enclosure of the commons and various other changes in the land, the traces of this road are less visible than they must have been formerly, but it followed the line of a footpath from Biggins to "Gallowber Lane" (the road leading from Kirkby Lonsdale to Hutton Roof); and thence it remains to Sealford as a cart road. Close to the point where it crossed Gallowber, about two miles from Kirkby Lonsdale, in a field called "Grass Slacks" belonging to the Earl of Bective, are what appear to be the remains of a Celtic fortified village, which I pointed out to Mr. R. S. Ferguson when this Society visited Kirkby Lonsdale in June, and at his suggestion a plan has been made by Mr. J. S. Roper, with whom I have carefully examined the spot. There is a remarkable resemblance between it and the Rathes or Cashels, described in Dr. Anderson's "*Scotland in early Christian Times*" (see especially the plan of the Cashel  
at

at Innismurry on page 87). The existing remains cover about two-thirds of an acre, and consists of mounds of stones and earth rising from one to three feet above the surface of the ground. With the help of a labourer we removed some turf and soil from the south-west corner of the outer fence, to see whether any courses of the walling remained. We found some stones apparently forming the inner face of the wall, but it must have been of the roughest possible character, banking rather than walling, and about five feet thick. Along the northern side of the enclosure there are many large stones set on end and projecting from the ground, marking the original width of the wall, which in that part has been six or seven feet thick. The largest of these stones is about five feet long, and stands three feet six inches out of the ground. The entrance was from the east and appears to have had a flanking wall on its north side. There are some hollow spaces in the north part of the wall, which possibly have been small chambers in the wall (see Anderson's Book, pages 78 and 87), or the stones from that part of the fence may have been removed. I can trace no remains of buildings in the large triangular space on the south-west of the enclosure. It may have been a kraal for cattle. Adjoining this, near the centre of the Rath, is a large mound, which might be a beehive hut fallen in. And to the north is rough ground with many stones, especially three large stones standing together, of which the central one stands two feet six inches out of the ground, and is pierced with holes, which I think are natural. Near this again are what may be the foundations of two circular huts. Measuring from the centre of the wall, one would be about twenty-seven feet in diameter, the other about fifteen feet. I can find the remains of only one rectangular building, the inside measure of which would be about twenty-one feet by fifteen feet four inches. If the enclosure is a "Rath" of early Christian times, similar to those described in Dr.

Anderson's







### Reference

- A Place where soil was removed.
- B Largest stone.
- C Entrance.
- D Hollow Places.
- E Large Open space, supposed little Kmal.
- F Largest Mound.
- G Three large stones.
- H Large circular hut.
- K Smaller circular hut.
- L Supposed Chapel.  
(with placed masonry inside)

0 10 20 30 40 50

R O A D

PLAN OF  
ANCIENT REMAINS  
NEAR  
KIRKBY LONSDALE



200 feet







Anderson's Book, this must have been the chapel, but it is not orientated, the axis running north-east by south-west, or even a point more to the north and south. We moved a little of the turf and soil from its south-east side, and found the interior wall of the building, which seemed rather more carefully built than we had found the outer fence to be. The doorway seems to have been at the south-west end, and we dug a little at the west angle, but the walling there was not so well preserved as on the south-east side of the building. The large blocks of stone are limestone; the walling chiefly limestone and "blue stones" such as might be picked off the ground, and there are some small pieces of freestone, such as may be found in the upper beds of the neighbouring quarries at Hutton Roof. I looked for cup markings on the larger stones, but discovered none. We thought it better not to excavate further, believing that this rectangular building (and indeed some other parts of the enclosure), might repay more careful and thorough investigations than we could then make.

The Rath stands on high ground, sloping towards the north-west, and with an extensive view towards the Lake Hills. About eighty yards to the north is some flat ground which looks as if, before the land was drained or cultivated, it might have been a small tarn or mere, and at a distance of about 200 yards to the west there is a spring of water.

In an adjoining field, still called "Coffin Croft," some stone coffins are said to have been found many years ago.

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ART. XIII.—*Recent Roman finds at Carlisle.* By R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

*Read at Caldbeck, August 22nd, 1883.*

DURING the spring of this year the ancient hostelry known as the White Swan, and situate in English Street, Carlisle, was demolished; considerable excavations were made in its site for the foundations and cellars of new buildings. These excavations I watched with interest; the White Swan stood between two buildings, whose sites had yielded up great amount of Roman remains; immediately to the north is the office of the *Carlisle Journal*, in whose foundations were discovered the slab which mentions the *Ala Petriana*, [No. 498, in the *Lap: Sep:*] and the *consortibus Herculis* slab [No. 488, *Ib.*]; to the south are Blair's buildings, where were found an inscribed altar [No. 489. *Ib.*] and a stone on which

MATRIB. PARC. PROSALVT  
SANCTIAE. GEMINAE

About ten feet of made earth was dug through before the virgin soil was reached, and a vast quantity of bones was disinterred and carted away. I submitted samples to a veterinary surgeon, who decided that they belonged to ordinary domestic animals, the ox, sheep, and boar. These were found in soil mixed with fragments of Roman pottery. I have no doubt that coins were found, but these it is difficult to get hold of and only one came to my hands, one of Faustina, found where a cart load of soil from the White Swan has been emptied at the new Grammar School buildings. Some querns were also found, and a stone on which were the *Deæ Matres*. At first I imagined it belonged to the inscription found in the foundations of Blair's buildings, but it turned out to be too small.

The

The goddesses are represented seated ; the costume of the one on the sinister side is much more elaborately worked than those of her two companions. Each holds on her lap, with her left hand, a vase of flowers, or fruit. What the object may be that each of the end figures holds in her right hand, pointing over her shoulder, it is hard to say—a palm branch, possibly, or in one case a large knife. The centre figure seems to hold a wreath in her right hand.

A most beautiful little bronze lamp was also found, it is just two and three-quarters inches in length, and only weighs three ounces. It represents the head of Hercules in the skin of the Nemean lion ; the face of the hero is on the



top of the lamp, while the lion's mask forms the butt end, opposite to the end, where is the hole for the wick. From the butt end a handle, now broken, has projected.

The



The lamp is much broken and corroded, and it is difficult to see where the air hole can have been.



Mr. Syer Cuming [British Archæological Journal, vol. 30, p. 80], says :

“So seldom do Roman *lucernæ* of bronze occur in this country that their discovery should be carefully registered, and full and accurate description

description given of their forms, &c., that examples from different localities may be compared with a view if possible of ascertaining their place of fabric, and settling the question whether they be of home or foreign origin."

This gem is the property of Mr. Fisher, of Bank Street, who exhibits it to-night. An engraving of it is given on page 115, and also one on page 116, of the beautiful and spirited Roman bronze, found in Carlisle in 1877. An account of it, by Mr. Cory, is in these Transactions, vol. III, p. 141. The following account is from the proceedings Soc. of Antiq. 2nd series, vol. VII, p. 356.

"A curious bronze object, belonging to Mr. Court of Carlisle, and found in Bank Street, where the second (Roman or præ-Roman) stockade was found, near the east curtain wall of Carlisle. Extreme breadth 5 inches; height, inclusive of the dowel at the bottom,  $7\frac{5}{8}$  inches, exclusive of the dowel,  $6\frac{3}{8}$  inches. On one side is a griffin with wings extended, its paws stretched out, its ears like bat's ears erect, and its mane or crest running up, and forming the mid rib of an acanthus leaf. On the back is a dolphin, whose curved body forms a loop large enough to admit a forefinger to hold the object. Above this dolphin's tail is a socket for some unknown purpose; at the bottom is a square dowel, as if for inserting in a stand. It is difficult to conjecture for what this object was intended.

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ART. XIV.—*The Dedications of the Parochial Churches and Chapels of the Modern Diocese of Carlisle.* By the Rev. EDMUND VENABLES, M.A., Canon Residentiary and Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral.

*Read at Carlisle, August 3rd, 1882.*

THERE is no English diocese, with the exception of that of Truro, which surpasses the diocese of Carlisle in the interest attaching to the dedications of its parochial churches and chapels. None is connected with grander historical names of early times, or has been subject to more numerous and more powerful religious influences. Each of these has left a mark on the ecclesiastical nomenclature of the diocese. These marks it is the purpose of the present paper to trace, in the hope of shewing the intimate connection of the names borne by the churches and chapels of the district with its religious history. It is not too much to say that in the earlier dedications of the churches of any diocese, when carefully sifted and ascertained by reference to original documents—mediæval wills affording the largest and most trustworthy evidence—its ecclesiastical history is to a large extent contained, and from these, when intelligently used, it may be derived. The parochial dedications are the surviving landmarks of an early church history. As the huge granite boulders and erratic blocks which stud your mountain slopes indicate with unerring certainty to the practised eye the successive agencies, glacial and fluvial, which have given its configuration to the country, and the source and direction of the great movements which have passed across it, so the dedications to saints of different epochs and various nationalities, afford as clear and certain evidence of the great religious waves by which the church has gradually assumed its present shape in any given district.

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The field of the present investigation is defined as "the modern diocese of Carlisle." To have restricted it, as I had at first proposed, to the original diocese as it existed from its foundation by Henry I. to the death of Bishop Percy in 1856, would have broken up by arbitrary distinctions a district, the religious history of which is inseparably united. The whole territory, embracing the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, and the outlying portion of Lancashire, from the deaneries of Furness and Cartmel, popularly known as "the Lake district," with its borderlands, is as much one in its religious history as it is in its physical configuration. It is as impracticable to separate their ecclesiastical history as their geological.

The constituent parts now making up the modern diocese of Carlisle have been subject to many singular vicissitudes. As Mr. Freeman has told us,\* "the ecclesiastical allegiance of Cumberland has been as doubtful and fluctuating as its political allegiance. York, Durham"—or rather its mother see of Lindisfarne—"Glasgow, and the defunct see of Hexham, all had had rights or claims over it" before Henry I., in 1133, "settled the matter by making the newly won province a separate diocese, and the newly won city an episcopal see." The diocese, however, as created by Henry I. was far from being conterminous with the counties it now comprises. It embraced only a part of modern Cumberland and a part of modern Westmorland, and was probably identical with the ancient "land of Carlisle." The Cumberland deanery of Coupland lying between the Derwent and the Duddon, and the Westmorland deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale, together with the Lancashire deaneries of Furness and Cartmel, which had formed part of the county of York before the constitution of the county of Cumberland in 1177, remained part of the huge diocese of York, stretching right across England from the

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\* *Hist. of Norm. Conquest*, vol. v., p. 230.

German Ocean to the Irish Channel—from the chalk cliffs of Flamborough Head to the red sandstone precipices of St. Bees—until Henry VIII. removed them to his newly erected diocese of Chester. To this straggling misshapen diocese, reaching from the Dee and the Mersey to the Tees and the Swale, these deaneries continued to belong, till the great shifting of landmarks of our own days, when the diocese of Carlisle assumed its present much more convenient shape, corresponding in the main with the natural boundaries of the district.

The “fluctuating ecclesiastical allegiance” of the diocese of Carlisle, to which I have referred, answers to the epochs of the great evangelists and religious leaders, who successively found in it their sphere of labour. The chief names connected with the dioceses, to which at various periods Carlisle was subordinate, are those of St. Ninian of Whitborne, St. Kentigern, otherwise St. Mungo, of Glasgow, St. Wilfrid of York and Hexham, and St. Cuthbert of Lindisfarne. Of each of these great religious heroes, parochial dedications not only preserve the names, but, as we shall see reason to conclude, exhibit actual traces of the evangelistic work carried on, either by themselves or by their disciples and adherents.

We may remark at the outset that the district furnishes no trustworthy traces of Romano-British Christianity. “Along the whole line of the great Roman wall from the Tyne to the Solway, one altar out of many hundreds of different kinds of heathen remains has been supposed, and erroneously supposed to be Christian.”\* This entire absence of Roman Christian memorials in this district does, however, not at all disprove the existence of a Christian Church in Roman times, and the period immediately subsequent. The case is the same all over Britain, with a few exceptions, catalogued by Messrs. Haddan and Stubbs in

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\* Haddan's *Remains*, p. 262.

their invaluable, but alas sorely incomplete "Collection of Annals." Such remains are simply non-existent. May we not gather from this, that—in Mr. Haddan's words—"the Church of Britain in Roman times was not the Church of the rich or the noble, or even the Church of the people, but was scanty in number, and poor in wealth."\*

The only church dedications in Britain, which can be certainly ascribed to pre-Augustinian times, are those of the church found by St. Augustine at Canterbury, built, according to Bede,† "while the Romans still inhabited Britain," and that erected by St. Ninian in 397, at Whit-horne,‡ both named in honour of the great Gallic bishop, St. Martin of Tours, by whom St. Ninian had been sent on his mission to Cumbria. There are two dedications to St. Martin in this diocese—viz., Brampton and Windermere, to which we may, perhaps, add the doubtful example of Martindale.§ There are no sufficient grounds for ascribing any of these churches to the British period. They may more probably be reckoned among "the numerous dedications to St. Martin of existing English churches," described by Mr. Haddan as "of course at the earliest of Saxon origin."

It would be very interesting to connect the single dedication to St. Ninian, that of the chapel of Brougham, with the personal ministrations "of the bishop of the nation of the Britons," "taught at Rome the faith and the mysteries of the truth," || the apostle of the "Southern Picts" and the "Britons," whose church at Candida Casa in Wigtonshire was "the centre of religious light and strength to all the dwellers between the two walls."\*\* But beyond the fact that "through his preaching

\* *Ibid* p. 232.

† Bede *Hist. Eccl.* i. 26.

‡ *Ibid* iii. 4.

§ Mr. Haddan accepts Martindale as a genuine dedication to the Bishop of Tours. "The numerous dedications to St. Martin from St. Martin's Isle among the Islands of Sicily to Martindale in Westmoreland."—*Remains*, p. 234.

|| Bede *H. E.*, iii. 4.

\*\* Bright's *Early English Ch.*, p. 13.



the Southern Picts abandoned their idolatrous worship and received the pure faith,"\* and that among them he ordained priests and divided the land "per certas parrochias,"† we have no certain knowledge of St. Ninian's missionary labours. The idea which Mr. Lees has worked out with so much eloquence, that on his return from Rome (c. 296) St. Ninian dwelt for a short time on the banks of the Eamont, and planted the Christian Church there, and that, after the establishment of his bishopric at Candida Casa, he sent a presbyter to take charge of the converts, is so attractive, that one could wish it had a more solid historical basis.

In a district like Cumbria, so long occupied by an almost exclusively Celtic population (they are distinctly called "Britons" in Ecgrith's Grant to Cuthbert in the 7th century), it is somewhat surprising to meet with so few Celtic dedications and such scanty traces of early Celtic Christianity. There is also a complete absence of the dedications to native saints—the holy men and women of the soil—of which Wales and Cornwall are so full. The conclusion is unmistakable. The Christianity of Cumbria was far less vigorous and reproductive than among the other Celtic tribes.

When we consider the short stretch of sea which divides Cumbria from Ireland, the Isle of Man forming a convenient halting-place between the two, and the frequent intercourse of the two lands in early times, it is not a little surprising that the traces of Irish evangelization should also be so scanty. This is all the more remarkable when we remember the abundant evidences of Irish missionary agency in Wales, and among the West Welsh of Cornwall. The only dedications connecting the Cumbrian Church with the Church of Ireland are those of St. Patrick, St.

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\* Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 3.

† Ælred. *Vita S. Ninian* (Ælred died 1166), published in the Series of Scotch Historians, with that of St. Kentigern (vol. v.), by Bishop Forbes.

Bride or St. Bridget, and St. Begha. Three churches in Westmorland and one in Cumberland have the title of St. Patrick—those of Patterdale, the old name of which was Patrickdale, Bampton-Patrick, and Preston-Patrick. We are told that near the chapel in Patterdale is St. Patrick's well, which confirms the dedication in that case. Some doubt is thrown upon the other two dedications by the fact that both of these places belonged to Patrick of Culwen or Curwen, the great-grandson of Gospatrick, son of Orme, son of Ketel. It is possible that they may have taken their distinctive titles from him rather than from the Apostle of Ireland, whose name by a very natural error came afterwards to be assigned to the church. No such doubt hangs over the dedications to St. Bridget, the Abbess of Kildare, the "Mary of Ireland," one of the most favourite objects of invocation (d. 525), and St. Bega. The former number no fewer than five—viz., Bridekirk, St. Bridget's (Beckermeth), Brigham, Moresby, and Bassenthwait. The four first lie or near the west coast,—on which the headland bearing the remaining Irish dedication, that to St. Bega or St. Bees, is a well-known conspicuous feature,—just where intercourse with Ireland was the most ready, and consequently the influence of the Irish Church was likely to be the most powerful. Dedications to St. Bridget are also extensively prevalent in the West Highlands and islands of Scotland from a similar cause,\* as well as in Wales, where she is known as Sanffraid, and has no fewer than eighteen churches and chapels dedicated to her.† There is a very doubtful tradition of St. Bridget having visited Wales, but there is no hint of her having visited Cumberland. With regard to St. Begha, if we accept the received tale that she left her home in Ireland to avoid marriage, and crossed the Irish Sea on hearing of the flourishing condition

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\* S. Kent. ii. 179.

† Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 189.

of Christianity in Britain, she may very well have landed on the coast of Cumberland, and not impossibily founded a religious house on the headland that bears her name, which was afterwards destroyed by the Danes. Other traditions, however, connect St. Begha or Bega with Northumbria, where she is said to have received the veil from St. Aidan, and to have returned to Hackness.\* It is by no means improbable that there may have been two or more individuals of the same name.

Passing onwards, the next group of dedications which arrests our attention are those to St. Kentigern, otherwise St. Mungo (a name which we are told by his biographer, Jocelyn of Furness, signifies "Karrissimus Amicus"),† "the great agent in the revolution which again Christianized Cumbria,"‡ whose vast diocese—restoring St. Ninian's decayed but not extinct church—extended from the Clyde to the Mersey, and from the Irish Sea to the eastern watershed.

One could wish that we had earlier and more trustworthy notices of this great evangelist. No life of him was written till five centuries after his death. Of that which was written during the episcopate of Hubert, 1147-64, only a fragment remains. That still extant, by Jocelyn of Furness, was written at the request of Bishop Jocelyn, of Glasgow, 1174-99, and is very deficient in exactness. It may, however, serve to throw light on the dedications to the subject of his biography. These are eight—Aspatria, Bromfield, Caldbeck, Castle Sowerby, Crosthwaite, Grinsdale, Irthington, and Mungrisdale. When we find, what I believe to be the fact, that this dedication does not occur anywhere else in

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\* Bede H. E., iv. 23.

† Kentigern, according to Jocelyn, was baptized by the name of Kyentyern, signifying "Capitalis Dominus," which Mr. Skene remarks is an interpretation only applicable to the Welsh form of his name. "Cynderyu and Munghu are pure Welsh. *Cynderyn* from *Cyn* Chief; and *teyrn* lord; *Muryngu* from *Mwyn* amiable and *cu* dear."

‡ Skene, *us*, 192.



England, we see that there must be a special reason for its being met with so frequently in Cumberland. This reason is supplied by a passage in Jocelyn's biography of the saint,\* which tells us that when, on account of the plot against his life by his pagan enemies—"a generation of vipers, excited by the sting of intense hatred, and inflated with the poison of the devil"—Kentigern was compelled to leave his diocese of Glasgow; he resolved to take refuge at Menevia in South Wales, where St. David, who has bequeathed his name to the see, was then bishop.† In the course of his journey, Jocelyn describes him as coming to Carlisle, and says that, "having heard that many in the mountainous districts were given to idolatry, or ignorant of the Divine law, he turned aside, and God helping him, and confirming the Word by signs following, converted to the Christian religion many who were strangers to the faith, and others who held the faith in error . . . . . He remained some time in a certain thickly-planted place to confirm and strengthen in the faith the men who dwelt there, in which he also erected a cross as the sign of their salvation, from which the place took the name, in English, "Crossfield," i.e., *Crucis Novale*, in which locality a basilica, erected in modern times, is

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\* "Audivit multos in montanis ydolatrie deditos aut divine legis ignaros; illucque divertit et plurimos fide alienos, alios in fide erroneos, Deo cooperante et sermonem confirmante sequentibus signis, ad Christianam convertit religionem. . . . morabatur aliquantulum in loco quodam condenso ad confirmandos et confortandos in fide homines ibidem habitantes, ubi et crucem in signum salutis eorum erexit, a qua locus Anglice *Crosfeld* id est crucis novale nomen accepit. In quo profecto loco Basilica Beati Kentigerni nomine moderno tempore edificata attitulatur et ad ostendendam sanctitatem illius multis miraculis claruisse non dubitatur.—Jocelin *Vita Kentigerni*, c. xxiii."

† "He," the early Celtic saint, "is an excursionist, roaming from place to place, with all the restlessness of his Keltic nature, paying visits to his friends and kindred in Brittany, Cornwall, Wales, or Ireland." Borlase's "*Age of the Saints*," p. 13. "Most of these men came from under a travelling planet, seldom having their education in the place of their nativity; oftentimes composed of Irish infancy, British breeding, and French preferment; taking a cowl in one country, a crozier in another, and a grave in a third; neither bred where born, nor beneficed where bred, nor buried where beneficed; but wandering in several kingdoms." Fuller's *Church History*.

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dedicated in the name of the blessed Kentigern," which, he adds, "is illustrated with many miracles." Jocelyn then tells us that "the saint, turning aside from thence, directed his steps through the places by the sea, and, through all his journey, scattering the seeds of the Divine Word, gathered in a plentiful and fertile harvest to the Lord. At length, safe and sound, he reached St. David's."\* Comparing this narrative with the position of the churches bearing St. Kentigern's name, we find that Irthington and Grinsdale are on the line of the Roman wall and its companion road,—one to the east, the other to the west of Carlisle,—and would therefore be on the route probably taken by St. Kentigern on his flight from Glasgow. Of the others, Caldbeck, Castle Sowerby, the little field chapel of Mungrisdale in the parish of Greystoke, and Crosthwaite, stand on the roots of the great mountain mass, of which Saddleback and Skiddaw are the highest peaks, and their people would answer to Jocelyn's description of these living "in montanis." The place called by the Furness monk, Crossfield, and described by him as thickly inhabited, where a church had been built in his day, on the site of the cross set up as a preaching place by St. Kentigern, and bearing his name, can hardly be any other than Crossthwaite, the "Thwaite" or forest clearing where the cross stood, the Parish Church of Keswick, which still preserves its ancient dedication. The two remaining churches, Aspatria and Bromefield, lie not far from the sea, "in locis maritanis," between the rivers Waver and Elne, and a glance at the map of Cumberland will shew that, to visit them, the saint must have turned out of his direct route, "digressus," to his destination at St. David's.

We have no record of evangelistic work carried on by St. Kentigern to the south of the Solway, subsequently to

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\* "Digressus Sanctus inde per loca maritana gressus suos direxit, et per totum iter suum divini Verbi semina spargens, multum et fertilem messem in Dominum collegit—ad Sanctum Dewi sanus et incolumis pervenit."—*Ibid.*

his recall to his diocesc by Rydderch Hael, who had been established as the Christian sovereign of the kingdom of Strathclyde by the great victory of Ardderyd, or Arthuret, on the Esk, a few miles north of Carlisle, over the pagans of Cumbria in 573. But it is probable that these Kentigern churches belong to the earlier period of the saint's activity, and that they were named after him as being centres of his missionary labours, not as being, in the later sense, formally dedicated to him.

These Kentigern dedications, to which we may perhaps add that of St. Bees, and some of those to St. Cuthbert, together with that to St. Herbert, St. Cuthbert's friend, on the island in Derwentwater, are probably examples of what Professor Stubbs has happily termed "proprietary dedications," by which is understood that a church or chapel was called by the name of the holy person who first built it or caused it to be built, and in connection with whom it obtained local celebrity, not from any formal dedication to him. Of this practise, which Mr. Copeland Borlase remarks, "the British Church retained from ancient times in contradistinction to the formal system of dedication set up in the churches of the continent,"\* the examples in Wales and Cornwall are very abundant. Professor Rees states that "in Wales it preceded the system of specific dedication to well-known saints; these churches, which can be shewn to be the most ancient, having no other patron saints than the persons alleged to be the founders."†

St. Kentigern's far greater contemporary, St. Columba, with whom, according to the picturesque legend preserved by Jocelyn, he exchanged pastoral staves at their meeting at his ordinary place of residence on the Molendinar, which still flows through Glasgow, is commemorated in two Westmorland Churches, Askham and Warcop. There is,

\* *Age of the Saints*, p. 44.

† Rees, *Essay on Welsh Saints*, 54.



or was, also a well bearing the name of St. Columba, or St. Coume (as he was called in those parts), near Casterton in Kirkby Lonsdale. These dedications are interesting examples of one very rarely met with in England, though, as might be expected, very frequent in Scotland and Ireland. Dr. Reeves enumerates 32 among the Scots of Albania, and 21 among the Picts, and 37 in Ireland, and the lists are confessedly incomplete. Collingtree, in Northamptonshire, bears this dedication, as does Topcliffe, near Easingwold, in Yorkshire. The dedication meets us again most unexpectedly in the extreme west at St. Columb's in Cornwall.

The wide reaching power of the vigorous Celtic Church, derived through St. Aidan from the Apostle of Iona, meets us again in the dedications, four in number, to Aidan's royal patron, Oswald, whose saintly life and death as a champion of the faith, with a prayer for his soldiers on his lips, gave him a well-deserved popularity in the north. The churches that bear his name are Dean, Grasmere, Kirkoswald, and Ravenstondale. The stately form of the Abbess Hilda, the foundress of Whitby, the trainer of bishops, and counsellor of sovereigns, seen through the mists of ages at Westward or Ile Kirk, *i.e.*, St. Hilda's Kirk, forms another link of much interest with the Northumbrian Churches.

Passing a little further down the ecclesiastical stream, unmistakable evidence is borne to the power and permanence of the influence of St. Cuthbert, the great "typical saint of Northumbria," as Dr. Bright calls him, by the large number of churches bearing his name. Of the forty-three churches dedicated to St. Cuthbert, which, according to Mr. Kerslake, are to be found in the territory between the Humber and the Mersey in one direction, and between the Tweed and the Solway in the other, no fewer than sixteen are to be found in Cumbria.\* Cuthbert himself was personally con-

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\* See the list in the appendix.

nected with Cumbria. The land of Cartmell, with all the "Britons" it contained, as well as the city of Carlisle, and a circumference of fifteen miles around it, formed part of the grant made to him in 685 by Egfrith of Northumbria, when he separated English Cumbria from the see of Glasgow, and united it in part to Lindisfarne.\* The same year Cuthbert was at Carlisle, and, while standing by the Roman well in that place, received the sad prevision of the death of his royal patron, and the triumph of the pagan Picts at Nectansmere.† We find St. Cuthbert again at Carlisle the same year, as its bishop, for the purpose of ordination.‡ Here, too, he had his annual meeting with his friend Hereberht, or Herbert, the anchorite of Derwentwater, whose memory is perpetuated in St. Herbert's Isle in that beautiful lake, where are still to be seen some fragments of the chapel that long bore his name.§ The dedications to St. Cuthbert in Cumbria belong, however, chiefly to a later date, and are due not so much to the saint's personal activity as to the wanderings of the bearers of his hallowed remains, when two centuries later, in obedience to his dying command, Bishop Eardulf and his clergy, with romantic and touching faith, fled with their precious deposit from Halfdene and his savage Danes, and, in

\* Symeon Dunelm. Twysden, p. 69.

† Beda, *Vit. S. Cuth.* c. 27; Sym. Dun. *Hist. Dunelm, Eccl.*, i. 9.

‡ Beda, *H.E.*, iv. 29; *Vit. S. Cuth.*, c. 28.

§ Beda, *H.E.*, iv. 29. St. Herbert's Island lies nearly in the centre of the lake. The remains of his religious retreat, a

Shapeless heap of stones,  
The desolate ruins of St. Herbert's cell.

—WORDSWORTH.

may be seen at the northern extremity of the island, now covered with wood. Hutchinson describes it as appearing to consist of two apartments, one 22ft. by 16, probably the chapel, and a smaller one, probably the cell. Of this latter, Monsignore Eyre tells us "all traces are lost." The walls of the other remain to the height of about 3ft. from the ground, built of unwrought slates, stones, and mortar. In 1374 Bishop Appleby, having evidently just come across the fact in his reading of Bede's History, "deeming it not good that men should be ignorant of what the Lord had designed to make known for the glory of his saints," sent an injunction to the Vicar of Crosthwaite to cause the mass of St. Cuthbert to be celebrated every 13th of April on St. Herbert's Island, and granted forty days' indulgence to all who visited the place on that day for the sake of devotion, and in honour of St. Cuthbert and in memory of St. Herbert, "Scriptum apud Rosam." Nicolson and Burn, vol. ii.; appendix, x., p. 529.

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the course of their weary seven years' migrations, more than once crossed the hills and moorlands of Cumbria, and brought St. Cuthbert's body within the western confines of his diocese. There is a mediæval tradition of some value that wherever the bearers of St. Cuthbert's coffin made a halt of any duration, there a church or chapel was erected bearing his name.\* Several of the sixteen churches under this dedication in the diocese of Carlisle probably have this origin. The whole subject, however, has received such full elucidation from the pens of the Rev. T. Lees in the Transactions of this Society,† and Mr. W. Jackson of St. Bees,‡ that it is unnecessary to do more than sketch the supposed route. The course of the bearers of the saint's body is traced over Cross Fell to Salkeld, and down the valley of the Eden to Edenhall and Clifton, whence they passed to Cliburn and so on to Dufton, at each of which places they seem to have raised churches—humble wooden structures—dedicating them in honour of their patron. Thence they seem to have crossed Stainmore into Durham, and so down the West Riding of Yorkshire to Middleton, near Manchester, the church of which, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, marks the southernmost point of their pilgrimage. Thence returning northwards, they remained for a while at Over Kellet, and traversing the wide sands of Morecambe Bay, they arrived at Aldingham, where, and at Kirkby Ireleth and Hawkshead, they rested some time, marking each place by the erection of a church. “Driven from St. Bees by the Danes, the wanderers located themselves in the mountain-environed haven of Lorton and Embleton till the departure of the plunderers. At each of these places, as at Plumblond, where they next halted, they raised churches in honour of St. Cuthbert.” “They came, wearied with aimless and apparently endless wanderings, to Burrow Walls, the secret

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\* Raine, p. 44.

† Vol. ii., pp. 14—20.

‡ In a paper read before the Cumberland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science at Workington, June, 1874.



resolve of their heart being to sail with the holy body from the mouth of the Derwent to the Isle of Saints, Ireland." Driven on shore by a storm in Galloway, they found a resting-place at Candida Casa, or Whithorne, where they discovered the gilt and jewelled copy of the Gospel written by Eadfrid, Cuthbert's successor, which had been thrown into the sea in the storm on leaving the Cumberland coast, and had been miraculously cast up on that distant shore.\* From Whithorne they passed to Kirkcudbright,—the Church of Cuthbert,†— and crossing the Border they appear once more at Kirklington, and are finally seen at Bewcastle, where again the churches bear the great name of St. Cuthbert.‡

\* This MS. is still preserved in the Cottonian Collection in the British Museum (Nero D. 4), bearing in the stains which darken its vellum pages evidence of its immersion in salt water.

† Reginald of Durham, p. 178, describes Kirkcudbright as "*Villula Cuthbrictis Khirche dicta, quæ a Beati Cuthberti memoria quæ in eadem habetur ecclesiola de lapidibus compacta nomen sortiri videtur.*" It will be noticed that a stone church was a rarity deserving mention in that age.

‡ "*Dum haec agerentur Sanctus Cuthbertus a miraculis non cessavit, propter quæ in partibus occidentalibus ubi dicti Episcopus et Abbas rabiem Danorum declinantes aliquando quietem habebant, plures ecclesiæ et capellæ in honorem Sancti Cuthberti posterius sunt erectæ quorum nomina alibi sunt contenta.*" Prior Wessington's "*MS. de orig. ord. Monach*, fol. 30," quoted in Monsignor Eyre's "*History of St. Cuthbert.*" "From Wessington's list, compiled 1416, and set over the choir door at Durham, we learn that the places visited in Cumberland, where churches in honour of St. Cuthbert were afterwards built, were Carlisle, Edenhall, Salkeld," to which Hunter adds Plumland and Bewcastle, and Abp. Eyre Embleton, three miles east of Cockermouth, and Lorton, four miles south-east of the same. "In Westmorland they rested at Cliburn, seven miles north-west of Appleby, at Dutton, three miles north of Appleby, and at Clifton, three miles south of Penrith. In Lancashire at Hawkshead, Kirkby Ireleth, five miles north-west of Ulverstone, at Aldingham, six miles south of Ulverstone, at Over Kellet, eight miles north-east of Lancaster, Lytham, six miles south-west of Kirkham, Mellor, three miles north-west of Blackburn, and Halsall, ten miles north-west of Ormskirk." Eyre's *St. Cuthbert*, pp. 98, 103, 105. In Northumberland a church was built at Tuggall, near Ellingham, on the spot where the saint's body rested for a night during his third flight, 1069, and another chapel was erected at Budle in his honour. Eyre *us*, p. 128 note. The church of Fishlake, near Doncaster, in Hatfield Chase, is also dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and in the tower, above the west window, in a niche, is an image of the saint holding the head of St. Oswald in his hand. Canon Ornsby believes that Cuthbert's remains were brought to this place, the name of which appears in Prior Wessington's list. In an agreement, Sept. 22, 1438, between the Prior and convent of Durham, and Rich Wryghte of Fishlake, yeoman, we find mention of a piece of ground, "*quæ quidem parcella jacet inter residuam partem prædicti gardini Rectoris de Fishlake ex parte orientali et quendam locum vulgariter vocatum 'Cuthberte haven' ex parte occidentali et inter pratum Rectoris eccl. prædictæ ex parte australi et cimiterium ejusdem eccl. ex parte boreali.*" The mention of the Rector's meadow (which at this day form a portion of the glebe), and of the churchyard, enables us to identify this plot of ground almost to a yard, and to mark the site of what was once known as a haven.

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We pass from St. Cuthbert to his brilliant, active, versatile contemporary Wilfrid, the last of the great characters of our early English Church. The only church which actually bears his name is that of Brougham. But we may very probably trace his influence in the dedications to St. Andrew, eight in number, two less than those to St. Peter. St. Andrew was the especial object of honour to Wilfrid. It was when praying in a church in Rome, dedicated to the earliest called apostle, that Wilfrid clenched his resolution to bring back the misguided Northumbrians from the Columban institutions and practises to those of the Latin Church, beseeching God that, through the merits of the holy martyr, Andrew, He would grant him the power of reading the Gospels aright, and of preaching them to the people persuasively. His prayer being granted, Wilfrid felt himself specially under the patronage of that apostle, to whom he dedicated his monastery of Hexham. It was thus, writes Mr. Skene, that "the dedications to St. Andrew were first introduced into the northern parts of Britain."\* The churches dedicated to St. Andrew are Aikton, Dacre, Greystoke, and Penrith (three parishes forming a triangular group on the southern boundary of Cumberland), Crosby Garret,† Kirk Andrews on Esk, and Kirk Andrews on Eden (now in ruins), and Thursby. I may remark that the churches of Sedbergh, Dent, Aisgarth, Fingall, and Grinton, over the Yorkshire border, have the same dedication.

The church built by Wilfrid at Hexham in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in obedience to the behest of St. Michael, who appeared to him on his sick bed at Meaux, to rebuke him for his previous neglect of his powerful patroness,‡ and that erected by him as a thank-offering to St. Michael himself, lead us naturally to say a few words on these dedications.

\* Eadmer *Vita S. Wilfridi*, c. vi. Eddius *Vita S. Wilfridi*, c. xxii. Skene *us*, p. 211.

† Nicolson & Burn give the dedication, St. Andrew; Bacon's *Liber Regis*, St. John.

‡ Eddius *Vita S. Wilfr.*, c. lvi. Skene *us*, p. 221.



To take the last first, the dedication to St. Michael is one of the most frequent in England and Wales. It has been asserted, on competent authority, that there are more churches dedicated to the Archangel than to any other saint in the calendar. It stands high in the list in this diocese with no fewer than 27 churches. As the cause of this frequency, Nicolson and Burn, in their *History of Cumberland*,\* suggest that the transference of the dedication festival from the busy season of the year to the vacant time just after Michaelmas, by the injunctions of Henry VIII.,† may have brought about that “in many churches by length of time St. Michael hath obtained the reputation of the titular saint.” Without denying that in some cases this change of dedication may have been thus brought about, I would call attention to the undoubted fact that the earliest dedications in Celtic districts are those to St. Michael and All Angels. In Wales they are most frequent, and are absolutely the most ancient after the so-called proprietary dedications—*i.e.*, churches named after their founders,—taking the precedence of those to the apostles and other Catholic saints. Some of the dedications to St. Michael are connected with the most ancient parochial sites in this diocese, and we may safely regard them as original and of primitive date.

The dedication to St. Mary the Virgin occurs twenty-nine times. Popular as this dedication ultimately became, it is not a very early one. It is hardly found in primitive times. We have seen in the story of Wilfrid’s vision at Meaux that it was not the dedication that most naturally presented itself to a church builder, as it certainly did in later times. Wilfrid had built several churches, but had “done nothing for Mary.” It has been also observed that in Bede’s

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\* ii. p. 386.

† The legatine constitutions of Cardinal Pole specify the first Sunday in October as the day to be observed in the whole realm. “In ecclesiarum dedicationibus quæ primo Dominico die mensis Octobris ubique in hoc regno celebrari mandantur.” Cardwell *Docum. Annals*, i. 147.



Ecclesiastical History the Blessed Virgin is far from occupying the pre-eminent place afterwards assigned to her. Professor Rees attributes the introduction of this dedication into Wales to the Norman lords. It would be an interesting subject of enquiry whether the same influence in any way rules the dedications to the Blessed Virgin Mary in this diocese, and if they are of foreign rather than of native growth.

The Catholic dedications, after the submission of the Northumbrian Church to the supremacy of Rome, do not offer much scope for remark. We notice the apparent capriciousness with which, as commonly in England, the majority of the apostles and other chief names on the roll of saints are passed over, while others have more than their share of honour. Doubtless this is to be attributed to the cultus of some particular saint having been introduced by some leading bishop, or church builder, of which we have seen an example in St. Wilfrid's special devotion to St. Andrew. St. Peter, the favourite saint of the Anglo-Saxons in the early days of their church,\* has, as we have seen, ten dedications, St. John the Baptist the same number, while the far greater name of St. John the Evangelist, always yielding in local reverence to the Baptist, has only five.† St. James, has seven; St. Philip, and St. Stephen one apiece. Two churches, those of Hayton and Lanercost, have St. Mary Magdalene as their titular saint. Three chapels, Thwaites, Grasgarth, and one at Kendal (the two latter being destroyed) are under the somewhat rare invocation of St. Anne, the mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to whom no more than 23 churches are dedicated in the whole of England. The three dedications to St. Lawrence, the deacon martyred at Rome, A.D. 253, viz., at Appleby, Kirkland, and Morland, may perhaps be traced

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\* Rees *Welsh Saints*, p. 63 note.

† In Lincolnshire, the numbers are respectively—St. John the Baptist 25 churches; St. John the Evangelist 6.

to Northumbrian influence. Among the sacred treasures sent by Pope Vitalian to Oswy, King of Northumbria, A.D. 667, were relics of this saint. His cultus, however, was a very favourite one in England, about 250 churches having been dedicated in his name. The occurrence of only two ancient churches bearing the name of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of mariners and fishermen, those at Flimby and Lazonby, is somewhat remarkable in a district with so large a seaboard. The solitary dedication to St. Anthony in the hermitage-chapel on Cartmell Fell, one of the seven found in the whole of England—viz., two in London (both destroyed), two in Cornwall, one at Altham in Kent, and one at Newton Toney (the “new town” of St. Anthony) in Wilts, has been made the subject of an interesting paper by the Rev. T. Lees, which renders it needless to enlarge upon it. St. Leonard, the patron saint of prisoners, is the titular saint of three churches—Cleator, Crosby Ravensworth (this, however, is doubtful), and Warwick. The introduction of the cultus of this distinctly Gaulish saint must be ascribed to Norman influence. To French influence we must also attribute the erection in the Abbey Holme, of the chapel, now ruined, of St. Roch of Montpelier, A.D. 1327. Five churches are dedicated in honour of the Holy Trinity—viz., Colton, Kendal, Millom, Thornthwaite, and Wetheral. The establishment of the Festival of the Holy Trinity was one of the first archi-episcopal acts of Thomas Becket, A.D. 1162, and it was not recognized by the Church of Rome until the fourteenth century. Dedications to the Holy Trinity were, however, much earlier than Becket’s time. The monastery founded on the hill above Rouen was dedicated, A.D. 1030, by Archbishop Robert, “in honorem sanctissimæ Trinitatis.”\* Canterbury Cathedral had the dedication of “the Holy Trinity,” by which it appears in Domesday, as well as that of “Christ Church.”† \*The original dedication of the

\* *Gallia Christiana*, vol. xi.

† Hook’s *Lives of the Archbishops*, ii. 317 note; Willis’s *Canterbury Cathedral*, p. 19, note x.

church at Scone, said to have been built by Nectan after his baptism, c. 630, was to the Holy Trinity, though it was subsequently placed by Alexander, c. 1120, under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Michael, St. John, St. Lawrence, and St. Augustine.\* St. Thomas of Canterbury has only one church bearing his name, the ruined chapel of Farlam in Gilsland, to the south of Naworth.

The absence of certain dedications, elsewhere familiar, deserves notice. Holy Rood or Holy Cross seems to be entirely wanting. That there is only one dedication to St. Helen in Cumbria, Burton by Kendal, while Yorkshire presents twenty-two, and Lancashire thirty, is a proof of the distinctly local character of the cultus of the Christian empress, erroneously reputed to have been born in Deira. There is also an entire want of the favourite saints of Mercia and Wessex—St. Chad, St. Etheldreda, St. Werburgh, St. Aldhelm, St. Alkmund, and the later St. Edith. Nothing can more distinctly mark the isolated character of the district, and its complete severance from the south and west of England before the eleventh century. Of East Anglian saints we have only one, St. Edmund, at Newbiggin, near Appleby. The name of the place, the “new building,” indicates its comparatively recent date. From whatever quarter the “mickel many churlish folk” came, whom the Red King brought to fill the devastated lands of the new province, there is no indication of their having brought their saints with them. I suppose they were content with the churches they found, restoring the ruined buildings, and occupying the sound ones under their old names.

It is another feature of the Cumberland dedications deserving notice that there is no trace of the great foreign saints we meet with so commonly elsewhere: such as St. Vedast of Arras, St. Leger of Autun, St. Medard of Rouen,

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\* Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii., pp. 230, 374.



St. Rhadegund, or St. Vincent of Spain. May the reason be that the land was in fewer hands, and that there was an absence here of the foreign lords, among whom, in more fertile and settled districts, the country was divided, each of whom commonly brought with him the author of his own favourite patron saint?

There appear to be but few examples of the conjoined dedications, which meet us not uncommonly in other counties, the county of Lincoln supplying nine instances. In that of SS. Margaret and James at Long Marton, the double dedication is to be explained by the fact that while the church generally was placed under the patronage of one saint, one of its chantries or aisles had the tutelage of another. From the will of Sir John of Morland, who, in 1358, bequeathed his body to be buried "in St. Margaret's Quire at Merton," we see that it was only a portion of the sacred building that had that dedication, not the whole.

The same cause may help to explain some of the doubtful and contradictory dedications which perplex us. In not a few cases Bacon's "*Liber Regis*" gives one, the county history of "*Nicolson and Burn*" another. We know only too well that Bacon's huge quarto is deformed by not a few errors. This, however, is no cause of surprise in a work covering the whole of England and Wales, and, where there is a discrepancy, the authority of the county historians who devoted much care to the subject is preferable. But in some cases this discrepancy is to be accounted for by one giving the name of the church, the other that of the chantry.

To determine the true dedication, and to recover the lost dedications, let me venture to recommend to the members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society an examination of the mediæval wills of the district. No evidence can be so certain as this. "In three cases out of five," writes Canon Raine, "each  
testator

testator in mentioning the church or churchyard in which he wishes to be buried, mentions at the same time the saint under whose protection the church was placed."

By this investigation not a few of the large number of gaps in the dedication lists of these counties might be filled. These gaps are remarkably numerous. I have reckoned no fewer than seventy-two in the diocese. Not a few of these, however, belong to the class of small chapels in the wild outlying thinly populated mountain and moorland districts, of which Bacon says,\* "*Nota Bene*. Several of these small chapels were never consecrated." Several of these little humble chapels received consecration on being rebuilt in post-Reformation times. It is not uninteresting to notice the change in the character of the dedications. All belief in the tutelage of saints having passed away, the building was put more definitely under the protection of the Divine Being, or designated by the name of some leading apostle. Thus Troutbeck received the designation of "Jesus' Chapel" in 1562, and Middleton that of "the Chapel of the Holy Ghost" in 1635. I may mention also "Christ's Chapel" at Selside, near Kendal, and "St. Saviour's," or "Christ's Chapel," at Allonby, in 1744. The only dedications to St. Paul, which it is well-known is one of the very rarest dedications in primitive times, are those of the chapels at Witherslack, built by Dr. Barwick, Dean of St. Paul's, in 1671, and Rusland in 1745, and Lindale in Cartmel. Helsington, near Kendal, was consecrated in 1745 by the name of the chapel of St. John, Staveley in the same parish by that of St. James, Milnthorpe in Haversham by that of St. Thomas, and Soulby in 1871 by that of St. Luke.

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\* *Liber Regis*, p. 1202.

## APPENDIX.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE ANCIENT CHURCHES IN THE DIOCESE OF CARLISLE WITH THEIR DEDICATIONS.

This list is intended to embrace all churches and chapels except those of the present century. Those in Cumberland are designated by (C); those in Westmorland by (W); those in Lancashire by (L). The letter (R) signifies that the church or chapel was in the old archdeaconry of Richmond, formerly part of the Diocese of Yorkshire until the foundation of the see of Chester in 1537, and only added to the Diocese of Carlisle in 1856. The letter (B and N & B) affixed to a dedication, refer to Bacon's "Liber Regis" and Nicolson and Burns "History of Cumberland and Westmorland" respectively; (W) indicates Whelan's History.

Addingham, C	-	-	-	St. Michael
Aikton, C	-	-	-	St. Andrew
Ainstable C	-	-	-	St. Michael
Aldingham L.R	-	-	-	St. Cuthbert
Allithwaite, L.R (Chapel of Cartmel)				
Allhallows, Ukmanby	-	-	-	All Saints'
Allonby, C (Chapel of Bromfield)*				Christ's Chapel or St. Saviour's
Ambleside, W. R	-	-	-	St. Mary
Appleby, W	-	-	-	St. Lawrence
„ Bongate	-	-	-	St. Michael
Arlecdon, C.R	-	-	-	St. Michael
Armathwaite, C	-	-	-	Christ and St Mary
Arthuret, C	-	-	-	St. Michael
Asby, W	-	-	-	St. Peter †
Askham, W	-	-	-	St. Columba, B. St. Peter, N. & B
Aspatria, C	-	-	-	St. Kentigern
Bampton, W	-	-	-	St. Patrick
Barbon, W.R (Chapel of Kirkby Lonsdale)				
Bardsea, L.R (Chapel of Urswick)				Holy Trinity (modern)

\* Built 1744 by Dr. Thomlinson Rector of Wicham and Prebendary of St. Paul's. The Chalice and paten at Allonby bear the inscription, "The gift of Mrs. Martha Thomlinson to Christ's Chapel, in Allonby, wife of Dr. Thomlinson, founder thereof, 1744."

† There was a chantry in Asby Church, dedicated to the B. V. Mary. N. & B. i. 507.



# 140 CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.

Barton, W	-	-	-	All Saints', B, St. Michael, N & B
Bassenthwaite, C	-	-	-	St. Bega, B, St. Bridget, N & B
Beaumont, C	-	-	-	St. Mary
Beckermest, C.R (Mortuary Chapel)				St. Bridget
"	-	-	-	St. John Baptist
Bees, St. C.R	-	-	-	St. Bega
Betham,* W.R	-	-	-	St. Michael
Bewcastle, C	-	-	-	St. Mary, B, St. Cuthbert, N & B
Blawith, L.R (Chapel of Ulverston)				
Bolton, C	-	-	-	All Saints'
Bolton, W (Chapel of Morland)				All Saints'
Bootle, C.R	-	-	-	St. Michael
Borrowdale, C (Chapel of Crossthwaite)				
Bowness-on-Solway, C	-	-	-	St. Michael
Brampton, C	-	-	-	St. Martin
Braumwry, C (Chapel of Edenhall, demolished)				St. Mary
Bridekirk, C	-	-	-	St. Bridget
Brigham, C.R	-	-	-	St. Bridget
Bromfield, C	-	-	-	St. Kentigern
Brough-under-Stainmoor,† W	-	-	-	St. Michael
Brougham, W	-	-	-	St. Wilfrid
Brougham, W (Chapel)	-	-	-	St. Ninian's
Broughton, Field, L.R	-	-	-	St. Peter
Broughton, Great, with Bridekirk C	-	-	-	
Broughton-in-Furness, L.R	-	-	-	St. Mary Magdalene
Burgh-by-Sands, C	-	-	-	St. Michael
Burneside, W.R (Chapel in Kendal)				St. Oswald
Burton, W.R (Chapel of Kendal)				St. James
Buttermere, C.R	-	-	-	
Caldbeck,‡ C	-	-	-	St. Kentigern
Camerton, C	-	-	-	
Cammock, C (ruined, only a doorway remains)				

\* Betham, according to Machell was dedicated to a certain St. Leoth, or Lyth otherwise St. Lioba or Liobgytha. The dedication given by Browne Willis is St. Michael, N & B., i, 217. Bacon also gives St. Michael.

† At Brough, in the part known as Further Brough, was a chapel and hospital dedicated to St. Mary and St. Gabriel, founded by John Brunskill, in 1506. The hospital contained two beds for belated travellers over that high and solitary country, known as Stainmoor, round about which was nothing but wild desert with perhaps the worst hard road in England. N & B., i, 573.

‡ "A highway out of Westmorland and the east parts of Cumberland into the west of Cumberland, lay through Caldbeck, which being infested with robbers who made travelling dangerous, Ranulph Engain chief forester of Englewood, granted a license to the prior of Carlisle to build a hospital for distressed travellers, for protection both from thieves, and from weather and storms. After this hospital was built the chapel was founded in honour of St. Kentigern, and the place became fully established." Nicolson and Burn ii, 133.

Carlatton,

# CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN DIOCESE OF CARLISLE. 141

Carlatten, C (ruined, two incised slabs remain)				
Carlisle,* C	(Cathedral)	-		St. Mary, now Holy Trinity,
do.	-	-	-	St. Cuthbert
do.	-	-	-	St. Mary,
Cartmell, L.R	-	-	-	St. Mary
Cartmell Fell, L.R	-	-		St. Antony
Casterton,† W.R	(Chapel of Kirkby Lonsdale)			
Castle Carrock, C	-	-	-	St. Peter
Castle Sowerby, C	-	-	-	St. Kentigern
Cleator, C.R	-	-	-	St. Leonard ‡
Cliburn, W	-	-	-	St. Cuthbert
Clifton, W	-	-	-	St. Cuthbert
Clifton, C.R	(Chapel of Workington)			
Cockermouth,§ C.R	-	-	-	St. Mary, B, All Saints', N & B
Colton, L.R	-	-	-	Holy Trinity, B
Coniston, L.R	-	-	-	
Corney, C.R	-	-	-	St. John Baptist
Crackenthorpe, W	(Chapel of Appleby) (ruined)			St. Giles
Croglin, C	-	-	-	St. John Baptist
Crook, W.R	-	-	-	St. Catherine
Crosby-on-Eden, C	-	-	-	St. John
Crosby Garrett, W	-	-	-	St. John, B, St. Andrew, N & B
Crosby Ravensworth, W	-	-	-	St. Lawrence, B, St. Leonard, (Rev. T. Lees).
Cross Canonby, C	-	-	-	St. John
Cross Crake, W.R	(Chapel of Heversham)			
Crosthwaite, W.R	(Chapel of Heversham)			St. Mary (consecrated in 1556, N & B)
Crosthwaite, C	-	-	-	St. Kentigern
Culgaith, C	(Chapel of Kirkland)			All Saints'
Cumrew, C	-	-	-	St. Mary, W
Cumwhitton, C	-	-	-	St. Mary
Dacre,   C	-	-	-	St. Andrew
Dalston, C	-	-	-	St. Michael

\* In Carlisle Cathedral were chantries to St. Catherine, St. Roch, and St. Cross. In the city was the chantry of St. Albans.

† The dedication of the church is unknown; the occurrence of St. Coume's, or St. Columba's well, near the chapel, render it possible that the chapel may have been that dedication.

‡ The licenses to the curates ran to serve the cure of souls, in the chapel of St. Leonard de Cleator. N. & B.

§ 18. Richard II, Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, founded a chantry in the chapel of All Saints, Cockermouth. Nicolson and Burn, ii, 65.

|| In 1359, William Bowett, keeper of Dacre, desires in his last will that his body may be buried "in the nave of St. Andrew's Church, in Daker." N & B, ii, 381.

Dalton-

# 142 CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.

Dalton-in-Furness, L.R	-	-	St. Mary
Dean, C	-	-	St. Oswald
Dearham, C	-	-	
Dendron, L.R (Chapel of Aldingham)			
Denton, Nether, C	-	-	St. John Baptist, B, St. Cuthbert, N & B
Denton, Upper, C	-	-	
Distington, C.R	-	-	
Drigg, C.R	-	-	St. Peter
Dufton, W	-	-	St. Cuthbert
Easton, C (in Arthuret) (ruined)			
Edenhall, C	-	-	St. Cuthbert
Egremont, C.R	-	-	St. Mary and St. Michael
Egton, L.R (Chapel of Ulverston)			
Embleton, C.R (Chapel of Brigham)			St. Cuthbert
Ennerdale,* C.R (Chapel of St. Bees)			
Eskdale, C.R (Chapel of St. Bees)			St. Cuthbert
Farlam, C	-	-	St. Thomas of Canterbury
Finsthwaite, W.R (Chapel of Colton)			St. Peter
Firbank, W.R (Chapel of Kirkby Lonsdale)			
Flimby, C	-	-	St. Michael
Flookburgh, L.R (Chapel of Cartmel)			St. John Baptist
Gilcrux, C	-	-	St. Mary
Gosforth, C.R	-	-	St. Mary
Grasgarth, W (destroyed)	-		St. Anne's
Grasmere, W.R	-	-	St. Oswald
Grayrigg, W.R (Chapel of Kendal) (rebuilt in 1708.)			St. John, W
Greystoke, C	-	-	St. Andrew
Grinsdale, C (rebuilt 1743)	-		St. Kentigern
Hale, C.R	-	-	
Harington, C.R	-	-	
Haverthwaite, L.R (Chapel of Colton)			
Hawes, C (Chapel of Bassenthwaite)			
Hawkshead, L.R	-	-	St. Michael
Hayton, C	-	-	St. Mary Magdalene
Helsington, W.R (Chapel of Kendal) (founded 1726.)			St. John
Hensingham, C (Chapel of St. Bees)			St. John
Hesket-in-the-Forest, C	-	-	St. Mary
Heversham, W.R	-	-	St. Peter
Highhead, C (Chapel of Dalston)			

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\* The bell has on it Sancta Bega Ora pro nobis.



# CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN DIOCESE OF CARLISLE. 143

Holme, W.R (in Windermere, formerly a chapel.)	St. Mary's
Holme Cultram, C	St. Mary
Hugill or Ings, W (Chapel in Kendal)	St. Anne, W
Hutton-in-the Forest, C	St. James
Hutton, New, W.R (Chapel of Kendal) (built 1739.)	
Hutton, Old, W.R ( do. do. ) (built 1638, rebuilt 1699.)	St. John Baptist
Hutton Roof, W.R (Chapel of Kirkby Lonsdale)	
Ireby, C	
Ireleth, L.R (Chapel of Dalton-in-Furness)	
Irthington, C	St. Kentigern
Irton, C.R	St. Michael, B, St. Paul, N & B
Isell, C	St. Michael
John's, St., in the Vale, C (Chapel of Crosthwaite)	St. John
Kendal,* W.R	Holy Trinity
Kentmere, W.R (Chapel in Kendal)	
Killington, W.R (Chapel of Kirkby Lonsdale)	
Kirk-Andrews-on Eden, C	St. Andrew
Kirk-Andrews-on-Esk, C	St. Andrew
Kirkbampton, C	St. Peter
Kirkbride, C	St. Bridget
Kirkby Ireleth, L.R	St. Cuthbert
Kirkby Lonsdale, W.R	St. Mary
Kirkby Stephen, W	St. Stephen
Kirkby Thore, W	St. Michael
Kirkland, C	St. Lawrence
Kirklington, C	St. Cuthbert
Kirkoswald, C	St. Oswald
Lamplugh, C	St. Michael
Lanercost,† C	St. Mary Magdalene
Langdale, W.R	Holy Trinity (modern)
Lazonby, C	St. Nicholas
Levens, W.R (Chapel of Heversham, consecrated 1828.)	St. John Baptist (modern)
Lindall, L.R	
Lindale, L.R (Chapel of Cartmell)	St. Paul (modern)
Long Sleddale, W.R (Chapel of Kendal)	
Longwathby, C (Chapel of Edenhall)	St. Peter

\* In the Parish Church of Kendal, were chantries of St. Antony, St. Christopher, St. Leonard, St. Mary, and St. Thomas of Canterbury. There were formerly chapels in the parish dedicated to St. Anne and Allhallows.

† There were altars at Lanercost to St. Catherine, St. Cuthbert, St. Mary the Virgin, and St. Mary Magdalene.

Lorton,

# 144 CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.

Lorton, C.R	(Chapel of Brigham)	St. Cuthbert
Loweswater, C.R	(Chapel of St. Bees)	
Lowick, L.R	(Chapel of Ulverston)	
Lowther, W	- - -	St. Michael
Low Wray, L.R	(Chapel of Hawkshead)	St. Margaret
Lupton, W.R	(Chapel of Kirkby Lonsdale)	
Mallerstang, W	(Chapel of Kirkby Stephen)	
Mansergh, W.R	(Chapel of Kirkby Lonsdale)	St. Peter
Mardale, W	(Chapel of Shap)	
Martindale, W	(Chapel of Barton)	St. Martin (?)
Marton, Long,* W	- - -	St. Margaret and St. James
Maryport, C	(Chapel of Cross Canonby)	St. Mary
Matterdale, C	(Chapel of Greystoke)	
Melmerby, C	- - -	St. John Baptist
Middleton, W.R	(Chapel of Kirkby Lonsdale, consecrated 1635.)	Holy Ghost
Milburn, W.R	(Chapel of Kirkby Thore)	St. Cuthbert
Millom, C.R	- - -	Holy Trinity
Milnthorpe, W.R	(Chapel of Heversham)	St. Thomas (modern)
Moresby, C.R	- - -	St. Bridget
Morland, W	- - -	St. Lawrence
Morton, W	(Chapel of Appleby, demolished)	St. Cuthbert
Mosser, C.R	(Chapel of Brigham)	St. Philip
Muncaster, C.R	- - -	St. Michael
Mungrisdale,† C	(Chapel of Greystoke)	St. Kentigern
Murton, W	(Chapel of Bongate, Appleby)	St. John Baptist
Musgrave, Great, W	- - -	St. Theobald
Natland, W.R	(Chapel of Kendal) (rebuilt 1735.)	St. Mark
Newbarns, L.R	(Chapel of Dalton in Furness)	
Newbiggens, W	- - -	St. Edmund
Newlands, C	(Chapel of Crosthwaite)	
Newton Arlosh, C	- - -	St. John Baptist
Newton Reigney, C	- - -	
Ormside, W	- - -	St. James
Orton, Great, C	- - -	
Orton, W	- - -	St. Mary, B, All Saints', N & B
Ouseby or Ulfsby, C	- - -	St. Patrick, B, St. Luke, N & B

\* In 1358, Sir John de Morelaunde bequeathed his body to be buried in St. Margaret's Church, at Marton. N. & B., i., 360.

† The Chalice of Mungrisdale bears the date 1600, and the inscription MOUNGE GRIEESDELL. "This is interesting as shewing the derivation of the name from St. Mungo (or St. Kentigern) who is known (?) to have preached in the valley of the Calder and to whom the neighbouring church of Castle Sowerby is dedicated." Old Church Plate of the Diocese of Carlisle, p. 211.

# CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN DIOCESE OF CARLISLE. 145

Patterdale, C	(Chapel of Barton)	St. Patrick
Pennington, R.L	- - -	St. Michael
Penrith, C	- - -	St. Andrew
Plumbland	- - -	St. Cuthbert
Plumpton, C	(Chapel of Lazonby)	St. John and St. Eva
Ponsonby, C.R	- - -	
Preston Patrick, W.R	- -	St. Patrick
Rampside, L.R	(Chapel of Dalton-in-Furness)	
Raughton Head, C	(Chapel of Sowerby)	
Ravenstonedale, W	- -	St. Oswald
Renwick, C	- - -	All Saints', N & B
Roccliffe, C	- - -	
Rusland, W.R	(Chapel of Colton, consecrated 1745)	St. Paul
Rydal, W.R	(Chapel of Grasmere)	
Salkeld, Great, C	- - -	St. Cuthbert
Satterthwaite, W.R	(Chapel of Hawkshead)	
Scaleby, C	- - -	All Saints'
Scotby, C	- - -	
Seathwaite, L.R	(Chapel of Kirkby Ireleth)	
Sebergham, C	- - -	St. Mary
Selside, W	(Chapel of Kendal, built 1710)	Christ's Chapel
Setmurthy, C.R	(Chapel of Brigham)	
Shap, W	- - -	St. Michael
Skelsmergh, W	(Rebuilt after being long ruined)	St. John Baptist
Skelton, C	- -	St. Mary, St. Michael (Rev. T. Lees).
Skirwith, C	(Chapel of Kirkland)	
Soulby,* W	(Chapel of Kirkby Stephen),	St. Luke (modern)
Stainmoor, W	(Chapel of Brough))	St. Mary, W
Stanwix, C	- - -	St. Michael
Stapleton, C	- - -	St. Mary
Staveley, L.R	(Chapel of Cartmell)	
Staveley, W.R.	(Chapel of Kendal)	St. James
Swindale, W	(Chapel of Shap)	
Temple Sowerby, W	(Chapel of Kirkby Thore)	St. James
Thornthwaite, C	(Chapel of Crossthwaite)	Holy Trinity, W
Threlkeld, C	(Chapel of Greystoke)	St. Mary
Thrimby, W	(Chapel of Morland, rebuilt 1681)	
Thursby, C	- - -	St. Andrew
Thwaites, C.R	(Chapel of Millom, consecrated 1717)	St. Anne

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\* A donative founded by Sir Philip Musgrave, and consecrated 1663; rebuilt and consecrated 1871.



## 146 CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.

Torpenhow, C	-	-	-	St. Michael
Torver, L.R	(Chapel of Ulverston)			
Troutbeck, W.R	(Chapel of Windermere, consecrated 1562)	Jesus		Chapel
Uldale, C	-	-	-	
Ulpha, C.R	(Chapel of Millom)			
Ulverston, L.R	-	-	-	St. Mary
Underbarrow, W.R	(Chapel of Kendal, rebuilt 1708)			
Urswick, L.R	-	-	-	St. Michael
Waberthwaite, C.R	-	-	-	St John Baptist
Walney, L.R	(Chapel of Dalton-in-Furness)			
Walton, C	-	-	-	
Warcop*	-	-	-	St. Columba
Warwick,	-	-	-	St. Leonard, B
Wastdale Head, C.R	(Chapel of St. Bees)			
Wastdale Nether, C.R	(Chapel of St. Bees)			
Watermillock, C	(Chapel of Greystoke)	All Saints'		
Waverton, C	(Chapel of Wigton)			
Westward or Ile Kirk,† C	-	-	-	St. Hilda
Wetheral, C	-	-	-	Holy Trinity
Whicham, C.R	-	-	-	St. Mary
Whitbeck, C.R	-	-	-	
Whitehaven, C.R	(consecrated 1695)	St Nicholas		
„	‡ (consecrated 1715)	Holy Trinity		
„	(consecrated 1753)	St. James		

\* Edward Hutton, rector of Blechyndon in 1536 bequeathed a legacy for "an obit to be performed in St. John's aisle, in the Parish Church of St. Coume of Warcop." N & B., i. 600.

† King John having granted the hermitage of St. Hilda, in the forest of Inglewood within the boundaries of Westward, to the monastery of Holme Cultram, the monks erected a chapel or oratory, which in progress of time obtained parochial rights. N & B., ii, 139.

‡ Bacon (*Liber Regis*, p. 1255) states that the dedication of the "Old Church" was St. Mary, the "New Church" being Holy Trinity, and there being a third dedicated to St. James. There can be little doubt that he is mistaken as to the old church being dedicated to St. Mary. When "a large spacious chapel" was erected in 1693, in place of the little old chapel which was pulled down, it was consecrated under the name "St. Nicholas' Chapel," a dedication which we may safely say would not have been given at that time, if it had not been borne by the previous chapel. Trinity Chapel was consecrated in 1715, and St. James in 1752. This was so called in honour of Sir James Lowther, its patron and benefactor. It was originally intended to call Trinity Church St. George, out of compliment to the Hanoverian Sovereigns, as at St. George's Bloomsbury, St. George's Hanover Square, St. George's in the East and others built about the same time in London and elsewhere. Loyalty to the Hanoverian cause was not ultimately carried to that extent. "*Old Church Plate*."

Wigton,

# CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN DIOCESE OF CARLISLE. 147

Wigton, C	-	-	-	St. Mary
Windermere, W.R	-	-	-	St. Martin
Winstler, W.R	(Chapel of Kendal)			
Witherslack, W.R	(Chapel of Betham, consecrated 1671)			St. Paul
Workington C.R	-	-	-	St. Michael
Wreay, C	-	-	-	St. Mary
Wythburn, C	(Chapel of Crossthwaite)			
Wythop, C.R	(Chapel of Brigham)			

## THE CHURCHES ARRANGED UNDER THEIR SEVERAL DEDICATIONS.

(*m*) signifies a modern dedication of an old chapel. A note of interrogation denotes a variation in the authorities.

*Allhallows*—Barton, (W)? Bolton (C), Bolton (W), Culgaith, Orton (W)? Renwick, Scaleby, Ukmanby, Watermillock, Cockermouth (?)

*St. Andrew*—Ashton, Crosby Garrett (?) Dacre, Greystoke, Kirk Andrews on Eden, Kirk Andrews on Esk, Penrith, Thursby.

*St. Anne*—Grasgarth, Hugill, Thwaites.

*St. Anthony*—Cartmell Fell.

*St. Begha*—St. Bees.

*St. Bridget*—Bassenthwaite, Beckermeth, Bridekirk, Brigham, Moresby.

*St. Catherine*—Eskdale, Crook.

*Christ Chapel*—Allonby, Selside.

*Christ and St. Mary*—Armathwaite.

*St. Clement*—Cleator (?)

*St. Columba*—Askham (?) Casterton (?) Warcop

*St. Cuthbert*—Aldingham, Bewcastle (?) Carlisle, Cliburn, Clifton, Dufton, Edenhall, Embleton, Kirklington, Kirkby Ireleth, Lorton, Millom, Morton, Nether Denton (?) Over ellet Plumbland, Salkeld, Abbey Holme.

*St. Edmund*—Newbiggin.

*St. Giles*—Crackenthorp.

*St. Herbert*—St. Herbert's Isle, Derwentwater.

*St. Hilda*—Westward or Ile Kirk.

*Holy Ghost*—Middleton.

*St. James*—Broughton, Burton-in-Kendal, Hutton-in-the-Forest, Ormside, Staveley, Temple Sowerby, Whitehaven.

*Jesus Chapel*—Troutbeck.

*St John*

# 148 CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.

- St. John the Evangelist*—Crosby on Eden, Crosby Garret (?) Cross Canonby, Grayrigg (*m*), Helsington (*m*), Hensingham, St. John's in the Vale, Plumpton.
- St. John Baptist*—Beckermest, Corney, Croglin, Flookburgh, Levens (*m*), Melmerby, Murton, Nether Denton (?) Newton Arlosh, Old Hutton, Skelsmergh, Waberthwaite.
- St. John and St. Eva*—Plumpton
- St. Kentigern*—Aspatria, Bromfield, Caldbeck, Castle Sowerby, Crosthwaite, Grisdale, Irthington, Mungrisdale.
- St. Lawrence*—Appleby, Crosby Ravensworth (?) Kirkland, Morland.
- St. Leonard*—Cleator, Crosby Ravensworth (?) Warwick.
- St. Luke*—Crosby (?) Soulby (?)
- St. Mark*—Natland.
- St. Martin*—Brampton, Martindale, Windermere.
- St. Margaret*—Low Wray, Staveley.
- St. Margaret and St. James*—Long Marton, Low Wray (*m*)
- St. Mary*—Ambleside, Bewcastle (?) Braumwry, Carlisle Cathedral, St. Mary Carlisle, Cartmel, Cockermouth (?) Crosthwaite-in-Heversham, Cumrew, Cumwhitton, Dalton-in-Furness, Gilcrux, Gosforth, Hesketh, Holme Cultram, Holme Island, Kirkby Lonsdale, Maryport, Orton (?) Rydal (*m*), Sebergham, Skelton (?) Stainmore, Stapleton, Threlkeld, Ulverston, Whicham, Wigton, Wreay,
- St. Mary and St. Michael*—Egremont.
- St. Mary Magdalene*—Broughton-in-Furness, Hayton, Lanercost.
- St. Michael*—Addingham, Aikton, Ainstable, Arlecdon, Arthuret, Barton (?) Betham, Bongate, Bootle, Bowness on Solway, Burgh by Sands, Burgh under Stainmore, Dalston, Hawkhead, Irton (?) Isell, Kirkby Thore, Lamplugh, Lowther, Muncaster, Pennington, Shap, Skelton (?) Stanwix, Torpenhow, Urswick, Workington.
- St. Nicholas*—Flimby, Lazonby, Whitehaven.
- St. Ninian*—Brougham Chapel.
- St. Oswald*—Burneside, Dean, Grasmere, Kirk Oswald, Ravenston-dale.
- St. Patrick*—Bampton, Ousby (?) Patterdale, Preston Patrick.
- St. Paul*—Irton (?) Lindale (*m*), Rusland (*m*), Witherslack.
- St. Peter*—Asby, Askham (?) Castle Carrock, Drigg, Field Broughton (*m*), Finsthwaite, Heversham, Kirkbampton, Langwathby, Mansergh.
- St. Philip*—Mosser.
- St. Saviour's*—Allonby.
- St. Stephen*—Kirkby Stephen.

*St. Theobald*



CHURCH DEDICATIONS IN DIOCESE OF CARLISLE. 149

*St. Theobald*—Great Musgrave.

*St. Thomas*—Milnthorpe (*m*).

*St. Thomas of Canterbury*—Farlam.

*Holy Trinity*—Bardsea (*m*) Colton, Kendal, Langdale (*m*) Millom,  
    Thorntwaite, Wetheral, Whitehaven. (*m*)

*St. Wilfrid*—Brougham.

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ART. XV.—*Notes on a Roman Altar and other Sculptured Fragments at Haile.* By CHAS. A. PARKER, M.D.

*Read at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27, 1883.*

THE little church at Haile (or Hale) is prettily situated in a deep dell, no doubt in ancient times thickly wooded, through which runs a stream, which still retains its old name of Kirkbeck. Three places of worship still exist on its banks, St. John's, Old St. Bridget's, and Hale, and there is a tradition of a fourth—viz., a chapel attached to Carnarvon Castle, an ancient residence of the le Flemings of Rydal, the site of which is still known as Castlear.

Haile Church is now undergoing restoration, and the plaster having been stripped off the walls, both inside and out, some fragments have come to light which, though few in number, show that a more pretentious building than the present stood there in pre-Puritanic times. The modern church is built of red sandstone, the sizes of the blocks being most irregular; some are very large and some square, resembling Roman stones, but without marks of broaching. The voussoirs of the small semi-circular window-heads are particularly large and heavy. The pulpit stood against the south wall of the nave. After removing it and scraping off the plaster, a lettered stone was seen to be built into the wall, just above the level of the floor. This was taken out, and, after being carefully examined, was built into the inside wall of the new vestry. This interesting fragment proved to be a Roman altar. It is of red sandstone, and measures  $16\frac{1}{4}$  inches in height by  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches in breadth, and is about 8 inches thick. The left hand upper corner is broken off, but the inscription, which is incised and in the usual Roman characters, is uninjured by the break. The sides

sides and back are rough and uncarved. The lettering is for the most part distinct, and is in nine lines running thus—

DIBVS  
HERCVLI  
E·T  
SILVANO  
-F·E  
PRIMVS·CVAR  
PRO·SE ET  
VEXLATIONE  
V·S·L·M.

The first word, DIBVS, is an irregular dative plural of DEUS, which is peculiar to inscriptions.

Altars to Hercules are not uncommon. They have been found on the line of the Wall and in Scotland.

The letters E·T, in spite of the stop between them, probably read as one word ET.

Among the lesser deities of Rome, Silvanus, god of forests and hunting, seems to have been an object of especial reverence. Altars dedicated to him have been found at Birdoswald, Moresby, Netherby, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Birdoswald altar is dedicated to the holy god Silvanus (DEO SANCTO) by the hunters of Banna, the Moresby one by the 2nd cohort of the Lingones. In Scotland, one was found at Castlecary and another at Eidon dedicated by a centurion of the twentieth legion.\*

In the next lines, F·E, PRIMVS CVAR, lie the difficulties of of the inscription.

F·E. PRIMVS are the names of the dedicator, PRIMVS being the cognomen. The F has a long spur, which denotes that it is intended for FL, which would read FLAVIVS, but that Flavius being a gentile name should occupy the second place. The whole may read FELICIVS E(NNIVS) PRIMVS as the name. ENNIVS PRIMVS occurs on an altar found in Wales.

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\* The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon, p. 325.



The last word, CVAR, is not common at all. The top of the c just touches the top of the v, but I do not think it is meant to be ligulate. I think it must be intended for CVRATOR, the office held by Ennius Primus. This word, CVRATOR, occurs on a stone found at Cilurnum on North Tyne, which is now at Alnwick Castle. It is not often that Roman sculptors make a mistake in spelling, but they sometimes do, and this is a very natural one. According to Mommsen, the curator of a cohort or ala was not its regular commander, but one who shared the command with the tribune or præfect. Dr. Hübner, of Berlin, thinks that "if not indeed CVRATOR, it must be CV(STOS) AR(MORVM), Keeper of the weapons." Mr. W. Thompson Watkin suggests QVAR as the correct reading, and thinks it refers to the nationality of the dedicator, who has been of the tribe of the Quariates, a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

PRO.SE is plain enough. There is no stop after the SE. The ET looks at first sight like H, but the cross mark, which is narrow and shallow, has been caused by a slip of the chisel.

VEXLATIONE takes up the whole of the eighth line. The first E looks very like I, but on careful examination proves to be an E; the cross lines being very short, owing to the crowding of the letters. In like manner the cutter—fearing, apparently, that he would not get in the whole word—has combined the first I with the L; so the whole word reads VEXILATIONE. This combining of letters, called ligature, is well shown on a slab found at Chesters in Northumberland, the date of which is A.D. 221. Mr. T. Wright says, "ligature is common in Roman inscriptions, especially of this age;" so that this may be a clue to the date of the Haile altar.

Dr. Bruce suggests a vexillation to have been a body of men drawn from different cohorts or legions for a special purpose, and fighting under one vexillum—a vexillum of its own. An altar found at Brougham, Westmorland, is dedi-  
cated

cated by a vexillation of Germans; also a broken tablet near Penrith, both being in honour of the DEÆ MATRES. Other inscriptions by vexillations have been found; in particular, the celebrated rock overhanging the Gelt.

The inscription concludes with the usual formula, V.S.L.M.,—that is, V(OTUM) S(OLVIT) L(UBENS) M(ERITO). The whole thus reading :

Dibus  
Herculi  
et  
Silvano  
Felicivs Ennivs  
Primus curator  
pro se et  
vexillatione  
votum solvit lubens merito

How this altar came to be built into the church wall, there is no evidence to show. It is hardly possible that the deep hollow in which the church stands could have been a Roman station of any sort. The church is a little over a mile and a half from Egremont Castle hill, and two and a half miles from the camp on Infell in Ponsonby parish, a straight line drawn between these two places passing through the churchyard. Possibly the stone was brought from Egremont. It is worth noticing that another straight line—drawn from the camp at Ravenglass to the camp at Moresby—also passes close to the churchyard, the two lines crossing each other in the village of Hale.

A fragment also was found what must have been a massive churchyard cross. It measures  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, is 20 inches broad at the base, and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the upper end of the fragment, and is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. It is of hard white stone, and is built into the east wall of the nave outside,—*i.e.*, into the projection caused by the nave being wider than the chancel. Only one face  
is

is visible, which has two parallel straight lines running up the centre, from which spring horizontal lines on each side about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart, curving in graceful rolls and curls, and ending in leaflets or trefoils. The sculpture is in high relief, and has a raised border running up each edge. The discovery of this cross is interesting, as--both from the material of which it is made, "hard white stone," and the nature of the ornamentation—it resembles a cross at St. Bees\* and two more at St. John's, Beckermeth,† which have been figured and described by Canon Knowles. It most resembles the headless cross at Beckermeth, and is, perhaps, the latest of the four, but scarcely later than the eighth century. These white stone crosses are of a totally different school from the red sandstone crosses of this district. There is no pellet work on the Hale fragment, but in two places little separate pieces are carved to fill up gaps. It also helps to complete the line of churchyard crosses along the coast, to the large number of which I would call the attention of this Society, viz. :—

*St. Bees.*—One cross in situ, and several fragments.

*Egremont.*—One cross-head.

*Hale.*—Fragments of two crosses.

*St. John's, Beckermeth.*—Fragments of several, and one socket.

*St. Bridget's, Beckermeth.*—Stumps of two crosses in situ; a cross-head is said to be built into the east gable and plastered over.

*Ponsonby.*—A stump in situ, but chiselled down.

*Gosforth.*—One cross standing, and fragments of two others.

*Irton.*—One cross perfect and in situ.

*Muncaster.*—Cross-shaft in situ, and a cross-head.

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\* *Ante* vol. ii., page 28, No. 5.

† *Ante* vol. iv., page 144, Nos. 1 and 3.



*Waberthwaite*.—Two cross-shafts in the wall.\*

This long line of coast crosses surely points to the fact of the Christian missionaries coming from over the sea, and making their first settlements near where they landed. It is also noticeable that in the churchyards of the townships in this district, all of course later than that of the mother church, no crosses have (to my knowledge at least) been found. All the crosses still standing are on the south sides of their respective churches, with the exception of St. Bees where the churchyard lies altogether on the north side of the building. A small fragment of red sandstone, was found, measuring 12 inches by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and broken off obliquely at the lower end. It is part of a sepulchral slab of remarkable simplicity having cut upon it in relief a plain wheel cross, the arms of the cross not projecting beyond the circle. It was found in the interior of the churchyard wall two years ago. There are four other carved fragments which long formed the coping of the churchyard wall, but are now by the pious care of the vicar fastened securely against the new wall in an upright position so that the carving can be seen. They have been figured and described by Canon Knowles.† Some fragments of tracery were found together with pieces of the sides of heavily moulded windows, one having been square-headed. Also two fragments of quatrefoil pillars of unusual sections and a broken octagonal stoup, all of red sandstone.

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\* For these crosses see *Ante* Vol. ii, p. 27; Vol. iii, p. 95; Vol. iv, p. 139; Vol. vi, p. 373. See also Vol. v, p. 149 and 153.

† *Ante* Vol. iii, p. 95.

ART. XVI—*Seven Volumes of Dalston Parish Registers.*

By M. E. KUPER.

*Read at Dalston Church, August 22nd, 1883.*

THE following notes are taken from seven volumes of the Dalston parish registers, extending over a period of two hundred and forty-two years. The oldest book is of parchment, and has been bound in parchment, of which now only a few fragments remain. It is  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches long and  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches broad, and begins thus :—

The Booke of Baptismes withine the parish of Dalston made by Mark Edgar, Vicar of the same anno domini 1570.

There are a hundred and fifty six pages which do not follow each other in very strict order, and of which the earlier ones only are numbered. The first entry is

Novemb 2. Thomas Hammond filius Roberti

The last, a baptism in 1658, is illegible.

Names still very familiar at Dalston occur incessantly in this earliest record of parochial life. Among these are Bewly, Beck, Sanderson, Sowerby, and Blamyre. Christian names are Dorothy, Mabel, Margaret, Kate, Cicely, Sisse, Annas, Barbary, Jennet, Grace, Christopher, Lenard, and other of a more or less romantic character. Percival and Lancelot are not uncommon; two Ediths at least are found, one baptised

September 14, 1618. Editha Jeffrayson filia Matthei.

and whose brother was named Lowther. The other

Editha Harryson filia Johis, baptised November 18, 1621.

Gillian occurs once or twice, being another form of Julian, from St. Juliana the marytr, common enough in England long ago and famous from the old melody "Gillian of Croydon,"

Croydon," which dates, according to Miss Strickland, as far back as the frolicsome days of Prince Hal. Later on there is an occasional Gawen, the Celtic word signifying "Hawk of Battle;"\* about 1620 the name of Nelly is very common.

Editha Harryson belonged to a family whose occupations are told in the registers, and who were evidently well known people in all the country round. In 1612, March 22, is baptised

Agnes harryson filia Johis circum<sup>m</sup> foranei: (a higgler).

Editha was perhaps his granddaughter. He seems to be the same as John Harryson mentioned at his death in 1626, as "old lard de gatsgill," and also as the John Harrington "fidler," whose wife Janet died in 1608. He probably married again, as on August 8, 1613, is baptised

Jhon Harryson filius Johis alias Pedler Jhon,

and in 1619, September 26,

Johannes Harryson, filius Johis alias lard.

In 1622,

Aprill 7, Dorothea Harryson filia Johis Jun, alias lard

is entered among the baptisms. There was also a

Dorothea Harryson filia Johis Slater

in 1612, and in 1619 an

Edwardus filius Johis Harryson blacksmith

the latter name often latinised as in 1616, Julye 14, when

Robertus Harryson filius Johis fabri

was baptised. They seem to have been early at Gatesgill, as in 1580, Sept. is the following entry:

Uxor Harryson de gatskill morte obijt repentina.

After 1626 there is nothing to record about the family.

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\* Kendal Parish Registers. Transactions of this Society, Vol. III, p. 53.



The children of Mark Edgar the Vicar, were christened Deborah, Eleazar, Nathaniell, Beniamin, Joseph, John, Thomas, and Anna, the one exception to the rule of using scriptural names being Amy.

A more important personage than Mark Edgar is Robert Thomlinson, son of Nicholas, and "writer of the book" as he styles himself. He copied the record of his baptism from an earlier volume, probably in 1597, for in 1598 the writing is not so regular, and it was in 1597 that an injunction was issued ordering the clergy of all churches to copy into a parchment book the then existing registers, which had previously been written on paper.

1575 decemb 4          clericus pochialis  
Robert Thomlinson filius Nicholai  
libri Scriptor

Probably Robert Thomlinson succeeded Robert Rayson whose burial is entered thus :

1597    Novemb 6    Robertus Rayson parochii clericus

The entry of Robert's baptism must have been originally "Robert Thomlinson filius Nicholai," but on copying it he could not resist inserting "clericus pochialis" and "libri scriptor." Robert Thomlinson belonged to the clan of that name who lived then in Dalston parish, and some of whom live there now. The Gill where he afterwards dwelt is even now a Thomlinson property, and "Thomlinson, of the Gill" have the honour of large letters throughout the registers. Others lived at the "Hollinbush" now "The Oaks," others of less consideration at "brekenhow" (Brackenhaw), at Gatesgill and elsewhere. To some of these—large letters are vouchsafed, as in the following :

Annas Thomlinson filia Eduardi nata Decimo septimo die Nouembris: baptisata vicesimo sextio die eiusdem mensis anno dom 1600 et sepulta vicesimo quinto die Januarij sequentis.

1589-90

Januar 26

Mabella Thomlinson uxor Nicholai	{	erat
sepulta fuit vicesimo sexto die Januarij		non
		est
		estis
		non
Mater clerici		exitis

Fourteen years after, we find the same words succeed the entry of the death of

Margaret Kendall uxor Johannis. (Buried November 14. 1604.)

Her marriage entry runs thus :

1600 Januarij 31 Jhon Kendall et Margret Tomlinson,

so she was a relation, perhaps sister of the writer.

Nicholas seems to have married again and to have lost his second wife in 1614, Dec. 9, when we find among the burials

Marian uxor Nicholai Thomlinson

To her Robert Thomlinson vouchsafed neither large letters nor comment of any kind. In 1587 he thus records the death of his grandmother.

Aprilis 1. Catherine Peat uxor Thomæ Mater Nich. Thomlinson.

But the strangest entry is the following :

August 22, 1611 Jhon Thomlinson de hollnbush ultimus Thomlinson istius domus, alter Achates.

Was he so called from some steadfastness of disposition, or was he the inseparable companion, the "fidus Achates" of the writer. The father of the parish clerk did not long survive his second wife.

Nicholas Thomlinson de Stone Hall in hauxdall obiit vicesimo primo die februarij : (1615.)

Remains of Stone Hall or Stones Hall are to be seen below Hawksdale Lodge. Thomlinsons went on living there for centuries until it passed into the hands of the Mounseys, and within the memory of man was used as a school.

school. Meanwhile Robert Thomlinson who had entered so many births and deaths, and marriages, seemingly forgot to record a great event in his own history. This entry almost certainly refers to him.

Robert Thomlinson et Magdalen Holme were marryed the 14 of July 1612, and were forgotten to be put in the book. The said couple were written \* \* \* \*

The rest is illegible. If it were the Robert Thomlinson of the registers, he called his first born child after his mother.

1613 October 11. Mabella Thomlinson filia Roberti nata decimo quarto die mensis Octob: baptizata decimo septimo die eiusdem mensis 1613.

The next baptism in his family possesses a special interest as it is the first mention in the registers of the "Gill," an old house identified with the Thomlinsons in the parish history.

de Gill

1616 Januarye 13. Elin Thomlinson filia Roberti clerici parochialis nata XIII<sup>io</sup> die Januarij. Baptizata decimo nono die eiusdem mensis: 1616

The words "de Gill" are above the words "clerici parochialis" which are struck out.

One of his sons was called after his father.

Nicholaus Thomlinson filius Roberti de Gill natus erat nono die Julij 1630. et baptizatus erat decimo octavo die eiusdem mensis Julij.

In 1629 he seems to have given up his office of parish clerk, but to have made occasional entries in the registers for some time afterwards; and in 1637 the reader of these old registers parts with regret from

Robert Thomlinson Buried the 8th of October, 1637.

This first parish clerk, of whom the parish knows anything, wrote a very small and a very legible hand, and used  
excellent



excellent ink. He was apt to bracket together entries occurring the same day, adding "eodem die," abbreviated always.

On July 9 1598, was baptized—

Georgius Thomlinson, filius Jo: de Barrashouse.

Barras House, Barras Gate, Barras Brow—all recall the ancient bar which kept the cattle on the open common from straying into the village of Dalston.

"The common" writes Mr. Ferguson "is the Teutonic "mark" that parted the "ton" of Dalston from the "ton" of Orton, which "mark" our superstitious ancestors reckoned accursed, and peopled with monsters and dragons, and wood spirits and fire-drakes."

One of the earliest houses mentioned is Bell Gate, or "bellyeat." Among the baptisms in 1577 is:

Sep. 8, Johannes Nixon filius Joh: de belyeat.

The people will have it that a bell hung here to announce the arrival of the pack-horse *en route* for Keswick, and some maintain that it served to warn the neighbourhood of the approach of moss-troopers. At any rate the Nixons dwelt here, with or without the bell, during the 16th and 17th centuries. Forty years ago there was a very old house called Bellgate, which may still be partly traced in the byre belonging to the modern dwelling which has taken its place. The Nixons living at Cumdivock, almost within sight of the Solway, were rude borderers, and early entered with aliases. Here is a list of entries connected with the family, who had spread themselves over the parish.

1574-5, Februar 26, Mater Jo: Nixon de beck.

1577, Octob. 13, Elizabeth Nixon hanged herself.

1599-1600, January 7, Johannes Nixon puer occisus erat a furibus.

1600, May 25, Richardus Nixon, smith, of Cumdivock.

1612-13, February 25, Richard Nixon, alias Carrick Dick.

1613, July 20, Richard Nixon, alias bourton Dick.

1620, Februarye 13, Jana Nixon, filia Johis de leman nuke, baptized.

1623, June 29, John Nixon filius Johis, de leman nuke submersatus in aqua de Cardew.

Towards the end of the 17th century a family of Wilsons were living at Bellgate. The Nixons had moved away, but the name still lingers in Hawksdale. Lemman Nook is a modern building; the ancient dwelling having been degraded into a byre, as at Bell Gate and Fountain Head, at which last place the rude stone mantelpiece of the old hall and the windows near the roof remain in the large barn, close to the 17th century house. Lemman Nook stands near the road trodden by the pack-horse, and was rebuilt, say the people, when Hawksdale pasture was brought under cultivation nearly eighty years ago.

Among the "Burials noted by Mark Edgar, Vicar of Dalston, anno domini, 1570," are some very curious entries.

1575-6, January 24, Vidua Browne de Cardew drowned herself.

1575-6, Martij 7, Richard Burnes hanged himself in a slipp.

1575-6, Martij 25, Jhon Feddon, paup., was hanged in the bell rope.

1575, Junij 7, Isbell Rickerby uxor Tho: et John Feddon qui semet cultro jugulavit.

1576, Decemb. 19, Jhon Smith, of the age of ten years, was found dead upon ye bishop's dike.

1580, Decemb. 30, Jhon Sheald de Brathait drowned in Cawdewwater.

1582-3, Martij 13, Giles Nicholson, alias sadler.

The Nicholsons were sadlers for a long period, as in 1589, May 25, George Nicholson, *alias* Sadler, was buried, and in 1599-1600,

Martij 20, Robertus Nicholson, filius Jo: alias sadleri, baptized.

1583-4, Februarij 28, Jhon Coultert drowned in the mill dame.

1583, Junij 17, Antony Tickell fell of his horse aslepe, and died.

1583, Octobris 7, Jhon Sanderson drowned in shauke.

1584-5, Martij 1, Andrew Moore Scotus.

1585, Septemb. 12, Thomas Reyson, infans, slaine with a door.

1586-7, Martij 11, Jhon Rowland filius Jacobi se suspendebat.

1588, May 12, Amy Burd, filia doktoris\* bird, baptized.

1589, Aprilis 14, Amy Burd, filia Domini Burd, buried.

As to the death of Jhon Feddon, pauper, one is in doubt whether he was killed while ringing the church bells, or committed suicide, though in that case it would surely be said he hanged himself.

Marages noted by Mark Edgar, Vicar of Dalston.

There are no very remarkable entries. The writing is so small, that 66 may be counted on a page.

An: do., 1586, Thomas Browne et Elizabeth Stevenson. James Browne et Janet Stevenson. Jhon Hornsby et Mabell Browne. Dies horum trium non designatur.

There was generally an interval between the coming of the vicars, during which the registers were very irregularly kept. The next vicar was Syr Thomas Nicholson, and his coming is thus announced:

Baptisms noted by Syr Thomas Nicholson, a primo ejus ingressu in hanc vicariam post obitum Edgar que fuit, 13 Septemb., 1586.

And among the marriages noted in 1587, Decemb. 24, is that of

Thomas Nicholson, vicar, et Anne Edgar.

As usual, the most interesting entries are among the burials.

1588, Novemb. 24, Robert Browne died suddenly in the mill elders.

Probably Mill Ellers, now a cotton mill.

1593, Augusti 15, William Ritson, the sommoner,† a tauro interfectus est. He was killed with a bull at the ——

\* Note by the Editor. The Bishop's household included a chamberlain, a gentleman usher, and a solicitor.—B. & N., vol. ii., p. 316. Had he a medical attendant as well?—Vide infra, p. 170. Or was Dr. Burd a divine?

† Note by the Editor. In the registers of Millom occurs "Will Murwheat Sumner" about middle of 17th century. Canon Knowles says he supposes he "got 6d. for serving citations." He may have been the Bishop's apparitor.—Transactions, vol. iii., p. 318.



The rest is illegible. The English words are added by another hand.

1593, Junij 23, Lancelot Doughty se suspendebat.

1591, Junij 13, William Bewly, gold pooter.\*

This last word is puzzling. The nickname "Golding," or "Goldin," stuck to the family for many a year.

Among the baptisms in 1607 occurs :

Nov. 1, Janeta Bewly filia Josais, alias Goldin.

1621-2 Februarye 1, Elizabeth Bewly uxor Johis alias Goldin buried

1655, Julij 15, John Bewly, alias Golding, senior, sepultus.

1655, Septembris 30, Johanus Bewly alias Golding junior sepultus.

1605, Augusti 18, Ellas Bewly filia Johannis by Paw.

1601, Edwardus Bewly filius Jo : de Pawside Bpt.

The Pow Beck is evidently the water mentioned in connection with their dwelling place.

1611, Octob. 29, Wily<sup>m</sup> Bewly filius George, by the water, baptized.

1607, December 27, Robert Bewly filius Johis, alias scoler, buried.

1655, Octobris 24, Johannes Bewly, alias scoller sepultus.

1580, Nov. 21, uxor Nobbie Bewly Br<sup>d</sup>.

1602 March 31 Vidua Bewly de Gatsgill, alias Old Christopher's Wife Br<sup>d</sup>.

1603-4, Januarij 9, Johis Bewly, alias Christopher's Jhon, Br<sup>d</sup>.

In 1623, September 3, was buried John Bewly, alias purden ; also

Novemb. 13, Vidua Bewly quondam uxor longi Michaelis

1627, Septemb. 29, Thomas Bewley, alias blackwill's Thom.

In 1608 some of them lived at a place which bore the simple name of Yeat ; a hundred years later they were at Barras Gate. Afterwards some of them became Quakers.†

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\* Note by the Editor. Gold pooter. If the word really reads gold pooter, it would seem to mean a gold-beater, but this is only a guess, and gold-beating is a very unlikely trade to have been carried on at Dalston in 1591. I am inclined (but with hesitation) to read the word "gold-pooker," gold-poker—a soubriquet for the official of the Consistory Court, who carried a silver gilt virge before the Bishop, perhaps the apparitor, perhaps the gentleman usher. George Bewley was vicar of Dalston, and died 1570. William Bewly was probably a relation, may be a son, and so very likely to have got a place given him by the Bishop.

† Note by the Editor. George Bewley of Ivegill, George Bewley of Woodall, Caldbeck, and of Hesket, Mungo Bewley of Carlisle, and "Old Thomas Bewley of Cumberland," were all Quaker preachers ; Ferguson's Early Cumberland and Westmorland Friends, p. 153. The soubriquet of "Scoler" shows that John Bewley possessed an unusual degree of education for his time and degree.

Received of Rowland Bewley three shillings—four pence for half of ye Composition due for his tyth hay. There remains three shillings and four pence to be pay'd by his son Jo: Bewly ye "Quaker."

This was in 1763, when the Rev. John Walker was Vicar of Dalston, and is found in his remarkable handwriting among the tithe accounts. "Quaker Bewly" seems to have been the familiar name of this John Bewly. In the third volume of the registers occurs, on a page to itself,

A note of all the Baptisms of John Bewley children of Raughton in the pish of Dalston (from 1670 to 1688).

1773 Nov: 2<sup>th</sup> the Rev<sup>d</sup> John Bewley of Buckhowbank Curate at Raughton Head and Schoolmaster of Dalston aged 55. B<sup>d</sup>

1805, April 25th, the Rev. Thomas Bewley, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, late of Raughton, died at Manchester on a journey.

The family has representatives in Dalston by the female line. There was a Vicar of the name who died in 1570.

The Lowthers of Rose now appear prominently on the scene. They had been long settled there, for William Lowther of Rose is mentioned in the list of gentry of the county returned by the commissioners as one of the four representatives of branches of the Lowther family resident in Cumberland in the 12th year of King Henry VI.\* But, for this fact, it would have seemed likely that their connection with Rose dated from the marriage† of Jhon Lowther with Elizabeth Robinson—in all likelihood Bishop Robinson's daughter. In the baptismal entry of their child, a year afterwards, he is specified as

filius Johannis de Rose.

the first mention of Rose in connection with the Lowthers. They were afterwards agents to the bishops. In 1679, in the booke of Robert Thomlinson of the Gill, to which

\* See Lyson's History of Cumberland, under heading Lowther, p. lviii.

† See Appendix 7.

reference will be made further on, there are entries of the following description :—

Rec<sup>d</sup> then of Robert Thomlinson of the Gill the sum of three shillings & sixpence for a half year's rent for ye Lakewoofe due to ye L<sup>rd</sup> Bpp of Carlisle at Martinmas

by me

Jo: Lowther.

In 1645 a Mr. Lowther was Constable of the Castle. In the 17th century there were Lowthers living at Rose Castle farm, or the Causey, frequently called Rose Causey, and now pulled down. One of them, about 1696, killed a certain George Briscoe, and forfeited to the Lord Bishop (Dr. Smith) a tenement called the New Hall in Hawksdale, which the bishop granted by a deed, set out in Appendix 8 to this paper, as an endowment for Dalston school. The New Hall is a quaint old cottage in Hawksdale, near the Bell Well and its covered walk of thorn. The garden plants, and thick and varied growths, are, however, relics of some later homestead, and have nothing to do with Lowther who, perhaps, after all, only slew a man by accident in a free fight or Border fray.

The latter part of the 16th and early years of the 17th century were eventful in the local annals, so many people dying sudden or violent deaths.

1590 Oct 11. Robert Peat qui subito mortuus est apud prandium cum cibo in ore in ædibus Jo: Rayson de Dalston:

decemb 15. 1593 uxor Rich Stubb drowned herself in Cawdew.

1602-3 february 24. Jhon Rumney de Thrangholme found dead in a lane.

Thrangholme is a small group of 17th century houses near the bridge on the road from Gatesgill to Stockdale-wath.

The Blamyres lived in Hawksdale at "Cardewbeck," at "Grene head," at "bekhouse," "buckabank," "the Nook," and some of them at "leckwoof"—a field near the Caldew which still bears this latter name, and which is also called  
"Lakewoofe,"



“Lakewoofe,” “Leckswooof,” “Lakewolf,” and Leckwoofs : it passed afterwards into possession of the Thomlinsons. William Blamire, the tithe commissioner, opined that the first of his ancestors who settled here was the retainer of some bishop, and Dr. Lonsdale mentions that King Edward I., in 1299, stopped at Rose Castle on his way to the Scottish wars, and that his wardrobe was put up at the houses of Henry Warde and Robert de Blamyre, as shown by the wardrobe accounts. The earliest entry concerning them in the Dalston registers occur among the baptisms.

1570 Novemb 8 Georgius Blamyre filius Georgij .

In 1599, Nov. 30, is baptized

Georgius Blamyre filius Jo : vestiarij

and tailors they remained for many a long year. “George” was a favourite Christian name among them. Some of them rejoiced in aliases, as 1613, Septemb. 12,

Edwardi Blamyre filius Johis de hill alias Nobs

was baptized, and among the burials in 1656, Decembris 24, is

Johannes Blamyre alias Robe sepultus.

About 1688, or rather earlier, the “y” dropped out of the name, and they became Blamires. In 1618, December 1, is buried

Jhon Blaymire de hauxdale prope hollen.

seven years after,

Jhon Thomlinson de hollinbush

the last of his house. He was probably the last male representative of the family. He left at least one female relative, who long survived him.

1653 Februarij 28 Janneta Thomlinson de hollen anus sepulta.

There

There are cottages near the Oaks, which still bear the name of "the Hollins." Possibly their inhabitants were called Thomlinsons of Hollin.

1623. April 11. Willimus Thomlinson de hollin. br<sup>d</sup>

The main branch ended with the death of John Thomlinson. One wonders if the Blamyres then bought the Hollin-bush, afterwards called "the Oaks," where they were living in 1741.

March 6 John of Robert Blamyre of Hollinbush bap<sup>d</sup>.

Thus the family had settled there before William Blamire settled down and baptized the house on the christening day of his son William Blamire, afterwards sheriff, M.P. for Cumberland, tithe and enclosure commissioner, &c., &c. In 1790 is the following entry, not, however, in the vicar's writing—as Dr. Paley seems to have forgotten to record the baptism, and another hand has added it later on—

1790. Nov. 19 William son of Mr William Blamire of Hawksdale and of Jane his wife, late Christian, born April 13. 1790.

By his death in 1862, the Blamyres of "The Oaks" became extinct. His father, Dr. William Blamire of Hawksdale, had served as a naval surgeon on board the *Enterprise*, *Panther*, *Alexander*, *Royal Charlotte*, and *Leopard* men of war. In his obituary notice he is described as "a man such as is rarely to be met with, and a blessing to the neighbourhood of his residence." He died the 29th of January, 1814.

Thomas Nicholson was buried October 19, 1595. Mr. Robert Collier succeeded Syr Thomas Nicholson, and his coming was thus recorded.

Baptisms noted by Mr. Robert Collier a primo ejus ingressu post Nicholson predecessorem in hanc Vicariam 1596.

In 1599 is found in large letters :

Robertus Collier filius Rob: vicarij natus decimo quarto die nouembris baptizatus autem decimo octavo die eiusdem mensis.

November 8, 1601, is baptised

Elizabeth Collier filia M<sup>r</sup> Roberti Vicarij

The death of Vicar Collier is thus recorded :

October 3. 1629 Robert Colier Vicarius was buried.

Baptisms in Robert Collier's time

1614. Aprill 25 Jhon Bond filius Johis

1614. May 11. dorothea Bond filia Thomæ frate dict Johis

1617 Aprill 13 Thomas Jackson filius Johis morionis. bp<sup>d</sup>

Possibly a professional fool.\*

1617 June 10. Henricus Tye filius Richardi, a laborer Bp<sup>d</sup>

1618 November 15. Jane Mason filia Johis alias old head

1619-20 februarye 28 Johannes Mitchell filius Johis Sextonis

1627 Dec 17 Maddalena Nicholson filia Cuthberti molendinarij

Burials noted by M<sup>r</sup> Robert Colier Vicar of Dalston post Nicholson defunctum 1596

Here are some important entries—that of the first Bishop whose death is recorded in the registers, John Meye, consecrated to the See of Carlisle in 1577, died at Rose Castle, during a visitation of the plague in 1597.† In 1616 is recorded the death of Bishop Robinson, like his predecessor plague stricken; and in 1626 in moderate sized letters that of another Bishop, Richard Senhouse. Of Bishop Senhouse it is told that when he preached the coronation sermon of Charles I., his text was as for a funeral.

“Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.”‡

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\* Note by the Editor. At this period, both Sir Wilfred Lawson and the Mayor of Carlisle kept fools; the Mayor's fool got a coat every Christmas, while Sir Wilfred's appears in the accounts of the Corporation as being “tipped” by the Mayor for bringing messages to Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle at this time kept about 36 servants; there would certainly be a “softie” about the place to run errands and do jobs.

† See entries relating to Bishops in Appendix.

‡ Stanley's Memorials of Westminster Abbey, p. 81.



The Bishop according to some writers died shortly afterwards of black jaundice, a disease "which hangs the face with mourning as against its burial." According to others he was killed by a fall from his horse.\*

1606 June 23. Jhon Calvert Peregrinus.

1608 Januarij 16. Adam Stamp de Snittlegarth in Cawdew immersus

1611 Maij 13. Willia<sup>m</sup> Holme webster

— Julij 12. Willia<sup>m</sup> Willson adolescens

— July 18 Willia<sup>m</sup> Willson pater precedentis willimi

— Aprill 9. Thomas Sewell filius Hugonis de shauk submersus in puteo.

— Octob: 3. William Symson alias Jackwill

february 3. Robt Browne filius Johis de Unthank se submergebat in Cawdew.

### Burials

1611 November 17. Mabell Stubb submersa fuit in puteo

1614 Junij 27. Edward Moore de Hauxdall doctor†

1612 decemb 13. uxor Ed. Porter de brodfielddraw vidua et anus

1613-14 March 29. Hugo Sewell filius Hugonis in puteo submersus.

— May 4. Willimus Hugill servus Johis Dalston milites

1615-16 Januarye 3. Margaret Barras spinster

— — 27. Janet Willson uxor Cuth. alias Park

— December 27. Jhon Moore de Hauxdall carpenter

— April 15. Abortiua soboles Antonij Beck

— July 22. Abortiua soboles Jo: Bewly.

— Dec. 20. Richard Laton servus cancellarij submergebat se in aqua de Cawdew apud Rose Willowes Head

a spot by the Caldew near Rose Bridge; Henry Woodward was then Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle.

1616 Aprill 25. Thomas Moore de Hauxdall carpenter

1616 August 5. Agnes Rickerby de Dalston

— — 7. Jane Rickerby mater dictæ Agnes

— — 20. uxor Antony Carlile anus et vidua.

— Novemb 22. Rob Thomlinson alias Rob de Blackland.

— Decemb 6. Bell Bird anus.

1616-17 Janarye 16. Thomas Smyth de Cardewbeck submersatus in aqua de Cawdew

1617. August; 5. Mabella Reyson vidua relictæ Johis de Dalston

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\* Jefferson's History of Carlisle p. 219.

† Ante p. 163. n.

- 1617 Nov. 10. Xpoferus Rumney et uxor dicti Xpoferi eodem die.  
 1618 March 25. Christopher Asbrigg de Brackintregate  
 — Aprill 21. Jane uxor dicti Cristoferi Asbrigg  
 1619. Januarie 7. Jo: Hunter filius Will Scoti.  
 1621 Ap 17. Willimus Peale sutor calcearius  
 1621 Septemb 23. Thomas Rumney de Raughton, plowright  
 1623 July 1. Robt Richardson pedlar  
 — Septemb 29. Margret Marshall alias Peggy Toppin vidua  
 1623 Julye 5. Mary Rumney vidua submergebat se in Paw water.  
 — October 1. John Cooke pater et John Cooke filius de Caldbeck  
 submersi in aqua de Caudew  
 1623 Martij 24. Jane Willson spinster serva Christo Richmond.

Marriages noted by Mr. Robert Colier, Vicar of Dalston.  
 A few entries relating to well-known families are given here.

- 1603 Junij 11. Jhon Barton et Janet Blamyre  
 1604 october 2. Robert Blamyre et Agnes Harryson  
 1605. November 16. Rendell Nixon et Judith Blamyre  
 1610 November 19 William Smyth alias Pitherkin et Annas Jackson  
 1619 Julye 6. Percivel Holme et Mabell Asbrigg.  
 1620-1 January 30. Jhon Gamlin et Margret Blamyre  
 — February 3. Gilbert Elliot alias Willson, et Helen Atkinson.  
 1618 May 14. Jhon Cuthbertson et Sybell Ladyman.  
 1632 May 28. John Dunghillson et Annas Ladyman

To this complexion had come the Doungelsons, one of the families of Dutch miners who settled at Keswick. Another link with the foreign colony is the marriage in

1568 of Christopher Beck Dutchman with Isabell Bewley English-woman. (Crosthwaite Parish Registers.\*)

The Becks seem to have been settled at Dalston before that date.

- 1570 Martij 6. Elizabeth Beck filia Georgij Bp<sup>d</sup>  
 1574 April 5. Catherine Beck vidua B<sup>rd</sup>

Collier was succeeded in 1630 as vicar by William Griffith, whose coming is in no way announced, and during whose

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\* Transactions of this Society, Vol. II p. 225. The Crosthwaite Registers; by J. Fisher Crosthwaite, F.S.A.

incumbency hand-writing, ink, and spelling, are equally bad. The entries are now in English and with the exception of "John Hornsbie, Hewes John, buried the 26<sup>th</sup> day" (May 1639) there is hardly an alias to break the monotony of the wearisome pages. One marriage deserves notice,

1641 Joseph Jefferson & Mary Barker married with a license the xxviii day.

The first mention in these pages of a license—as far as the writer has seen. One well-known name occurs among the burials:

1633 Barnard Barton buried ye 16<sup>th</sup> of June

Apropos of this Barnard Barton, it may be well to observe that the Bartons of Ivegill, a somewhat remarkable family, are registered in Dalston. The first entry concerning them is as follows: among the baptisms:

1573 Aprilis 12. Jakobus Barton filius Roberti

They seem to have often married out of the parish. When they looked at home for their wives they allied themselves with well known families.

Jan: 5 1575 Jhon Barton et Elizabeth Holme. m<sup>rd</sup>

1589 februari 11 Richard Barton et Ayles Mey. m<sup>rd</sup>

1603 Junij 11. Jhon Barton et Janet Blamyre m<sup>rd</sup>

Bernard Barton, the quaker poet, was mistaken when he spoke of himself in one of his poems as of no remote ancestry. The Bartons were in all probability far older than the registers. Another Barnard Barton was the inventor of the first rude attempt at a spinning jenny. A tradition in his family takes him up to London when he was presented to King George III. He died in 1786 and his grandsons, who are still living, put up a stone to him in St. Cuthbert's Churchyard, Carlisle.\*

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\* In memory of Barnard Barton who died January 6th, 1773, aged 45 years; also of Mary his wife, who died May 20th, 1786, aged 56 years; also of five of their children, viz: George, William, Abraham, Henry, and Barnard, who died in their infancy. Repaired and re-erected by Bernard and John Barton, grandsons of the first named deceased, 1840.



It is the time now of the Civil Wars, yet Edward Baker succeeds peaceably enough, as is shown by the following headings.

Christenings registered by Edward Baker.

Burials registered by Edward Baker Vicar of Dalston

Anno D<sup>m</sup> 1643.

Marriages registered by Edward Baker Vicar of Dalston.

The baptism of at least one of his children is recorded, and in 1643, Junij 30, the burial of his wife

Anna uxor Edwardi Bakeri Vicarij.

After the burials on a separate slip are the words

These are all the burials registered in this booke, and all the rest following are marriages.

Next are set out on a fly leaf, from Bishop Kirby's visitation, the limits of Dalston Parish: they are printed in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, Vol. ii, p. 452.

There is also in Latin an almost obliterated account of beating the parish bounds, giving the names of the persons present. On a leaf—interpolated, and which has been cut in half lengthways are the words: "Be it known unto all Rowland Olivant of G., to be owing and indebted—" apparently to another Olivant in the sum of five pounds, and the paper is signed in the presence of George Denton, George Atkinson, and Thomas Hambly.

The second volume is on parchment, bound in parchment. It is about two-thirds full, perhaps owing to the custom of leaving separate pages for lists of entries of important families and begins thus:

The Booke of Baptisme  
within the parish of Dalston  
since the 17<sup>th</sup> of November  
1658.

Further on come marriages noted by John Browne parish clerk. And later among the burials noted by the same, from the 17th of November, 1659, the first is

1659 November 18 Edward Baker clerk.

Richard Garth, afterwards of Bromfield, succeeded to him as Vicar of Dalston after a two years interval, during which time one wonders who did duty in Dalston Church. There is no entry relating to this vicar, but in the "Dalston Vicar's Easter reckoning Booke," is found a true copy of Mr. Garth's receipt "dated June y<sup>e</sup> 27, 1662," written out in 1718, by "Jo: Walker, curat," and relating to John Holme of Holme Hill, and his tythe hay. There is also in the writing of a later vicar of Dalston a memorandum

that ye Right Reverend Father in God Richard (Stern) Lord Bishop of Carlisle in ye year 1661 gave 31 and eight pence out of generall tythes as Augmentation to ye Vicarage Dalston

John Brown is not such a gossip as Robert Thomlinson, but he tell us a little about the people he writes of. His entries are of mixed Latin and English.

1663. November 4 Abraham filius John Rayson de Cardew. born the 10<sup>th</sup> day of March 1653 and baptised the 4<sup>th</sup> day of November 1663  
 1659 January Thomas Glaister alias brig sepultus  
 1661 februari 2. Robert filius John Boyde a traveller. Bap.  
 1661 Aprill 10 Henry Gent gentleman sepultus  
 1667 March 11. Mary fillia Johis Sewell de Stile bpd  
 1661 Sept 14 Parcivall Holme de Holme Hill sepultus.

The Holmes as early as 1601 have the honour of large letters. There is an entry among the baptisms—

1601. January 25. Johannes Holme filius Lanceloti de hauxdall natus vicesimo sexto die Januarij baptizatus vicesimo quinto die eiusdem mensis

The first "Holme" entry is a marriage :

1571 Octob 10 Will<sup>m</sup> holme et Jane huggon

Some of them seem to have been sextons.

1581. decemb 30 Jhon holme sextonus b<sup>rd</sup>  
 1605 April 21. Edwardus holme filius Will<sup>m</sup> sextoni bpd

Some of them like the Blamires were tailors :

1607

Januarie 4

Philadelphia Collier  
 filia Robert vicarij  
 et Johannes holme  
 filius Georgij vestiarij  
 Bp<sup>d</sup>

In 1604 some of them lived at Gibhole, probably near the Oaks where Gibhouse now stands, close to a field called the Gib; others dwelt at Barras. Throughout they stuck to well-sounding names, and were "Lancelots," "Leonards," "Helenas," "Catherines," and "Mabels."

Helena Holme filia Perciuelis de hill

has a pleasant sound enough. In 1631 in large letters is the following entry :

Lanceolus Holme filius Johannis de Hauxdale natus vicesimo die Septemb 1631 baptizatus vicesimo quinto die eiusdem Septembris.

In the hall at Holm Hill is the date 1638 in raised letters, and the same is found over the carved stone mantle-piece in the library. The Holmes had grown prosperous and probably rebuilt part of the old house, said to have been first erected in the Red King's time. Holm Hill seems to have been called "Hill" from a very early period. In 1588, Aprillis 28, is buried

Uxor Jo: holme de hill

1615 July 8. Elin uxor Johis holme de Hill in Hauxdall.

and later on

Johannes Holme fillius Johannis de hill natus vicesimo sexto die mensis Julij 1668 et Baptizatus sexto die mensis Augusti 1668

Interlopated underneath are these words :

July y<sup>e</sup> 26. John Holme of Holme Hill Ano Domi 1668

In the Dalston Easter Reckoning Book, John Holme of Holme Hill, is mentioned as paying yearly five shillings rent for the tythe hay of his ground, commonly called Low ffield  
 and



and peartree meadow, to Mr. Garth, Vicar of Dalston, 1662.

1661 Septemb 14 Parcivell Holme de Holme Hill sepultus

This seems the first mention of Holm Hill in the registers. Until 1802 it is written with an e at the end. Besides this the Holmes are often specified as de Hauxdale.

1613. August 29. Lucye Holme filia Robte de Hauxdale.

1698 M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Jackson of Carlile and Mary Holme o' th' Holme hill were married the 15<sup>th</sup> day of December A.D. 1698

1710 June 15. Elisabeth daughter of M<sup>r</sup> John Holme of Holme Hill born on Ascension Day baptis'd the 15<sup>th</sup> of June 1710

They died out in 1794, July 9th, with the burial of

Thomas Holme Esq<sup>re</sup> of Holme Hill aged 82.

He was greatly lamented by his friends. There is an account of his death and funeral in one of the unpublished and deeply interesting letters of Mrs. Blamire of the Oaks. The property passed to the Sumners who had intermarried with the Holmes. The estate was afterwards bought about 1802, by Lieut-Col. Thomas Salkeld of the Honble. East India Company's service. His monument in Kirkland Church records that he served twenty-seven years in Bengal, was appointed Quarter Master General, and that during the war with the Mahrattas his great ability called forth the public approval of his noble and distinguished commander, Lord Lake. He was subsequently J.P. for Cumberland and Westmorland, and in 1819 High Sheriff of Cumberland. He died the 24th of May, 1820, when his property passed to his nephew, the late Colonel Thomas Salkeld, then of the 11th Hussars, whose brother Lieut-Col. Carleton Salkeld is now in possession.

One is struck with the simplicity of the old names mentioned in these registers. Holm Hill was once simply "hill," Rose Castle, "the Rose." Gill and Hollin were places of great importance. A quaint old house within the  
memory

memory of man still bore the name of "Hole." "Stile" is unknown to the writer, "Yeat" was but one of many gates when Barras Gate, Rose Gate, near Barras Oak, Welton Gate, Brakintreegate, Hallgate, and others, kept the parish bounds. Such well known names as Glave Hill, Hallfield (Hallfeyld in the registers) occur hundreds of years ago.

The family of ffountaine is now entered as one of importance in the parish. In 1632, Edward ffountaine married Elizabeth Sinewes, probably Senhouse, and related to the Bishop of that name. In 1665 is baptised a child of Mr. Senhouse ffountaine, and his family entries have a page to themselves to denote their distinction. The baptisms of Christopher Richmond's children, from 1641 to 1667, are given in Mr. Jackson's article in these Transactions, and need not be repeated here.\* Nor are entries relating to the Head family given in this article, as a complete pedigree is in the possession of their representatives, and may be published with other curious documents at some future time.

In 1663 John Walker succeeded Richard Garth as Vicar of Dalston. Entries of his children's baptisms and marriages are scattered up and down the pages of the registers during his long incumbency, and there is a host of them in the third volume.

September 9th, 1666, is baptised

Mary filia John Stubb Quaker.

Possibly this John Stubb was the quaker soldier in the garrison of Carlisle mentioned in Mr. Ferguson's "Early Friends in Westmorland and Cumberland," p. 155. The Stubbs were an old Dalston family. One of them married the "Dorothy Dalston" of the period (1681).† August 20, 1665, is baptised

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\*Vol. ii, p. 108, The Richmonds of Highhead. By W. Jackson, F.S.A.

† See Appendix iv to this paper.

Thomas filius Robert Stubb bywater.

September 13th, 1700, is buried John Stubb of Dalston, *quacker*. Among the Stubs, as well as among the Barkers and Jacksons occurs the odd name of "ffrettefarnus."\*

1686 August 28<sup>th</sup> ffrettefarnus of George Jackson de Hauxdale.

1688-9 January 21<sup>st</sup> John of ffrettefarnus Barker de Hauxdale.

In Robert Tomlinson's book we find the following entry.

1688 8<sup>ber</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> ffrette Barker brought a cow &c.

On a page to itself occurs the following :

June 16 1673.

John Browne mired

Jane Gibbsone

John Browne mired

Jane Rodger for his latter wife

Among the marriages noted by John Browne, parish clerk, is one which recalls the Kirkby Thore parish registers.

1662 August 7 John Hoggard duxit Dorothey Jefferson

The third volume is on parchment, bound in vellum ; the writing elegant, and very easy to read. This was in the time of John Walker's long incumbency, from 1663 to 1714. It begins thus :

A note of all baptisms and  
marriaees within the p'ish of Dalston  
since the first day of May Anno Dom 1679.

In 1688,

ffebruarij ye 10<sup>th</sup> William son of Thomas Nanson de Dalston was baptized

The said Thomas Nanson, perhaps, put up the curious lintel over a passage in Dalston, which bears the letters—

N

T.M

1668

---

\* Neither Mr. R. Ferguson nor Mr. Peacock know this curious name : a lady, long resident at the Cape says she has known it used there among the Dutch : in that case it may have strayed to Dalston from the Dutch colony at Keswick, but it does not occur in the Crosthwaite registers.



enclosed within a large bell. It is, however, possible that the Nixons put it up to commemorate their long residence at Bell Gate.

Now appear on the scene the Nicolsons of Hawksdale, who lived in what was formerly called Hawksdale Low House—an unpleasant name, afterwards altered to the higher sounding one of Hawksdale Hall.

The births and baptisms of M<sup>r</sup> Nicholson's children of Hauksdale. Imprimis. His daughter Anne born (Thursday) the 7<sup>th</sup> of Decemb. 1693. Xtened at Dalston Church on Saint Thomas Day following Mary his Second daughter born Decemb 19<sup>th</sup> 1695 (Thursday) christened 1<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>5</sup>/<sub>6</sub> att Dalston Church aforesaid.

Margaret his third daughter born upon Tuesday y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> day of Novemb. 1697: baptiz'd at Dalston the 30<sup>th</sup> of the same month (St. Andrew's Day).

His sone Thomas was borne the 4<sup>th</sup> of January A.D. according to the computation of our Church 1699 and baptised y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> of that Instant.

William son of Mr. Jo. Nicolson of Hauxdale was born the 22 of June and baptized the 18 of July 1706.

This Joseph Nicolson was the author, with Doctor Burn, of the History of Westmoreland and Cumberland. The mention of the Saints' Days reminds us of a passage in Mr. Joseph Nicolson's will, recounting the Feasts at which the annuities he left were to be paid.\* Bishop Nicolson, not yet a bishop, was then Archdeacon of Carlisle, which perhaps explains the appearance of the family. An entry, not on the separate page devoted to the Nicolsons, but among the other baptisms, records the baptism of

Anne the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> John Nicolson *de Rose*.

The year after, 1694, they are described as of Hawksdale, where their daughter Mary was born. In Robert Thomlinson's book we find the following entry:—

December 12. 1682. Rec<sup>d</sup> from M<sup>r</sup> Robert Thomlinson a year's Lease—rent for Lakewoof due at Mart last. by me Jo: Nicolson

---

\* Transactions, vol. iv., p. 11.

John Nicolson seems to have been steward to Bishop Rainbow after John Lowther. Joseph Nicolson held the same position in the time of Bishop Fleming. There are many Nicolson entries scattered over this volume—only it is difficult to know if they belong to the Hawksdale Hall family, or to the Nicolsons of other places. Feb 13, 1717, were married Clement Nicolson and Mary Nicolson. He was probably the Mr. Clement Nicholson of Whitehaven, whose son William was baptised in 1719.

April 7. 1719 baptised William of M<sup>r</sup> Clemet Nicolson of Whitehaven  
The name Clement remained in the family, and is scratched on a pane of one of the windows at Hawksdale Hall—

Clement Nicholson July 1772.

Mrs. Anne Nicolson married Mr. Henry Hall in 1715. Margaret Nicolson remained unmarried. John Nicolson, of Rose Castle, Esquire, died the 28th, and was buried the 30th of June, 1727.

1738 November 6 Jane Nicolson daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Nicolson of Whitehaven buried

The Revd. Mr. William Nicolson, Vicar of Dalston, was buried on Thursday, the 4th of March, 1730. William Nicolson must have been presented to the living of Dalston, by Bishop Waugh. His brother Joseph Nicolson was the intimate friend of Prebendary Waugh, Dean of Worcester, the Bishop's son.

1755 June 10<sup>th</sup> M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Nicolson  
Wife of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Nicolson of Hawksdale buried.

There is a lively letter to Mrs. Waugh, from Mrs. Nicolson, in Mr. Mounsey's "Carlisle in the '45." She says :

My mother a miracle of her age, has her fever again, and periodical headaches, which I have given her bark and brandy for, and she is, I thank God better.

It is possible, in default of more evidence, that this was her mother-in-law, who is thus entered :

- 1763 May 6. Mary widow of John Nicholson Esq<sup>re</sup> of Hawksdale aged 105 buried  
 1758 June 27 Clement Nicolson of Hawksdale buried  
 1777 Jan 16. Mr Joseph Nicolson of Hawksdale householder aged 70. buried  
 1790 July 1. Margaret Nicholson of Hawksdale Spinster aged 56. buried.  
 1794 Oct 17<sup>th</sup> Mary wife of John Nicolson Esq<sup>re</sup> of Carlile aged 72. Br<sup>d</sup>  
 1795 March 10 John Nicolson Esq<sup>re</sup> of Carlile aged 72 Br<sup>d</sup>.

Joseph Nicolson's nephew and heir. He in his turn left his property to his nephew the Revd. Clement Watts. Very poorly scratched over the back door of Hawksdale Hall, are the letters :

N  
 J. M  
 1704.

Surely some of the grand old trees which surround the house date from the coming of the Nicolsons.

The inscription on the Nicolson tablet outside Dalston Church, given by Lyson, not quite accurately.

Near this place on the south side of the large stone that covers the remains of John Nicolson Esq<sup>re</sup> lies the body of William Nicolson vicar of this Church and son of the said John Nicolson who departed this life the 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1730, in the 28 year of his age

Also of Elizabeth Nicolson the excellent and beloved wife of Joseph Nicolson Esq<sup>re</sup> of Hawkesdale third son of the said John. She departed this life the 7<sup>th</sup> of June 1755.

Also under this large stone is deposited the remains of Mary Nicolson widow and relic of the said John who departed this life the 8 May 1763 in the 100 year of her age

E.N.P.

Also of Joseph Nicolson Esq<sup>re</sup> of Hawkesdale who departed this life the 13 Jan 1777 aged 71 years

Likewise



Likewise of Miss Margaret Nicolson who departed this life

3<sup>d</sup> July 1790 aged 56 years

and of M<sup>rs</sup> Margaret Nicolson who departed

this life the 13 June 1790 aged 96 years

In this book begin the

Charitable Collections by vertue of  
Their Majesties Brief.

They are principally for restoring churches, helping the poor and afflicted, redeeming persons sold into captivity, and relieving communities suffering for conscience sake. The collections for New Alresford, for Gillingham, and for the French Protestants, are mentioned in an autograph book of the Rev. Thomas Walker, Vicar of Clent, quoted in "King's Briefs—their purposes and history," by Cornelius Walford. The "poor distressed French Protestants" always commanded good collections.

March ye 6<sup>th</sup> 1687 Collected then in Dalston pish and Ivegill the sum of Twenty two shillings four pence half peney by vertue of their Maj<sup>ties</sup> brife towards ye reliefe of the Inhabitants of Stepney and Whitechapel.

Septemb<sup>r</sup> ye xxx<sup>th</sup> 1680 Then Collected in the Parish of Dalston the sume of forty shillings by vertue of his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Briefe for & towards ye reliefe of ye Inhabitants of East Dearham in y<sup>e</sup> County of Norfolk.

January 7<sup>th</sup> 1680 then collected in the Parish of Dalston the sume of one pound sixtine shillings & three pence for & towards ye Redemption of ye English Captives taken by ye Turkays.

Aprill ye 10<sup>th</sup> 1682 Collected then in ye Parish of Dalston ye sume of two pounds five shillings & eight pence for & towards ye reliefe of ye French Protestants who have left their native Country.

Decemb<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1682 Then Collect'd in ye Parish Church of Dalston ye sume of seven shillings & fiue pence by vertue of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Briefe for & towards ye re-building of Lumley Church in Northumberland.

May ye 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 1686 Then Collected in the Parish of Dalston ye sume of four pounds nine pence by vertue of his Majesties Briefe for & towards ye relieving of ye french Protestants w<sup>ch</sup> are fled into England for refuge.

June 3. 4. 5. 1688 Collect'd then in ye Parish of Dalston ye sume of one pound sewenteen shillings two pence half penny farthing for ye reliefe of ye distress'd ffrench Protestants.

July

July ye 1<sup>st</sup> 1688 Collected then in ye Parish Church of Dalston ye sume of four shillings & five pence for & towards ye reliefe of ye Inhabitants of Kettlewell & Starbolton in Yorkshire

July ye 4<sup>th</sup> 1689 Then Collected in the Parish of Dalston the sume of one pounce ffourteene shillings two pence by vertue of their Majesties Briefe for and towards ye relieving of the Freish Protestants which are fled into England for refuge.

These Briefs occur at one end of the book. In another part of the same volume are the following:—

March ye 9<sup>th</sup> 1689 Collected then in the pish Church of Dalston the sum of ffour Shillings & ten pence by the verture of their Ma<sup>ties</sup> brief for and towards the reliefe of the Inhabithants of East Smithfield in the County of Middlesex.

Nov ye 6<sup>th</sup> 1690 Collected then in pish of Dalston the sum of one pound three farthings by vertue of their Majesties Briefe for and towards the reliefe of the French Protestants which are fled into England.

### Two illegible

March the 29<sup>th</sup> 1691 Collected then in the pish of Dalston the sum of six shillings and three pence for, and towards the relief of the Inhabitants of Morpeth who suffered a great loss by fire, (by vertue of ther Ma<sup>ties</sup> Briefe)

June ye 14. 1691 Collected then in the pish Church of Dalston the sum of eight shillings three pence halfe peny by vertue of their Ma<sup>ties</sup> Brief for the relefe of the Inhabitants of Teignmouth.

November ye 2<sup>nd</sup> 1692 Collected then in the pish Church of Dalston the sum of one pound six shillings & fourpence by vertue of their Ma<sup>ties</sup> Briefe for the Redemption of Captives.

October ye 20<sup>th</sup> 1694 Collected in ye pish of Dalston ye sum of one pound nine shillings and eight pence for ye relief of poor French Protestant by vertue of their Maj<sup>ties</sup> (qr Brief).

July ye 11<sup>th</sup> 1695 Collected then in the parish of Dalston the sume of one pound two shillings and a penny halfpenny by vertue of their Majesties Brief for and towards the relief of the poor sufferers by ye fire in Warwick.

Candlemas day 1695 Collected then in ye parish Churge of Dalston the sume of three shillings and sixpence halfpenny by virtue of his Majesties Brief for and towards the relief of the poor inhabitants of Gillingam in the County of Dorset.

March ye 22<sup>d</sup> (1695) Then collected in the parish Church of Dalston  
ye

ye sume of three shillings and two pence by virtue of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Brief, for & towards the relief of ye poor sufferers belonging to the Hospitals of Trinity house in Kingston upon Hull

May 20 99<sup>o</sup> Then collected in the parish of Dalston ye sume of Seventie nine shillings four pence upon his Majesties Brief for and towards the Redemption of English Captives under Slavery at Machanes.

The Brief for the poor slaves in Machanes under the power of the Emperor of Morocco is mentioned in the Corporation of London Records.\*

March 30<sup>th</sup> 1679 Memorando That the day and year abovesaid there was collected in the pish of Dalston the sum of Three pounds fourteen shillings tenne pence halfe penny for and towards the building of St. Paul's in London.

Among the marriages in this volume, ages are often specified; baptisms and marriages occur on the same page, though in separate columns. A neat margin is left. The writing is very elegant, and Latin and English are still mixed in the entries, though the latter prevails. There is a list very neatly drawn up of the assessments and disbursements, for the years 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, and 1703, in the parish of Dalston, with the names of the churchwardens, many of which are familiar to the reader, as Love, Blamire (distinctly now with an "i," which seems a pity), Milbourne, Beck, &c.

Charles the sonne of Mr John Walker vicar of Dalston was born the 29<sup>th</sup> day of June and Baptised the 19<sup>th</sup> day of July 1686.

This was probably a brother of Jo: Walker, curat. Of the vicar there is a glimpse in the "Book of Robert Thomlinson," already quoted.

1704-5 Jan 14 Lent Mr Walker my great sermon book

and he adds, evidently long afterwards,

it came home again by one of my men abt hinder end of April or fore-end of May 1712.

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\* Walford on Kings' Briefs, 1882, p. 69.



This is the Robert Thomlinson whose baptismal entry is thus :

1649 Robertus filius Robert Thomlinson de Gill natus vicessimo quarto die mensis Aprilis et baptizatus vicessimo nono die eiusdem mensis

He was the son of

Robertus Thomlinson filius Roberti de Gill natus vicesimo Die Junij 1627 baptizatus primo die Julij sequentis.

and the grandson of the parish clerk, and inherited the same quick powers of observation, and the same love of noting down all that interested him. He was a public spirited man, and was one of the parties to the indenture tripartite in the time of Bishop Smith, settling the New Hall, forfeited by John Lowther of Causey, on Dalston Grammar School.\* Not only Bishop Smith but Bishop Nicolson referred to Mr. Thomlinson on important occasions, as when, in 1703,

The Bell Fry, or Frame of great Timber whereon the Bells are hung (at Dalston Church) was found to be miserably rotten and decayed †

and the last-mentioned bishop applied to Mr. Thomlinson and some of the chief parishioners, that speedy care might be taken of this matter, and

I hope to prevail on them to build a Stone Tower;

but they were only prevailed on to buy a new bell. His book is full of quaint observations, and details of family and farm life. On the first page is written—

Spare not, nor spend too much, be this thy care  
Spare but to spend, & only spend to spare.

He records :

1712 April 4<sup>th</sup> Walker Nag shod with 4 new shoos wch were all taken off y<sup>t</sup> day nine weeks being y<sup>e</sup> 6 of June : then 4 other new shoos

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\* Appendix viii. to this paper.

† Bishop Nicolson's Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle, p. 18, 19.

set on. Sept 1<sup>st</sup> Son John begun his Journey to London on Walker-Nag.

1715. July 6. Sister Holman dy'd before sun-riseing buried y<sup>e</sup> next day.

1716, September 15. Abt an hour after sun-riseing my wife dy'd. Buried the next day abt an hour before sun-setting.

On turning to the register we find

July 7 M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Holman of Dalston buried.

Sept 16. M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Tomlinson of the Gill

He had not the heart to make any more entries, and Feb. 11<sup>th</sup>, 1717, it is recorded that

M<sup>r</sup> Thomlinson Sen<sup>r</sup> de Gill died ffebruary ye 10<sup>th</sup>

According to a paper enclosed in this book, the "name of Thomlinson bears, *Azure a Cross moline Argent on a chiefe gules 3 cinquefoils or* : Crest, *a Bears head Eras'd propper*."

In this volume is found, as may be expected,

A note of all burialls registered within the pish of Dalston since the late Act of Parliament entitled An Act for burying in wollen.

This Act was passed in 1679, and "was intended for the lessening the importation of linen from beyond the seas, and the encouragement of the woollen and paper manufacturers of this Kingdom." An affidavit was to be brought within eight days of the burial under a penalty of £5, that the deceased was not buried in linen. Many of these burials in woollen are noted in the appendix.

1679 decemb 17. Robert Thomlinson Jun de Gill buried in wollen affidit brought in.

After 1693, nothing more is said of burials in woollen.

1693 August 30<sup>th</sup> Daniel Johnston a stranger bur.

1696 January y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Ann Swail a Stranger buried

Feb y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> Thomas Swail a stranger buried. Feb y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> Ann Swail of Dalston buried

1713 July 31. M<sup>r</sup> Charles Berry a stranger an Ireishman.

Bishop

Bishop Rainbow's death in 1684 is recorded in very large letters\*: In her notes on Bishop Rainbow Miss Hasell writes ;

As a stone in Dalston Churchyard shews, Bishop Rainbow re-opened that Church after it had undergone a process of restoration ; and in the shadow of its chancel his mortal remains lie awaiting their resurrection.

Here is a copy of the inscription on his tombstone :

Depositum  
Edwardus Rainbow  
Epis: Carliol  
Obiit Vices<sup>mo</sup>: Sexto  
Die Martii M.D.C. LXXXIV

His wife, a daughter of Dr. Smyth, incumbent of Chesterford in Essex, and sometime chaplain to James I., and his son Charles I., seems also to have been buried here, though she passed many of her last days at Dalemain, the residence of her nephew, Sir Edward Hasell. The entry of her burial is bracketed with that of Bishop Smith's death and burial. Probably the writer of the registers wished to record something about him (he was buried in Carlisle Cathedral), and was reminded of his decease when he had to enter "Madam Rainbow's" burial. Archdeacon Fletcher seems to have bracketed them together, and to have written "mem" against them.

In 1712 Bishop Nicolson lost his wife ; she was Elizabeth, daughter of John Archer of Oxenholme, near Kendal, Esqre.

In 1714, John Walker, vicar of Dalston from 1663 to 1714, went to his rest, closing his long ministry.

Johannes Walker Vicarius de Dalston obiit die Sabbati viz. decimo quinto die Augusti 1714 Semi-horâ post septemanam et die Martis tunc proximè sequenti circiter horam quintam pomeridianam (intra Ecclesiam) fuit sepultus.

Memorandum. That upon Saturday the twenty-third Day of October

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\* See Appendix I. to this paper.



1714 Mr Thomas Benson M.A. was inducted into the parish church of Dalston with all its rights, members, and appurtenances by \* \* in the p<sup>e</sup>sence of us \* \* \* \*

The spaces left blank are as in the registers. This entry is in a pointed Italian hand. Dr. Thomas Benson was also vicar of Stanwix, and in 1716 was made prebendary of the third stall in Carlisle. At his death he bequeathed £50 to the poor of the parish. In Bishop Nicolson's will is mentioned, "My eldest daughter Mary, the now wife of Dr. Thomas Benson." Without further knowledge it cannot be told whether he made his wife's acquaintance before coming to Dalston, or if the near neighbourhood of Rose Castle decided his fate in life.

Baptisms in Mr Benson's, Mr Nicolson's, and Mr Story's time :

1727 June 4. Sarah the wife of Mr Cooke baptized aged abt 24 years. Thomas of the Reverend Mr John Story Vicar of Dalston was born on Friday the 10<sup>th</sup> of March, and baptized the 15<sup>th</sup> of April 1740.

1741. Decemb 20 Jonathan of Thomas Hasting a Stranger or Inmate\*

1744 March 21<sup>st</sup> John of Mr Henry Brown (Officer of the Excise)

1745: Sept 22 John son of Mr Jos Simpson (Officer of the Excise) in Hawksdale.

Now comes the old familiar "eodem die"; this time not abbreviated. After two baptisms in 1747—

Et eodem die Grace of Thos Jennings of Hawksdale

April 24<sup>th</sup> 1746 John Cragg a soldier Bur: (qui arborem scandendo fuit enectus.)

Dr. Benson's curate, Jo: Walker, is only known to the reader through a few entries on the first page of a vol. of the tythe accounts, bound similarly to the II. vol. of the registers. His baptismal entry, if he were indeed the vicar's son, is as follows:—

1673. November the 15<sup>th</sup> Johannes ffillius Johannes Walker vicarii de Dalston

He wrote a round hand similar to the writing of the present day. His father's was small and firm, and very elegant

\* A lodger in someone else's house : perhaps the poor house.

and original; Dr. Benson's pointed and Italian. There is no record of Dr. Benson's death,\* or of the coming of William Nicolson, whose death in 1730 is given with other entries relating to his family.

Among the marriages during these years, the ages of the contracting parties are occasionally told us :

June 27. 1723. Wm Scot aged 72 years and Eliz. Bewley married.

John Story succeeded as vicar in 1731. There is a book of accounts in his large round hand-writing, which he seems to have possessed before coming to Dalston, as on the fly-leaf is written :

I was chose Lecturer of St. Cuthbert's July 30<sup>th</sup> 1730  
Enter'd at my lodgings at Carlisle Oct 18, 1730.

He was at this time vicar of Thursby, as he records on the same page, at the end of an announcement of banns published in the parishes of Dalston and Thursby. On the third page he notes,

Mr W<sup>m</sup> Brisco coming from Glasgow borrow'd eight guineas.

Mr. Story wrote a very large and remarkable hand.

The reader is sorry to have done with the third volume, in its soft cover—with its neat and well written pages and suggestions of the cultured time of good Queen Anne.

The IV. volume of the Dalston Registers, from 1749 to 1809, is on parchment bound in vellum. On the first page, in the handwriting of the Rev. Walter Fletcher (vicar of Dalston from 1793 to 1846), are the following lines and table :—

#### LINES WRITTEN IN THE LAST CENTURY.

En liber insignis, vix nascitur unus et alter  
uxorem ducit, sic crescit gloria mundi.

En liber incertus, vivit vix unus et alter  
Ægrotat, moritur, sic transit gloria mundi.  
Natali thalamus certat, thalamoque sepulchrum ;  
Sic reedit in cineres, omnis qui lumina vidit.

Behold a book of note ; scarce is one born  
But others wed, worlds' glory so comes on,—

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\* Note by the Editor. Mr. Benson died 1727 : he left no issue.

Behold a book of change, scarce one sees day  
 But others die, worlds' glories so decay :  
 The bed doth strive with birth, with bed the tomb ;  
 So all that see the light to dust and ashes come.

In January 1795 I took the population of this parish—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Of these under 11 yrs
In Hawksdale Q <sup>r</sup>	148	150	298	100
In Raughton Q <sup>r</sup>	92	84	176	63
In Buckabank Q <sup>r</sup>	198	198	396	122
In Cumdivock Q <sup>r</sup>	158	138	296	108
In Dalston Q <sup>r</sup>	344	307	651	293
In Ivegill Q <sup>r</sup>	50	51	101	
	990	928	1918	

Mem: I went to every house in the Parish myself except in Ivegill Q<sup>r</sup> where I was assisted by John Knight.—W. F.

In Feb 1801. I took the Population of this Parish

	Males	Females	Total	Of these under 11 years	
Hawksdale Q <sup>r</sup>	148	173	321		only these noted accurately.
Dalston Q <sup>r</sup>	361	340	701		
Buckabank Q <sup>r</sup>	240	253	493		
Cumdivock Q <sup>r</sup>	151	132	283	96	
Ivegill Quater	54	62	116	40	
Raughton & Gatesgill	104	102	206		
	1058	1062	2120		

The following heading is in Paley's hand writing, which occurs frequently during his term of office at Dalston 1776-1793.

A note of all Baptisms registered within the Parish of Dalston since the 12<sup>th</sup> Day of May in the year of our Lord Christ 1749

1778 June 7. John son of John Waters, Refiner and hammer man, and of Sarah his wife.

1773 June 21. William son of Robert Anson and Nicoloss his wife.

1793. Sept<sup>r</sup> 10. George son of Geo: Mark of Buckhowbank and Margaret his wife late Sowerby Bap<sup>d</sup>.

Whole families are now baptised together.

1793 Oct<sup>r</sup> 27. Mary, Elizabeth and Frances daughters and George son of John Graham of Dalston, husbandman and Jane his wife (late Pearson)



1796 Aug<sup>t</sup> 22. John Holiday of Dalston an adult.

1798 June 23. Elisabeth Mark aged 23 and Isabella Mark aged 21 quakers.

1798 July 15 Jane daughter of John Sanderson of the Forge spade maker and of Jane his wife late Hayton.

1798 Nov<sup>r</sup> 20. Ann Ellen daughter of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Walter Fletcher Vicar of Dalston and of Mary Anne his wife late Grisdale.

1799 Sep<sup>t</sup> 15. Richard, son of Thomas Weightman of Bishop's Forge, spade maker, and Elisabeth his wife late Stockdale aged 4 years d<sup>o</sup>

Mary daughter of Thomas and Elisabeth Weightman aged 3 years d<sup>o</sup>

James son of Thomas and Elisabeth Weightman aged two years

1799 Nov<sup>r</sup> 10. Caleb, son of Jonathan Nicolson Overlooker of M<sup>r</sup> Lewthwaite's manufactory and Mary his wife late Priestman.

In Mr. Fletcher's time, 1793—1846, Gretna marriages were common, he carefully notes them.

1798 April 1. Rachel daughter of David Johnston of Dalston Clogger and of Jane his wife late Barnes. A Gretna Marriage

The most remarkable among the baptisms in this volume is—

1804 March 8<sup>th</sup> Musgrave Lewthwaite, son of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Watson of Hawkesdale yeoman and Mary his wife late Lewthwaite.

This was the well-known sculptor whose history has been told by Dr. Lonsdale. He was born January 24<sup>th</sup>, 1804, at Hawksdale Hall, named after his grandfather Musgrave Lewthwaite, died the 28<sup>th</sup> October, 1847.

At the end of the fourth volume are some tables compiled by Archdeacon Fletcher, which are given in Appendix IX to this paper, title A.

On the opposite page to these tables are the words:

A note of all the Burials registered within the Parish of Dalston since the 8<sup>th</sup> Daye of May in the year of oure L<sup>d</sup> X<sup>t</sup> 1749

Among them are these entries:

1760 June 1 John Hobbart a servant at Breckenhow

1761 June 18 John Glendinning serv<sup>t</sup> at Brakenhow

1761 Aug 1 Thomas Little a serv<sup>t</sup> at Brackenhow

1762. Jan 22. William Wilson a Drainer at Holm Hill.

1766. Jan 10<sup>th</sup> Mary Gate singlewoman of Dalston.

1766 Feb 14<sup>th</sup> Eleanor Douglas a Vagrant.

1769 Dec<sup>br</sup> 24 M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Cotesworth of Holme Hill Widow and Relict of Michael Cotesworth late of Hermitage in the County of Northumberland.

Whoever Mrs. Cotesworth may have been, she left a relic of her stay at Holm Hill, in a dial now at Hawksdale Hall, which has puzzled succeeding residents, bearing as it does the inscription—

John Coatesworth Esq<sup>re</sup> of Hermitage in the County of Northumberland  
From 1771 ages are specified.

1775 June 23. Thomas son of Robert Blamire of Hawksdale aged 23.  
(Qui se suspendebat.)

The constant mention of the Poorhouse at Hawksdale, at Buckabank, at Unthank, at Skipprigg, strikes the reader.

In 1776 died the Rev. John Story, 45 years vicar of Dalston, aged about 80. He had long since resigned his post of Lecturer of St. Cuthbert's. In the list of Lecturers lately published in the *Carlisle Patriot*, we find his name.

31 July 1730. John Story M.A. on death of Richard Fenton B.A. Stipend £20.

23 Nov 1746 Rev<sup>d</sup> James Fairish nominated on resignation of M<sup>r</sup> Story.

Mr. Story had previously been vicar of Thursby from 1726 to 1731. John Walker was vicar of Dalston from 1663 to 1714, a period of 51 years; John Story from 1731 to 1776, a period of 45 years; Walter Fletcher, who succeeded Paley, from 1795 to 1846, a period of 53 years. Their united terms of office amount to nearly 150 years. Among the burials from 1784 to 1809, are

1784. July 21<sup>st</sup> Andrew Ingram gardener at Holm Hill aged 24 B<sup>rd</sup>  
1789. Augt 9. Mary wife of Thomas Sowerby of Dalston Dancing Master aged 43. B<sup>rd</sup>

1790 March 4<sup>th</sup> Margaret Robinson a travelling stranger aged 82 B<sup>rd</sup>  
1791. Nov<sup>r</sup> 20. Thomas Richard son of New Village a spinner aged 47 years Buried.

1799 May 15. Thomas Surry a West Indian Servant to M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Watson aged 16

The

The sculptor's father had made money in the West Indies.

1800. Sep 2. John Steel of Dalston a spinner at the Manufactory aged 44.

1803 Aug 21<sup>st</sup> Frances wife of Isaac Milburn of Cardew Hall, killed by a bull aged 70.

1807 August 17. Jonathan, son of Tho<sup>s</sup> and Mary Smith of New Village killed by a horse aged 3 years.

1807 Nov. 2 John son of Th<sup>os</sup> Elliott of New Village, clogger killed by misfortune aged 7 years.

1809 May 16. Christopher, son of John Graham of Dalston Servant, killed by Lightning aged 21.

June 16. William son of William Pape in Cumberl<sup>d</sup> Militia, and Eliz<sup>th</sup> his wife an Infant.

1809 Dec<sup>br</sup> 24 Martha daughter of James Melville of Dalston Dancing master and Martha his wife late Porter. Bp<sup>d</sup>

The Rev. William Paley, the famous author "of the Evidences of Christianity," became vicar of Dalston in 1776. An interesting association with the church of St. Michael's, Dalston, is the remembrance of the sermons he preached there, which, according to his son and biographer, gave as much satisfaction to his rustic congregation as his town discourses to the educated and refined. He preached one sermon to the young clergy at an ordination holden at Rose Castle, which was afterwards printed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. An oaken armchair which belonged to Dr. Paley, is still kept at Hawksdale Lodge, and near Raughton, a rising knoll—overshadowed by trees, and said to be the site of a Roman encampment—still bears the name of Paley's seat. Dr. Paley added a wing to Dalston old vicarage, and seems to have resided there frequently, as his singularly bad writing often occurs between 1776 and 1793. The first Mrs. Paley was a Miss Hewitt of Carlisle; the second, whom he married in 1745, was a Miss Dobinson of the same city.

1781 April 5<sup>th</sup>. Elizabeth daughter of the Rev<sup>d</sup> William Paley vicar of Dalston & of Jane his wife. baptized.

1790 August 6<sup>th</sup>. John son of William Paley Vicar of Dalston newly born B<sup>rd</sup>

In



In the IV. Volume, 1793, begins what may be called contemporary history, for Paley having been transferred to the vicarage of Addingham, and being Archdeacon of Carlisle and Chancellor of the Diocese, resigns the living of Dalston, to which succeeds Walter Fletcher, afterwards Chancellor of the Diocese, Vicar of Lazonby, and Prebendary of York, and truly a household name in Dalston at the present day. He is the last of the Dalston vicars with whom we have to do. A few words and a few details from his voluminous parochial records may not be thought superfluous. First, however, must be chronicled his marriage.

The Rev<sup>d</sup> Walter Fletcher of this parish Batchelor aged 29 and Mary Ann Grisdale of the parish of St Mary Carlisle, spinster aged 19. Married in this Church by Licence this sixteenth Day of May in the year One Thousand seven Hundred and ninety seven by me Edward Bishop of Carlisle.

This marriage was	Walter Fletcher
solemnized between us	Mary Ann Grisdale*
In the	Nancy Irving
Presence of	Mary Giles

Archdeacon Fletcher was dignified and courteous. On descending from his pulpit he usually went round and shook hands with his principal parishioners. His affection for his flock is shown by his intimate knowledge of them, and the care he showed in providing for their wants. There seems to have been great distress in 1795, and we read that at a meeting of the inhabitants of Dalston, held in the school-house, it was resolved, "with only one dissenting voice, that, on account of the present high price of corn, a subscription be immediately entered upon for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of this parish."

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\* Note by the Editor.—The bride was daughter of the Rev. Brown Grisdale, D.D., Chancellor of Carlisle, 1804 until 1814, when his son-in-law succeeded; Miss Irving (sister of Mrs. Cust), and Miss Giles were through life the intimate friends of the bride.

	£	s	d
Bishop of Carlisle	21		
Lady Anne Vernon	5	5	
The Bishop's servants subscribed	2	2	

A sum of £134 8s. 4d. was raised, and the committee empowered

Mr Fletcher to order 100 stone of oatmeal and 60 Stone of Barley meal from the miller in such manner as he shall think best.

The surplus of the fund was afterwards applied to relieve such poor people belonging to the parish as from time to time appeared to be really distressed. That it was so distributed is recorded very minutely.

Oct. 2. I certify that William Pentland's wife has been nearly lost for want of the common necessities of life, and I acknowledge having this day received from Mr Fletcher the sum of seven shillings to give to her

Arthur Watson Surgeon.

In December, 1795, there is the first mention of a fever which raged in Dalston for some months, and in those pre-total abstinence days necessitated the distribution of numerous bottles of red port.

Joseph Jackson ill of the fever 2 bottles.

Jenny Palmer very ill, not of feaver 1½ ditto.

Old Peggy Peat, Cumdivock, receives one bottle of port ; Tailford's daughter 1/2. There is somewhat pathetic in the frequent entries of this kind :

Dec<sup>r</sup> 11. 1796 Received of Mr Fletcher for David Reed's family of Cardue being sickly & very poor <sup>s</sup>10

George Porter

In 1800 a Soup Kitchen was established.

In another book, about 173 King's Briefs are given from 1805 to 1826. The sums collected vary from 17/8½ (Follefoot Fire in Com', York,) to 6d. ; eight Church Briefs fetched in each that sum. The first of the series is  
1805,

1805, Oct<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>: Collected upon the Brief for Hinstock Fire, the sum of 10/½.

The last, 1828, Oct<sup>r</sup> 12:

Collected on the Brief for Uttoxeter Church in the County of Stafford 5/5<sup>d</sup>.

Walter Fletcher Minister.

Robert Robinson } Churchwardens.  
Anthony Ronson }

Larger collections were made for charities after sermons.

1808. For the English prisoners in France. In the church £9. 7. 10½. Afterwards £3 16 and after a Sermon on the occasion £13. 3. 10½.

The last collection noted in Walter Fletcher's time, is one for the sufferers by two fires at Quebec, 1845. The last in the book is one in obedience to the Queen's letter for the relief of the Irish and Scotch sufferers from famine, 1846.

Augt 27. 1815 Preach'd in favour of the Waterloo Sufferers; the Widows of the Killed: and the wounded soldiers

Collected the week following £16. 4. 2

Subscribed at Carlisle and in London before by persons in this parish £36. 16. 0

Total from Dalston Church, £53. 0. 2.

The offertories at the four yearly Communion are carefully noted from 1805 to 1824, when some pages are lost; and from 1833 to 1846, during which period the firm round hand-writing of the old vicar (Archdeacon Fletcher) grows very shaky. Amounts collected vary from £4 to £7. The Good Friday and Christmas collections are always the highest; Easter Day offertory the lowest. This money, with fines for drunkenness, and the interest of Dr. Benson's bequest to the parish, was distributed by minister and churchwardens each year early in January. Convictions for tippling are several times mentioned, and on one occasion a fine is levied on Christian Weightman for being drunk. It is noted that "she was rude and abusive."

In Vol. V. is a very neat and well-written copy of the births, marriages, and deaths in Vol. III., made by Mr. Joseph Beck. This volume also contains the baptisms and



and burials for 1810, '11, '12. A few specimen entries are given here, burials all but one :

Ap. 22. 1810. John Rumney of Unthank Beehive-maker

Dec<sup>r</sup> 6. 1810. George Beck of Dalston an old Pensioner

1811. Jan<sup>ry</sup> 23. John son of William Sowerby and Sarah Weightman married at Gretna

1811. June 16 Wasdale Sowerby of Dalston Hall, late of Cummersdale

1812. January 19 Robert Johnson of Newvillage Cotton spinner and Dealer in tea      B<sup>rd</sup>

1812 April 29 Jane Aikin, wife of William Aikin of Dalston now in the Cumberland Militia

Among the baptisms is perhaps the last alias found in these volumes :

June 24. 1810 John. son of Robert Bell (Bailey alias) of Bromfield Labourer and Sarah his wife late Waters

The title-page, Vol. VI., is a specimen of very elegant printing, and sets forth that it is a register book for marriages in all churches and chapels, conformable to an Act of King George II., "intituled an Act for the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages," published by Joseph Fox, Clerk to the Honourable the House of Commons, and sold in Westminster Hall, and at the Bible and Key in Ave-Mary Lane, near St. Paul's, 1754. This volume contains marriages from 1754 to 1799. The names of the officiating curates are given in a long succession. They mostly signed their names better than might be expected from clergy of the last century. The vicar, John Story, changed his curates very frequently. Between them, he recorded the marriages in the large firm hand-writing, which changed so sadly as years went on. After 1773 the ages are specified, and until 1775 both parties are nearly always under thirty. Thomas Brown of the parish of St. Marie's Britches maker aged 28 a Batchelor and Jane Knight Singlewoman aged 26 of this parish are married on the third day of November 1776. In 1777 Thomas Toppin the curate aged 29 marries Margaret Tiffin Singlewoman aged 30.

Here

Here also is the marriage of Walter Fletcher (given elsewhere). He has drawn up and inserted in the next volume an interesting table concerning the marriages in Vol. VI.; this is marked B in Appendix IX. to this paper. Vol. VII. contains marriages from 1799 to 1812, inserted in printed forms, as in Vol. VI. In a later volume, beyond the limits of this article, occurs a hint of a village romance.

Banns of Marriage between Joseph Brown and Jane Marrs both of this Parish and both Minors were published on the three Sundays underwritten :

That is to say

on Sunday the 18 <sup>th</sup>	}	Dec <sup>r</sup> 1814 & 1815 by me Walter Fletcher
on Sunday the 25 <sup>th</sup>		
on Sunday the 1 <sup>st</sup>		

John Brown, father to Joseph Brown, objected to the marriage.

Then underneath is written :

We the Fathers of Jos: Brown and Jane Marrs consent that the Marriage shall take place

. As witness our hands

Th: Marrs

The mark of John Brown

But over this is pinned the following note in neat handwriting :—

Dalston Jan<sup>y</sup> 5. 1815

Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir

It is our mind that the intended Marriage between our son Joseph Brown and Jane Marrs be postponed until farther consideration. Meantime we rest Sir your

ob<sup>t</sup> Servants

John and Elizabeth Brown

The young people had their own way after all, for next month :

Joseph Brown of this Parish Bachelor a Minor and Jane Marrs of this Parish were married in this Church by Banns with Consent of Parents this seventeenth Day of February in the year One Thousand eight hundred and fifteen

By

Before concluding, the writer begs to offer her best acknowledgments to the Rev. Canon Cooper, vicar of Dalston, for allowing her constant access to the parish registers, books, and documents. She also wishes to thank those who have kindly helped her over the many difficulties of the earlier volumes. These records of old times contain much of interest left untouched by the foregoing article, and which the writer recommends to the attention of future antiquaries.

## BISHOPS AND THEIR FAMILIES, ENTRIES RELATING TO.

Reverendus in Christo pater Johannes Mey Divina

1587 decemb. 24. frances Mey filia Jo : generosi	Bpd
1587 Martij 14 frances Mey	Brd
1588-9 Januar 25 Margret Mey filia Jo : generosi	Bpd
1589-90 Martij 1. Henricus Mey filius Joh : generosi	Bpd
1589 februari 11 Richard Barton et Ayles Mey	Mrd

Henricus Robinson episcopus  
mortuus est circa horam tertiam pomeridianam  
decimi noni diei Junij et sepultus erat in  
ecclesia cathedrali Stæ Mariæ Carliol  
circa horam undecimam eiusdem noctis.

1626



1626 May 7 Richardus Senhouse  
Episcopus Carliol

Anno Dom 1684

Reverendus in Christo  
Pater Edwardus Rainbow divina  
providentia Episcopus Carlio  
lensis hora undiscima [*sic*]  
vespertina viginti sexti  
diei Martij mortem oppetiit  
et hora quarta vespertina  
primi diei Aprilis Dalstonij  
in cæmiterio sepultus fuit.  
Affidit infertur.

Elizabetha Rainbow uxor Edwardi Rainbow Episcopi  
sepulta fuit sexto die Decembris Anno Domini 1702.

1702 Thomas Smith Episcopus Carliolensis obiit duodecimo  
die Aprilis et sepultus fuit Decimo Septimo ejusdem Mensis.

Die Sabbati, videlicet decimo, sexto die Novembris  
Millesimo septingentesimo duodecimo circiter horam  
primam matutinam, Elisabetha Uxor Reverendi in Christo  
Patris Guilielmi Nicolson Episcopi Carliolensis, vitam  
cum morte commutabat et die Mercurij tunc proximo  
sequenti, horâ quartâ vespertinâ apud Dalstonium fuit sepulta.

1792 Aug. 26 Granville Son of Dr Edward Venables Vernon Lord Bishop of Carlisle  
and of Lady Anne his wife late Gower Bpd

1794. Janry 20 Octavius Henry Cyril Son of Dr Edward Venables Vernon Lord  
Bishop of Carlisle and of Lady Ann his Wife (late Gower) Bpd

1795. July 14 Caroline Elizabeth Anne daughter of Dr Edward Venables Vernon  
Lord Bishop of Carlisle: and of Lady Anne his wife late Gower. Bp

1796. Dec 28 Anne Susan Isabella daughter of Dr Edward Venables Vernon Lord  
Bishop of Carlisle and of Lady Anne his wife late Gower. Bp.

1798 Decr 24 Charles George son of Dr Edward Venables Vernon Lord Bishop of  
Carlisle and of Lady Anne his wife late Gower Bp

1801. Febry 3rd Francis George Randolph son of Dr Edward Venables Vernon Lord  
Bishop of Carlisle and of Lady Anne his wife late Gower Bp

1802. Feb 10th Louisa Elizabeth Catherine daughter of Dr Edward Venables  
Vernon Lord Bishop of Carlisle and of Lady Anne his wife late Gower Bp

1803. June 7th Egerton son of the Revd Dr Edward Venables Vernon and of Lady  
Anne his wife late Gower Bp

1804 Decr 26 Louisa Augusta daughter of Dr Edward Venables Vernon and of  
Lady Anne his wife late Gower Bp

1807 July 27th Georgiana Charlotte Frances Daughter of Dr Edward Venables  
Vernon, Bishop of Carlisle, and of Lady Anne, his wife, late Gower. Bp

APPENDIX

## APPENDIX II.

## THE BISHOP'S HOUSEHOLD, ENTRIES RELATING TO.

1580 Octob 3. Johannes Blacklock servus Episkopi Brd

This was in the time of Bishop Mey, as also are the following entries :

1590 Augusti 26. Lowrance Charles steward of the Rose. Brd

1593. Janij 24 Thomas Dawson servus Episkopi Brd

1602. Nov. 24 Mistres Charles Vidua Brd

1606 Novemb: 16 Jhon Kendall Junior occisus a Georgio Blacklock servo Episkopi

In Bishop Robinson's time :

1612 August 30. Jhon Moore filius Robti servi Episkopi

1614 Janij 12. Robertus Moore filius Robti, de Rose Castle, pantler there Bp.

1615 December 10. Lowther Jeffrayson filius Mathei servi Episkopi Bp

In Bishop Milburn's time :

1622 februaryi 2. Rosa\* ——— filia ——— servi Episkopi

1631 Mr John Miller servator to the Lord Bishoop of Carlisl buried the 7th day of December

This "Lord Bishoop" was Barnaby Potter, noted for his puritanical views.

1656 Nov 7<sup>th</sup>. Mary daughter of Joseph Muncaster of Rose baptized

This was probably during Colonel Heveringham's residence at Rose Castle.

1662 Septemb 25. Harry Lilly de Rose sepulta (sic)

1674 December 5. Mr William Lilly de Rose sepultus

Bishop Rainbow's steward or butler.

There are many later entries of no special interest.

## APPENDIX III.

## GENERAL CHAPTERS AND VISITATIONS.

Generall Chapters 1599 27 July; 1600 6 June; 1601 May 22; 1602 Aprill 23.

The Bishopp [Dr. Robinson] Visitation 1603 May 8.

Generall Chapters June 15. 1604; 1608; the 8 of June 1667; 2d of Aprill 1668.

May ye 7th 1669; 1670 the 5 day May; 1671 the 9 of May; 19 of May 1672; the 13th of May 1673; May the 29th 1674; 1676 May the 19; the 30 of May 1677.

\* Perhaps called after the place of her birth, the name not occurring, as far as the writer has seen, in the registers. The blanks are illegible.

The

The Generall Chapter being the Bishops Visitation day was June 20 Anno Dom. 1678.

The Lord Bp's [Dr. Rainbow] Visitations day was Aug the 9th Anno Domini 1682. The Generall Chapter Days May 9th 1683; Julij 15 1684; May ye 12th 1685; June ye 9th 1686; July ye 6th 1687; May the 23rd 1688; Aprill the 25th 1689; Aprill ye 22d 1690; June the 22nd 1691; June ye 5th 1694; April the 28th 1695; April ye 22d 1696; April ye 26th 1697; 11 15 May 1699; ye 16 April 1700; 1701 21 of May.

The Bp's [Dr. Nicolson] Visitation was the second of May 1701.

General Chapters the 29 April 1706; the 2d of May 1708.

The Bp's [Dr. Nicolson] Visitation was the 24 of April 1710.

1712 The General Chapter was the 21 of May.

1713 The Bp's [Dr. Nicolson] 4th triennial Visitation June 1st 1713.

General Chapters the 12th of May 1717; the 17th of May 1715; the 30 of May 1716; the 1st of June 1717; 1718 the 9th of June.

1719 The Bishop's [Dr. Bradford] primary Visitation 9th June.

1721 General Chapters the 17th of May; 24 April 1722; 1723 the 22 of April.

The Bishop's [Dr. Waugh] primary Visitation was June 3. 1724.

General Chapters 20th of April 1725; 2d of May 1726; 2d of June 1727.

The Bishop's [Dr. Waugh] Ordinary Visitation June the 3d 1728.

General Chapters the 16th of May 1729; the 30 of April 1730.

The triennial Visitation [Dr. Waugh] was the 22d of June 1731.

General Chapters the 24 of May 1732; the 13th of Apr 1733; the 31 of May 1734; 1734 June 12; May 29 1736; May 27th 1737; the 5th of May 1738.

1739 The Bishop's [Sir George Fleming] Visitation was the 7th of June.

1740 The General Chapters June 6th; 1741 the 12 of June; May 5th 1743.

1744 The Bishop's [Sir George Fleming] 3d Visitation was ye 1st of June.

1745 General Chapters the 31st of May; 1746 the 18th of June; 1747 the 3d of June; 1748 the 20th of June.

1749 The Bishop's [Dr. Osbaldiston] primary Visitation was the 12th of June.

1750 General Chapters the 8th of June; 1751 the 14th of June.

1752 The Bishop's [Dr. Osbaldiston] Ordinary Visitation was the 15th of June.

1753 General Chapters the 6th Day of July; 1754 the 3d Day of May; 1755 the 17th Day of June.

The Bishop's [Dr. Osbaldiston] Ordinary Visitation was the 17th of June 1756.

1758 General Chapters the 14th Day of Aprl; 1759 July 13; June the 27th 1760; June the 12th 1761; May 28 1762.

Bps [Dr. Lyttleton] primary Visn July 13 1763.

General Chapters July the 20th 1764; July the 20th 1765; June 19th 1766; June 1st 1768.

Last G. C. was June 1st 1769.

General Chapters June 25 1770; June 5 1771; May 20th 1772.

The last General Chapter was June 15 1773.

General Chapters the June 21 1775; June 6th 1776.

The Bishop's [Dr. Law] Visitation was the 16th day of July 1777.

1794 The Chancellor's Visitation was the 14th of June.

General Chapter 1799.

Notices of copies of the years Register having been given into the Consistory Court.

Thus far delivered into Court

1793.

Thus



Thus far delivered into Court June 8 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807.

## APPENDIX IV.

### THE DALSTONS.

Of the Dalstons, Sir George, whose marriage is noted in 1604, was the most remarkable. Bishop Jeremy Taylor tells us that for almost forty years together his county chose him for their knight to serve in all the parliaments, where he was a leading man, prevailing there by his great reputation of justice and integrity. "God was pleased to invest him with a marvellous sweet nature."

It lends some interest to Dalston Church to hear "that he would be there so early, that he was seen to walk long in the churchyard before prayers, being as ready to confess his sin at the beginning as to receive the blessing at the end of prayers. And thus, having walked profitably with his neighbour and humbly with his God, and having lived a life of piety, he died in a full old age, in the midst of his friends, and in the midst of prayer."\*

His son, Sir William, was created a baronet. The baptism of *his* son, afterwards Sir John Dalston, and the death of Ann his wife, are noted in 1639. The fine old hall and estate were sold by the last Sir George Dalston in 1761, and eventually passed to the Sowerbys, who still own it.

On the ancient Bishop's Dyke, hard by the venerable mansion, successive Dorothy Dalstons doubtless took their pleasure, and possibly some summer's day the writer yet may find carved on one of the beech trees of the grand old walk leading to Dalston Hall, the name of "Dolly," with hearts transfixed by arrows, or true lovers knots, or some quaint posy telling of love and truth eternal. The name "Dorothy" lingered on very late in the day among the Dalstons of Little Dalston—a branch, no doubt, of the knightly family. There are none of the old name in Dalston parish now.

1571 July 30. Jhon Blenkinsop et Barbary Dalston.	Mrd
1571. Septemb 17. Thomas Barwis et Mabell Dalston.†	Mrd
1573 September 22 Henry Leigh et Elizabeth Dalston.	Mrd
1573 Septemb 23. Nicholas Wilyamson et Maria Dalston.	Mrd
1573 Octobris 14. Thomas Dalston filius Johan. Ar.	Bpd
1573 Octobris 19. Thomas Dalston infans	Brd

\* Quoted by Hutchinson, History of Cumberland, vol. ii. p. 454*n*.

† Probably daughter of Mabel Denton of Cardew, wife of John Dalston.

1573 Octobris 20. Heugo Dalston et Catharin Beck	Mrd
1573. Octobris 23. Agnes Dalston filia Heugonis	Bpd
1575 Janij 14. frances Sande et Jane Dalston	Mrd
1576 Janij 12 Richardus Dalston filius Heugonis	Bpd
1576 September 20. Jhon Rayson et Alice Dalston	Mrd
1577 May 12 Dorothea Dalston filia Johan : generosi	Bpd
1578 Janij 14. frances Dalston	Brd
1579 19 Martij Anna Dalston	Brd
1579 Martij 11. Catherine Dalston uxor Jo : senioris generosi	Brd
1579 Decemb. 10 Mr Jhon Dalston	Brd
1580 July 31 Catherin Dalston filia Jo : ar*	Bpd
1580 19 Martij Mistres Anna Dalston uxor Jo : Ju	Brd
1580 Decemb 10 Mr Jhon Dalston senior	Brd
1581 August 20 Jhon Dalston et Margret hayre	Mrd
1581 December 10 Jhon Dalston filius Jo :	Bpd
1582 februarij 24. Dorothie Dalston filia Jo :	Bpd
1584 februar 28. Edwardus Dalston filius Jo :	Bpd
1588 Aprilis 14 Richardus Dalston filius Jo :	Bpd
1589 augusti 17. Catharin Dalston filia Jo :	Bpd
1592 Martij 5. Dorothy Dalston filia Jo : generosi	Bpd
1592 Janij 11 georgius Dalston filius Jo : agricole	Bpd
1594 April 10. Catharine Dalston	Brd
1594 februari 2. Jhon Brigg et Cicely Dalston	Mrd
1595 februa 29. Margret Dalston uxor Jo :	Brd
1595 April 21 Robertus Dalston filius Jo : †	Bpd
1596 November 25 Anna Hudson filia Gul : de Dalston Hall	Bpd
1603-4 February 11 Mr Georgius Dalston et Katharinn Tamworth per Episcopum maritati †	
1606. Katharina Dalston, filia Mr Georgij Dalston nata vicesimo quinto die mensis Maij baptisata primo die mensis Junij 1606 †	
1610 September 30. Johannes Dalston filius Georgij Dalston Militis de Dalston	Bpd
1611 february 2. francis Dalston filia Georgij Militis	Bpd
1613 february 14. Brigetta Dalston filia Georgij Militis	Bpd
1614 July 22. Katharina Dalston uxor Georgij Militis	Brd
1623 June 12 Katharin Dalston filia Georgij Yeoman	Bpd
1623 August : 26 Jhon Dalston et Agnes Rayson	Mrd
1624 June 14: Eduardus Dalston et Elizabeth Rumney	Mrd
1624 Novemb : 28 Edwardus Dalston filius Edwarde de Comdoveck.	Bpd
1625 July 31 Johes Dalston filius Georgij	Bpd
1626 October 1. Dorothea Dalston filia Edwardi	Bpd
1628 Augt 12 Elizabeth Dalston filia Edwardi	Bpd

\* The writer has originally put "generosi" gentleman, but has altered it to "ar" armigeri, esquire.

† † † These entries are distinguished by larger letters than others.

1629 June 4 Edward Dalston infans filius Ed.	Brd
1629 November 28 Dorothea Dalston filia Johes	Brd
1629 November 29. infans dicta Dorothea non baptizata	Brd
1621 July 5. George Dalston et Jane Hammond	Mrd
1622 March 27. Elizabeth uxor Henrici Leigh Militis*	Brd
1622 Aprill 20. Jhon Dalston filij Georgij	Bpd
1622 November 2 Cuthbert Dalston	Brd
1630. 9 March John Dalston fillius Edwardi	Bpd
1631. Caterine the daughter of George Dalston was buried the 16 of ffebruarie	
1633 Thomas ye sonne of George Dalston was baptized the 25 of August.	
1634 Margaret the daughter of Edward Dalston was baptized the third day of April.	
1634 Margreat the daughter of Edwarde Dallston buried the 22 of April	
1635 Janne the daughter of Edward Dalston baptized the 16th of April	
1635 John Dalston buried the 7th of December	
1635 William the sonne of John Brigg John the son of George Ladyman Abraham — ye sonne of Thomas Dallston were all three baptized the 1st day of March in ye afternoone	
1636 Edward the sonne of George Dalston baptized the 14th of December	
1636 George Dalston buried the 25th of December	
William the son of George Dalston was buried the 10th Febry	
Dorytie the daughter of Edward Dalston was buried the 14th of february.	
1636 Edward the sonne of George Dalston baptized the 14th of December	
Anno Domi 1639 Johannes Dalston filius Willielmi Dalston Armigeri filij Georgij Dalston militis natus erat duodecimo die Aprilis 1639 et baptizatus decimo octavo die eiusdem mensis : mater eius pridie sepulta †	
1639 Mrs Ann Dalston uxor Willielmi Dalston ar. sepulta fuit Decimo Septimo die Aprilis 1639.	
1639 Edward Dalston buried the vi day	
1641 Julie Richard Tomlinson and Ellinor Dalston married the 24th day	
1641 March. Richard Dalston buryed the viith day.	
1646 february 2. Geergius Dalston duxit Hannam Bone.	
1657 Novembris 3. Thomas filius Georgij Dalston sepultus	
1661 July 28. Mary Dalston filia Edward	Brd
1662 20 Aprile. Ann filia Edward Dalston	Bpd
1663. August 9. Elizabeth filia Edward Dalston	Bpd
1664 July 31. Dorothy filia Georgij Dalston	Bpd
1665 December 24 Dorithy fillia Edward Dalston	Bpd
1665. May 4. Richard Porter & Dorethy Dalston married	
1667 Januari 27. Elizabeth Dalston vidua sepultus	
1686. December 10th Jannet Dalston of Little Dalston bur in woollen	
1670 februarye 25. Janne Dalston vidua sepultus	
1673. 19 March George Dalston de linge close sepultus	
1681 feby 11. John Stubb and Dorothy Dalston	Mrd

\* Ante p. 203.

† This entry is in large letters.



1682. October 15 Dorothy of John Dalston de Little Dalston.	Bpd
1682. October 15. Dorothy of John Dalston de Little Dalston.	Brd
1684 August 17. George of John Dalston of Little Dalston.	Bpd
1703 June 11. Jo: Sowerby and Mary Dalston	Mrd
Tho. Peate and Jane Dalston were married the 27th November A:D 1695	
1707 January 10. Elizabeth of George Dalston of Little Dalston	Bpd
(1692 March ye 12th John of William Reede Dalston Hall.)	Bpd)
1704 Oct 21. Jo: Sowerby and Margt Dalston	Mrd
1710 february 20. John Dalston of Dalston Hall buried	
(December ye 16th 1690 Christian Dodsworth de Dalston hall bur in woollen)	
(1691 May ye 22nd Silvester Dodsworth de Dalston hall bur)	
1713. 12 April. John of George Dalston of Little Dalston bapt	
(March 16 Sarah of William Haugh of Dalston Hall bapd)	
1715. February 6. Thomas of George Dalston of Little Dalston.	Bpd
1718 November 3. Gemmima of George Dalston of Little Dalston.	Bpd
1719. January 17. Ann Dalston of Dalston Hall.	Brd
1719. June 23. Thomas Dalston and Jane Knott married	
1721. September 18. Mary of George Dalston of Little Dalston.	Bpd
1723 May 27. Frances of George Dalston of Little Dalston	Bpd
1731 January 16. Anne of William Dalston of Buckhowbank.	Bpd
1739 May 29. Margaret Sowerby of Dalston-hall	Brd
1745 Octob 14. George Dalston of Gallow-hills burd	
1747 June 7th Thos. Young and Jemima Dalston	mard
1762. September 25. Anne widow of George Dalston of Gallow Hills	

## APPENDIX V.

### THE DENTONS.

The Dentons of Cardew were a younger branch of the Dentons of Ainstable.\*

1570. Martij 22 Mabella Denton filia gulielmi.	Bp
1571. februar: 21. Robert Briscoe et Elizab: Denton	Mrd
1572 Maij 15 Marion Denton	Brd
1573 Maij 10. Maria Denton filia gulielmi	Bp
1572 Octobris 26 Susannah Denton filia Henrici generosi	Bp
1574 Octob 10 Carolaus Denton filius Henri generosi	Bp
1575-6 Martij 30 Anna Denton filia gulielmi.	Bp
1575 April 29. Anna Denton infans	Brd
1575 Maij 30 Anna Denton	Brd
1575 July 9 Margret Denton Vidua	Brd
1576 Aprilis 2 Jane denton filia gulielmi.	Bpd
1576 Octob 10 Lancelot Denton filius hen.	Bpd
1578 Septemb 7. Johannes Denton filius gul.	Bpd
1579-80 feb 11. Adamus Denton filius gul	Bpd
1580 July 4 Lanc Denton	Brd
1581-2 Janij 18 Alice Denton filia gul.	Bpd

\* The Dentons lived at Cardew Hall, now a farmhouse and modernised.

1581 Octob 16 Alice Denton infans	Brd
1583 Martij 30 Mariona Denton filia gul.	Bp
1584 Aprilis 12 Elizabeth Denton filia gul	Bp
1584 Novemb 6 Mr Henry Denton	Brd
1585 Aprilis 27 Elizabeth Denton filia Jo: generosi	Bp
1586-7 Martij 19 Margret Denton filia gul	Bp
1586 Octob 3 Johannes Denton* filius Jo: generosi	Bp
1587-8 Januarij 18 Mistres Mary Denton ux Henric ar	Brd
1588 Julij 16 Johannes Denton filius Jo: generosi	Bap
1589-90 19 Martij Jhon Denton filius Jo: generosi	Bd
1589 Augusti 10 Elyenor Denton filia gul gen.	Bp
1589. Septemb 9 frances Denton filia Jo: generosi	Bpd
1589 November 2. Christopher Denton interfectus erat pugnans Carlioli	
1590 decemb 27 Willm Denton filius Jo: generosi	Bp
1590 Julij 19 Richard Raylton et Mabell Denton	Mr
1591-2 Martij 5 Dorothy Denton filia Jo: generosi	Bpd
1593. Junij 4 Iohannes Denton filius Jo: armigeri	Bp
1593 Augusti 10. frances Denton filia Jo: ar	Brd
1595. Julij 3 Elizabeth Denton uxor Jo: generosi	Brd
1595 Julij 17 Richardus Denton infans fil: Jo: ar	Brd
1596-7 februari 3 Jhon Reyson et Lucy Denton	Mrd
1600 October 28 Thomas Pattinson et Marian Denton	Mrd
1601-2 februarye 23 Elizabeth Denton filia Willimi de hauxdall	Brd
1603 februarij 21. Robertus Nixon et Margrete Denton	Mrd
1604 September 11 Jhon Denton et Isobell Martin	Mrd
1609 June 3 William Barker et Elyenor Denton	Mrd
1611 februarye 27 Johannes Denton de hauxdall	Brd
1617 Aprile 1 Isabella Denton uxor Johis de hauxdall	Brd
1617 Aprile 22. Willimus Denton filius Johis armig de Cardew	Brd
1617 November 26. Jhon Denton de Cardew armiger†	Brd
1618 Augusti 27 francis Denton filia Henrici	Brd
1619 March 2. Henry Denton de Cardew	Brd
1619 October 22	
Henricus Denton filius Henrici	
armigeri de Cardew, natus xxvii	
die mensis Octobris, baptizatus	
septimo die mensis Nouembris 1619.†	
1621	
William Denton de hauxdale	Brd
1621	
October 14. Georgius Denton filius Henrici	
armigeri natus nono die mensis	
Octobris 1621 Baptizatus decimo	
quarto die eiusdem mensis 1623.†	

\* Quere: a sea captain for James the 1st.

† Author of the Cardew MSS. History of Cumberland.

‡ ‡ These two entries are honoured by being in larger letters than the others.  
1621-2

1621-2 Januarye 6. Philippus Denton filius Lanceloti de Cardew	Bp
1622 October 14 Thomas Hedrington et Agnes Denton	Mrd
1623 septemb 22 William Heath et Anna Denton	Mrd
1623 October 28	
John Denton filius Henrici	
armg natus 28 die octobris	
1623. baptizatus autem nono	
Die nouembris 1623	
1623 December 17 uxor Richardi Denton vidua	Brd
1623-4 februarye 27 Johannes Denton de Hauxdall	Brd
1627 August 26. Henricus Denton armiger de Cardew vnus Justiciarius domini regis	
1628 Januarye 25 Lancelote Denton et Marye Blamyre	Mrd
1628 novemb 29 John Lamanby et Janet Denton	Mrd
1628 March 12 Henry Denton de Cardew filius hen.	Brd
1630 June 13 John Denton fillius Lanceloti.	Bpd
1631-2 28 of March Dorothie Denton the wife of William Denton was buried the iv day of Julie.	
1633. Allise the daughter of Lancelott Denton was baptised ye 7th of Julie.	
1635 Jennet the wife of Harrie Denton buried the * * *	
1644 Junij 2 Anna Filia Georgij Denton Armigeri baptisata	
1644 Junij 7. Anna uxor Georgii Denton armigeri sepulta	
1648 Decemb. 6 Lancelot Denton generosus sepultus	
1649 Maria filia Georgij Denton de Cardew armigeri nata erat sexto die Maij baptisata decimo septimo die eiusdem mensis.	
1654 May 19 Henricus Denton senex sepultus	
1656 Julij 11. Gulielums filius georgii Denton armigeri sepultus.	
1667 July 29. George Denton Armiger senex sepultus	
1681 April 27 Will. Denton and Elizabeth Jackson	Mrd
1683. October 18. William Denton of Warnhalle bur : in woollen affidit brought in	Brd
1683 Decemb 9. Elizabeth of William Denton of Cardew	Bap.
A note of all the names of George Denton Children's, of Cardew, Esq <sup>re</sup> , and when they were born :	
Impry Barbary Denton was borne June the 2th 1676	
Henry Denton was borne September the 7th 1678	
George Denton was borne Aprill the 23th 1680	
Bassell Denton was born July the 25th 1682	
1687 September 18th John of William Denton de Cardewlees	Bap
1687 December ye 7th. Mrs Barbary Denton of Cardew buried in woollen affidit brought in.	
1689 August ye 17th George de Cardew armigr	bur
1689 November ye 24 Katherine of William Denton de Cardewleese	Bp
1692 January ye 29th Jane of William Denton de Cardewleese	Bp
1695 September ye 29th William of William Denton de Cardewlees	Bp
1696 March ye 12th Willm Denton of Cardewlees buried	
1704 September 18 John of William Denton de Cardewlees	Bp
	1712.



1712. July 1 John Pape and Elizabeth Denton	Mrd
1714 April 2 John of George Denton of Little Dalston baptized	
1718 May 14 Elisabeth Denton of Cardewleese buried	
1721 Septbr 16 Robert Wilson and Jane Denton married	
Decbr 21st 1746 John Denton of Cardewlees	Brd
January 25th 1752 Anne Denton from Blacklewood Widow	Brd
1792 June 10th Elizabeth Daughter of Richard Brown of Dalston and of Matilda his wife late Denton.	Bp
1794 July 21. William, Son of Richard Brown of Dalston, Publican, and Matilda his wife late Denton	Bp
1798 June 4 Isaac, son of Richard Brown of Dalston Innkeeper, and Matilda his wife late Denton.	Bp
1801 Richard son of Richard Brown of Dalston Innkeeper, and of Matilda his wife late Denton	Bp
1806 Octor 23 Henry son of Richard Brown of Dalston Town-head Carpenter and Matilda his wife late Denton 2½ years old Gretna Wedding	

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## APPENDIX VI.

### THE BRISCOS.

The Briscos lived at Blackwell Wood, where a very old farmhouse, apparently the fragment of a "mansion," and of quaint architecture may have been their dwelling-place after 1590, when a certain R.W. and M.W. put up their initials and the date over the door. The house stands in a park-like field, among fine old trees.

An account of an ancestor of the Briscos, preserved in the family, is added here: it was communicated to the writer by Mr. Musgrave Brisco.

"Christopher Brisco was twice taken prisoner by the Scots. On the first occasion he borrowed the amount of his ransom from the Prior of St. Mary's, Carlisle, on the security of half his lands in his manor of Brisco. The second time he was made prisoner, he mortgaged the other half to the same. As the family were unable to pay off the mortgage money, the Prior foreclosed. During the time of the Commonwealth a Brisco re-purchased the property, but at the Restoration it was taken from him, and given to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle; thus he lost both the money he had paid and the lands. The present Sir Robert Brisco retains the manor of Brisco, but no land. There is still standing in the village of Brisco a doorway and some of the walls of the manor house; it is now a cow-byer."

The Briscos of Blackwell Wood, Rattenraw, Unthank, and Moor-dyke (places situated close together, and not many miles from Brisco,) were doubtless offshoots from the parent stock.

1572 Septemb 30 Jhon Briscoe	Brd
1578 Aprilis 13. Thomas Brisco filius Georg	Bpd
1592 August 2. Jhon Briscoe et Ellas Hornsby	Mrd
1596 October 27 Robt Briscoe	Brd
1598 Julij 2 Elizabeth Briscoe filia Roberti de Blekelwood	Bpd
1598 Augusti 15. Johannes Briscoe et Anna Stockdell	Mrd
1603 February 5. Richardus Briscoe filius Roberti de little Dalston	Bpd
1605 Aprill 6. Dorothea Briscoe filia Roberti de pvo Dalston	Bpd
1607 December 21. Jhon Briskoe filius Johis de Cardew	Bpd
1607 Jan 3. Jhon Briscoe filius Johis de Cardew	Brd
1608 March 4. Robert Briscoe de Dalston young	Brd
1613 Aprill 13. Katherin Brisco uxor Robti	Brd
1623 October 27. Robert Briscoe submersus in aqua die Caldew	Brd
1646 Robert filius Roberti Briscoe de bleckegill februarij 5	Bpd
1648 februarij 20 filius Roberti Brisco de Bleckgill baptizat	
1649 Gulielmus Rayson duxit Annaus Briscoe apud Bridekirk	
1663 January 1. Richard fillius Robert Brisco	Bpd
1664 March 5. Edward fillius Robert Briscoe	Bpd
1665 July 15. Edward fillius Robert Brisco sepultus	
1666 Junne 3. george fillius Robert Briscoe baptizd	
1672. Januari 17. Illinor Brisco vidua sepultus	
1695 September ye 4th. George Briscoe de Rattenraw buried	
1697 January ye 4th. Anne Briscoe of Burtholme. Buried	
1699 November 27 Joseph Wood and Frances Briscoe.	Mrd
1714. January 6. Abigail Briscoe of Unthank buried.	
1714 Richmond Briscoe son of Mr Henry Briscoe was born the 2, bap the 3d of April 1714 at Hivegill	
(1722 Novr 27 Briscoe of Mr John Holme of Holme Hill†	Bpd)
1733. October 25. Anne Brisco of Moordye. Buried	
1734 June 11th Rob. Brisco aged 88 years and Isabel Dawson aged 68. Married	
1741. Anna Maria daughter of Mr Ralf* Brisco was born the 14th of March and baptised Ap. 16 1741	
1741 September 12 Robert Brisco of Raughton buried	
1744 John of Mr Ralf Brisco was born the 11th and baptiz'd the 19th of July 1744	
1795 May 19. Mrs Dorothy Briscoe Widow aged 79.	Brd
1790 Paul Nixon of this Parish Mason aged 23 and Jane Brisco of this Parish Spinster aged 20 Married in this Church by Banns this seventh Day of February in the Year One Thousand seven Hundred and ninety-one	
by me	
	W. Paley (Vicar
This marriage was	Paul Nixon
Solemnized between us	Jane Brisco
in the	Joseph Blamire
presence of	Sarah Nixon

\* Mr. Ralf Brisco married Dorothy, only daughter of Jonathan Rowland, for fifty years schoolmaster of Dalston, and of Dorothy his wife. This latter Dorothy was a daughter of Mr. John Walker, for fifty years vicar of Dalston.

† He was doubtless named after the family of his mother. A Brisco of Crofton married Mr. John Holme of Holme Hill. See Whellan's History of Cumberland and Westmoreland, page 254.

APPENDIX

## APPENDIX VII.

## THE LOWTHERS.

1571 Octobris 22 William Lowther	bur.
1573-4 februar 4. Jhon Thomason et Sibbell Lowther	Mrd
1573-4 februar 14 Henry Adamson et Catherin Lowther	Mrd
1573 April 3 Anna Lowther uxor Rob.	Brd
1573 Junij 24 Anna Lowther filia Thomæ	Bpd
1573-4 Februar. 11. Robert Lowther et Anna Gill	Mrd
1575-6 Februar 11. Richard Lowther filius Rob	
1575 Decemb 18 Jane Lowther filia Thomæ	Bpd
1576 Decemb 16 Robertus Lowther filius Jacobi	Bap
1577 Jan. 19 Jane Lowther filia Jacob	Bpd
1577 Dec 8 George head et Isbell Lowther	Mrd
1578 Catharine Lowther filia Tho :	bap
1579 Decemb 30. Jhon Schollock et Anna Lowther	Mrd
1581 May 14 Jhon Lowther filius Tho : de Dalston.	Bpd
1581 Septemb 10 Christo Lowther filius Tho : de hauxdall	Bp.
1582 Maij 27 Jhon Lowther filius Rob.	Bp.
1583 Novemb 17 Robertus Lowther filius Thomæ	Bp.
1584 Augusti 10 Jhon Lowther infans	Brd
1585 Maij 31 Lancelot Tallantyre et Elizabeth Lowther	Mrd
1585 July 27 Catherina Lowther filia Tho : ju.	
1587-8 februar 6 Jhon Tomlinson et Barbary Lowther	Mrd
1588 Decemb 22 Thomas Lowther filius Tho : ju de Dalston	Bpd
1588-9 februar 18 Jhon Sowerby et Mabell Lowther	Mrd
1589 April 22 Margaret Lowther	Brd
1589 Maij 5 francis Lowther	Brd
1589 Junij 29 Thomas Lowther senior de Dalston	Brd
1589 Septemb 27 francis Lowther filius Rob	Bpd
1590 Septemb 20 Edwardus Lowther filius Rob	bap.
1591 Maij francis Lowther	Brd
1592-3 Januarij 15 Elizabeth Lowther filia Rob vilici	Bpd
1598 Julij 10 Richardus Lowther filius Rob. vilici	Bpd
1599 July Elizabeth Lowther filia Thomæ de —	Brd
1600 August 21 Mabella Lowther filia Thomæ	Bapd
1601 Nov. 14 John Bone et Katharine Lowther	Mrd
1603 October 28 Robertus Lowther filius Thomæ de Dalston	Bpd
1604-5 (large letters)	
Feb. 4 Jhon Lowther et Elizabeth Robinson per Episcopum nupt	
1606 (large letters)	
Georgiꝯ Lowther filius Johannis de Rose, natus sexto die Martij,	
baptizatus nono die eiusdem mensis 1605.	
1606-7 March 25 Annas Lowther filia Thomæ de Dalston	Bp.
1607 Henricus Lowther filius Johannis, natus decimo die mensis Novembris, baptizatus decimo quinto die mensis eiusdem 1607	
1608 November 23 Anna Lowther filia Johis de Rose	Bpd
1609 October 22 Edwardus Lowther filius Thomæ de Dalston	Bap.
	1609



1611 Aprilis 14 John Lowther filius Johis de Rose Bpd  
 1613 July 25 Catharine Lowther filia Johis de Rose Bpd  
 1615 November 26 Christopher Lowther filius Johis de Rose Bp.  
 1617-18 March 22 Elizabeth Lowther filia Johis de Rose Bd.  
 1619-20 Thomas Jackson and Anne Lowther were married the 28 of March  
 1620 December 2 George Nixon et Katharin Lowther Mrd  
 1622 October 20. Leonardus Lowther filius Johis de Rose Bpd  
 1624 August 10 John Lowther vilicus Brd  
 1625-6 Martij 19 Anna Lowther vidua Robert Brd  
 1627-8 februarij 3 Johannes Lowther filius Georgij vilici Bpd  
 1630 June 15 George Lowther fillius Georgij Bpd  
 1631-2 George Lowther the sonne of Georg buried the 13th day of Januarye.  
 1631-2 Marye the daughter of George Lowther was baptized the 22 day of Januarye  
 1633-4 Marie the daughter of George Lowther buried the 30 of Januarie  
 1635. Janne ye daughter of George Lothar baptised ye 24th day.  
 1636 Hugh Lowther was buried the 11th of November.  
 1642 May Heugh the sonne of George Lothar baptised the xvth day.  
 1643 Decembris Maria filia Georgij Lowther baptisata 21mo die  
 1644 Aprill 23 Johannes Hix duxit Elizabetham Lowther.  
 1645-6 Martij 2 Leonardus Lowther duxit Mariam Side  
 1646 Christopherus filius Georgij Lowther baptisatus 21 die  
 1646 September 30 Hugo Brathwait duxit Katherinam Lowther.  
 1649-50 Martij 14 Johannes Rayson de Ousby duxit Annam Lowther  
 1660 May 16 Janne Lowther uxor George sepulta  
 1663 June 11 George Lowther duxit Lucie Brunskaile  
 1664 August 29 Luna filia George Lowther Bp.  
 1665-6 March 2 Lettes filia George Lowther de Causey Brd  
 1667 September 5. Gerrard fillius Thomas Lowther baptised  
 1679 June 28 George Lowther gent de Hauxdale buried in woollen  
 1683 November 1 Ann Lowther de Rose, Burd in woollen.  
 1684 ffebruarie 3th John Lowther of Rose burd in woollen. Affidit brought in.  
 1684 September 30 John the son of John Lowther of Rose Bpd  
 Thomas Lowther the son of John Lowther of Rose was borne the nineteenth day  
 of December and was Baptized the 30th of the same 1685  
 1690 June ye 5th Robert Peate and Elizabeth Lowther Mrd  
 1692 June ye 23rd ffrances Lowther Bap  
 1701-2 January 17 Alice Lowther of Cardewlease Brd  
 1707 December 8 Mr John Lowther of Cawsey buried  
 1710 May 21, Widow Lowther of Hauxdale buried  
 1724 August 1 Mrs Isabel Lowther of Hawksdale buried  
 1738 November 28 Mr Thomas Lowther and Elis. Robinson Mrd  
 1747 Sept 27th Mr Thomas Lowther of the Causey buried  
 1757 John Wilkinson of the parish of Whitehaven Widdower in this County and  
 Elizabeth Lowther widdow of this Parish and County aforesaid (married in this  
 Church by license) this 20th Day of February in the year one thousand seven hundred  
 and fifty seven by me

Joseph Sim Curate of Dalston

This Marriage was John Wilkinson  
 solemnized between Us Elizabeth Lowther  
 in the John Winder  
 presence of George Mounsey

APPENDIX

## APPENDIX VIII.

THIS INDENTURE tripartite made the two & twentieth day of March in the ninth year of the Reigne of our Sovraigne Ld William by the Grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the ffaith &c. and in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred ninety and six. BETWEEN the Right Reverend ffather in God Thomas Ld Bpp of Carlisle of the first part, Robert Thomlinson of the Gill in the parish of Dalston in the County of Cumberland Gentleman of the second part and Jonathan Green of Hauxdale within the sd Parish and County Gentleman of the third part WHEREAS John Lowther of Cawsay within the sd Parish and County being seized in ffee simple according to the Custome of the manor of Dalston in the County aforesd of and in a Copyhold messuage and tenement with the appurtenances in Hauxdale aforesd called New : hall parcell of the sd manor and holden by Copy of Court Roll of the sd Ld Bpp Ld of the aforesd manor in right of his sd Bpprick according to the custome of the sd manor by the antient rent of two shillings and seaven pence and other dues and services accustomed did murder one George Briscoe whereby and by the custome of the sd manor he the sd John Lowther did forfeit to the Ld Bpp his sd Copy-hold messuage and tenement with the appurtenances. AND WHEREAS the sd Ld Bpp of his pious & charitable disposition and particular respect, goodwill and affection to his good men of Dalston aforesd being desirous that all the advantages benefitt and profitts of the sd forfeited premises should for ever bee remaine and continue for and towards the better finding and maintenance of a Scholemaster to instruct and teach the Children of the aforesd Parish of Dalston in reading writing and Latin Grammar. AND to that intent and purpose and upon the trusts hereinafter mentioned and declared did at his Court Baron &c of Dimissions holden within and for his sd manor of Dalston the third day of ffebruary last Grant by Copy of Court-Roll according to the custome of the sd manor the aforesd messuage and tenement with the appurtenances forfeited as aforesd to the sd Jonathan Green partye to these presents.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the true intent and meaning of the sd Grant of the sd forfeited Messuage and tenement to the sd Jonathan Green made by Copy of Court Roll as aforesd and of all the partyes thereto was and is and by these presents is agreed and declared to be in trust for and the sole benefitt of such person and persons as the sd Ld Bpp and his successive Bpps of Carlisle shall from time to time nominate and appoint to be Scholemaster or Scholemasters to teach & instruct the Children of the sd Parish of Dalston in reading writing and Latine Grammar for and during such time and times onely as such person and persons shall be and continue Schole master there. AND the sd Jonathan Green for himselfe his heirs Executors Administrators and assignees doth covenant grant promise declare and agree to and with the sd Ld Bpp and his successors Bpps of Carlisle and to and with the sd Robert Thomlinson and his heires and to and with every of them by these presents that he the sd Jonathan Green his heires and assignes doth and shall hold the sd messuage and tenement with the appurtenances upon the sd trusts and shall from time to time and at all times hereafter permitt and suffer such scholemaster and scholemasters or such person or persons as such schole master or scholemasters respectively shall nominate and apoint to have hold and enjoy the sd messuage and tenement with the appurtenances and the rents issues and profitts thereof to take and receive to his and their owne use and benefitt for and during such terme and terms as such Scholemaster  
and

and Scholemasters respectively shall continue and be Scholemaster there such Scholemaster for the time being paying doing and performing the rents dutyes customes and services therefore due and accustomed and keeping the sd messuage in good and tenentable repaire and also paying and discharging all taxes and sesses whatsoever charged upon the sd premisses for and during such time as he shall continue scholemaster there. AND shall and will also at the joint request of the Ld Bpp of Carlisle for the time being and of the sd Robert Thomlinson and his heirs, and of the charges of such Scholemasters as aforesd for the time being convey grant and surrender the sd messuage and tenement with the appurtenances and all his and their Estate therein unto such person and persons as the sd Ld Bpp and Robert Thomlinson or his heirs shall nominate and appoint subject nevertheless to the aforesd trust and for the perpetuall maintenance of such Schole master and Schole masters as aforesd according to the true intent and meaning of the sd Ld Bpp partye to these presents IN WITNESS whereof the parties above said have herewith interchangeably putt their hands and seals the day and yeare first above written &c &c

Thos Carliol

Jonathn Green.

Signed Sealed & Delevrd in the presence of

William Graham D D Dean of Carlisle

Jo' Walker Vicar of Dalston

John Proctor Vicar of Bromfield

John Langstaffe

Jo' Nicolson Not. pub.\*

## APPENDIX IX.

### TABLE A.

Average of Baptisms from 1771 to 1780	27.3	of Burials	16.9
" " from 1679 to 1688	29.1	"	27
Born in the 20 last years of the 18 <sup>th</sup> Century	411	Males & 358 Females.	
Buried	250	Males & 314 Females.	
Cumdivock	Inhabited Houses	Families	Uninhabited Houses
Q <sup>r</sup> 1811	51	57	3
		Emp <sup>d</sup> in	
	Males	Females	Agriculture
	151	132	97
			In trade
			43
			Others
			143
			96 of them
		Total N <sup>o</sup> of persons	under 14 yrs of age
		283	

\* The above is taken from Robert Thomlinson's copy of the Indenture.

Baptisms



Yrs		Baptisms			Burials	
		Males	Females		Males	Females
1700	....	13	6	.....	12	24
1710	....	5	13	.....	10	6
1720	....	15	11	.....	8	9
1730	....	12	9	.....	16	16
1740	....	9	9	.....	6	12
1750	....	9	10	.....	10	8
1760	....	9	14	.....	4	9
1770	....	12	11	.....	3	5
1780	....	17	14	.....	11	11
1781	....	13	22	.....	9	13
1782	....	13	7	.....	12	11
1783	....	11	14	.....	8	10
1784	....	14	14	.....	10	9
1785	....	13	15	.....	4	10
1786	....	14	19	.....	12	9
1787	....	14	12	.....	15	18
1788	....	22	11	.....	10	10
1789	....	23	18	.....	15	12
1790	....	27	15	.....	10	19
1791	....	20	7	.....	11	11
1792	....	20	26	.....	12	19
1793	....	16	19	.....	13	19
1794	....	24	16	.....	15	17
1795	....	21	23	.....	13	25
1796	....	30	23	.....	19	15
1797	....	27	29	.....	20	26
1798	....	31	33	.....	17	21
1799	....	27	19	.....	14	17
1800	....	31	15	.....	11	23

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES.

Years.	No. of Marriages.	Years.	No. of Marriages.	Years.	No. of Marriages
1754	.... 3	1759	.... 7	1764	.... 8
1755	.... 10	1760	.... 8	1765	.... 9
1756	.... 2	1761	.... 3	1766	.... 4
1757	.... 6	1762	.... 6	1767	.... 4
1758	.... 7	1763	.... 9	1768	.... 7

No.

Years.	No. of Marriages.	Years.	No. of Marriages.	Years.	No. of Marriages.
1769	7	1780	8	1791	9
1770	12	1781	9	1792	10
1771	13	1782	11	1793	12
1772	12	1783	7	1794	11
1773	8	1784	10	1795	8
1774	5	1785	5	1796	13
1775	5	1786	8	1797	20
1776	7	1787	8	1798	11
1777	10	1788	7	1799	9
1778	14	1789	6	1800	7
1779	6	1790	10		

Total 391 Marriages.

Men who wrote their own names, 337

Women who wrote „ „ „ 268

Marriages by License, 123

„ by Banns, 268

#### TABLE C.—BAPTISMS.

Baptisms.	Baptisms.	Baptisms.
Mark Edgar, vicar.	Nov. 1587 ..... 31	1606 ..... 23
Novemb. 1570 ..... 23	1588 ..... 43	1607 ..... 41
1571 ..... 34	1589 ..... 50	1608 ..... 34
1572 ..... 42	1590 ..... 47	1609 ..... 42
1573 ..... 40	1591 ..... 50	1610 ..... 27
1574 ..... 34	1592 ..... 42	1611 ..... 36
1575 ..... 51	1593 ..... 43	1612 ..... 42
1576 ..... 40	1594 ..... 47	1613 ..... 36
1577 ..... 48	1595 ..... 23	1614 ..... 29
1578 ..... 30	1596 ..... 19	1615 ..... 36
1579 ..... 56	Robt Collier, vicar.	1616 ..... 34
1580 ..... 47	1597 ..... 22	1617 ..... 41
1581 ..... 40	1598 ..... 44	1618 ..... 38
1582 ..... 35	1599 ..... 32	1619 ..... 46
1583 ..... 49	1600 ..... 43	1620 ..... 33
1584 ..... 45	1601 ..... 49	1621 ..... 34
1585 ..... 16	1602 ..... 29	1622 ..... 39
Gap, Sep <sup>br</sup> '85 to Oct '86.	1603 ..... 40	1623 ..... 21
Tho <sup>s</sup> Nicholson, vicar.	1604 ..... 47	1624 ..... 28
1586 ..... 22	1605 ..... 48	1625 ..... 29
		Baptisms

## Baptisms.

1626	.....	31
1627	.....	51
1628	.....	29
1629	.....	27
1630	.....	18
Probably W <sup>m</sup> Griffith, vicar.		
1631	.....	38
1632	.....	28
1633	.....	47
1634	.....	28
1635	.....	37

## Baptisms.

1636	.....	32
1637	.....	20
1638	.....	26
1639	.....	29
1640	.....	31
1641	.....	29
1642	.....	39
1643	.....	38
Edw <sup>d</sup> Baker, vicar.		
1644	.....	19
Gap from Aug. '44 to Nov. '45.		

## Baptisms.

1645	.....	16
1646	.....	31
1647	.....	10
1648	.....	28
1649	.....	24

These 9 years of Baptisms are lost from 1649 (March) to 1658 (December). This was during the time of the Civil Wars and of the Commonwealth.

## BURIALS.

Mark Edgar, vicar.  
From Oct<sup>br</sup>

1570	.....	15
1571	.....	23
1572	.....	25
1573	.....	25
1574	.....	15
1575	.....	47
1576	.....	37
1577	.....	35
1578	.....	48
1579	.....	18
1580	.....	47
1581	.....	17
1582	.....	22
1583	.....	31
1584	.....	21
1585	.....	25
1586	.....	19

Gap from Jan. '85 to  
Oct. '86.

Thos. Nicholson, vicar.

1587	.....	63
1588	.....	20
1589	.....	28
1590	.....	26
1591	.....	22
1592	.....	23
1593	.....	33
1594	.....	26
1595	.....	10
1596	.....	35

Rob<sup>t</sup> Collier, vicar.

Plague y<sup>r</sup>

1597	.....	78
------	-------	----

many burials the same  
day.

1598	.....	20
1599	.....	26
1600	.....	33
1601	.....	17
1602	.....	40
1603	.....	25
1604	.....	13
1605	.....	22
1606	.....	16
1607	.....	40
1608	.....	26
1609	.....	13
1610	.....	18
1611	.....	28
1612	.....	23
1613	.....	32
1614	.....	29
1615	.....	38
1616	.....	31
1617	.....	37
1618	.....	24
1619	.....	19
1620	.....	35
1621	.....	40
1622	.....	46
1623	.....	150

Plague year; several  
violent deaths.

1624	.....	22
1625	.....	23
1626	.....	19
1627	.....	19
1628	.....	35
1629	.....	24
1630	.....	6

Death of Rob<sup>t</sup> Collier.  
W<sup>m</sup> Griffith, no date.

Gap Oct. '30 to Feb. '31

1631	.....	30
1632	.....	35
1633	.....	38
1634	.....	19
1635	.....	34
1636	.....	36
1637	.....	52
1638	.....	11

Blank space.

1639	.....	10
1640	.....	28
1641	.....	21
1642	.....	20
1643	.....	33

Edw<sup>d</sup> Baker, vicar.

1644	.....	12
------	-------	----

Gen<sup>l</sup> Lesley's quarters  
at Dalston Hall.

1645	.....	10
1646	.....	4

Gap Feb. '46 to April  
'48.

1648	.....	8
1649	.....	8
1650	.....	1

(May 15, Marie Wash-  
ington sepulta.)

1651	.....	8
1652	.....	10
1653	.....	16
1654	.....	6
1655	.....	37
1656	.....	18
1657	.....	32
1658	.....	29

MARRIAGE



## MARRIAGES.

From Jan <sup>ry</sup> O.S.	1599	11	1631	7
Mark Edgar, vicar.	1600	12	1632	10
1570	1601	13	1633	9
1571	1602	2	1634	11
1572	1603	7	1635	13
1573	1604	18	1636	4
1574	1605	12	1637	4
1575	1606	3	1638	7
1576	1607	7	1639	12
1577	1608	6	1640	9
1578	1609	11	1641	6
1579	1610	6	1642	11
1580	1711	19	Gap from Jan. to May.	
1581	1612	9	1643	12
1582	1613	5	Edw <sup>d</sup> Baker, vicar.	
1583	1614	7	1644	7
1584	1615	10	Gap from July '44 to	
1585	1616	9	Nov. '45.	
1586	1617	13	1645	3
Gap from Feb <sup>ry</sup> to Oct.	1618	9	1646	16
Tho <sup>s</sup> Nicholson, vicar.	1619	18	1647	8
1587	1620	10	1648	4
1588	1621	11	1649	6
1589	1622	15	1650	7
1590	1623	10	1651	7
1591	1624	10	1652	12
1592	1625	9	1653	11
1593	1626	7	1654	10
1594	1627	10	1655	15
1595	1628	8	1656	5
1596	1629	6	1657	9
Gap from Feb <sup>y</sup> to July.	1630	9	1658	2
Robert Collier, vicar.	Death of Rob <sup>t</sup> Collier.		(One additional in	
1597	W <sup>m</sup> Griffith, no date.		2 <sup>d</sup> vol.)	
1598	Very illegible.			

## TABLE D.

The following table has been drawn up by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Canon Cooper, M.A., Vicar of Dalston :—

## REGISTERS IN DALSTON CHURCH.

1. Baptisms. Nov. 1570 to 1649
- Burials Oct. 1570 to Feb. 1659
- Marriages Jan. 1571 to 1658
- Narrow upright Parchment.
- Mark Edgar. Thomas Nicholson. Robert Collier. William Griffith. Edward Baker. Vicars.
- Robert Thomlinson parish clerk

2. Baptisms Dec. 1658. to May 1679  
 Marriages Feb. 1659. to Feb. 1679  
 Burials Nov. 1679. to July. 1678  
 Nearly same size as No. 1. Parchment  
 Richard Garth. John Walker. Vicars.  
 John Brown. Parish clerk.
3. Baptisms & { alternate }  
 Marriages { May 1679 to May 1749 }  
 Burials other end 1678 to May 1749  
  
 Narrow long upright parchment.  
 leather back,  
 Thomas Benson. John Walker curate  
 William Nicolson John Story Vicars.
4. Baptisms May 1749 to Dec. 1809  
 Burials. other end. do. do.  
 Marriages (on 2d page) 1749 to March 1752  
 (on 4th page) 1752 to Feb 1754  
 John Story. William Paley. Walter Fletcher Vicars  
 Thos Toppin curate
5. Baptisms & Burials 1810. 1811. 1812  
 (contains also copies of book No 3 1679 to 1742 made by Jos Beck for  
 Mr Dunn Vicar of Dalston 1846)
6. Marriages 1754 to 1799—fol. paper  
 John Story. William Paley. Walter Fletcher Vicars  
 A long list of Curates. Among them  
 1756 Joseph Sim curate of Dalston  
 1762 And: Patrickson curate  
 1770 Thomas Toppin curate  
 1776 Nicholas Robinson (assist)  
 1778 Browne Grisedale minister  
 1784 Isaac Denton Minr  
 1782 Mich: Wheelwright asst curate  
 1786 Wm Taylor officiating minister  
 1788 Jos: Pattison (assist Minister)  
 1790 Solomon Lewthwaite assist Minister  
 1792 Thos Bewley officiating clergyman  
 1797 & 1798 John Fawcett Minister
7. Marriages 1799 to 1812—fol. paper  
 Revd Walter Fletcher Vicar  
 John Pool curate pro tempore

Baptisms.

Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1813 to 1832	1813 to 1837	1813 to 1841
1832 to 1853	folio paper	1841 to 1858
1853 to 1866	1837 to	1858 to
1866 to	(Sept	folio paper
folio paper	oblong paper	
	Modern form.	

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ART. XVII.—*Church Bells on the "Border."* By the Rev.  
H. WHITEHEAD, M.A.

*Communicated at Caldbeck, August 22nd, 1883.*

THE following paper, written from information chiefly supplied by the clergy of the several churches, in continuation of what has already appeared in these *Transactions* (vol. vi., pp. 417-443), completes the account of the church bells of the parishes which formerly constituted the ancient ward of Eskdale:—

### ARTHURET.

This parish contains part of what was once known as the "Debatable Land", the inhabitants of which

acknowledged neither kingdom, obeyed the laws of neither country, and feared no punishment; hence they grew to such a pitch of boldness as to live entirely on spoils.—*Hutchinson* ii., 530.

Church goods in such a neighbourhood were likely to be scarce and mean. In 1552, the very year of the partition of the "debatable land" between the two kingdoms, Edward VI.'s commissioners, appointed to inquire into the amount and value of church goods throughout the country, reported as belonging to "Arthured" church

one chales of tyn one veste . . .

The MS. in the Record Office is torn off at the middle of the word "vestment"; but there was never a second line, and perhaps not a third item. The church itself was in such poor condition that it had to be

rebuilt in the year 1609 by the help of a charity brief, having before been a mean, low, ruinous building, often destroyed by the Scots.—*Nicolson and Burn* ii., 472.

A "charity brief" was a far-reaching institution, as may be seen from the following entry in the parish register of St. John's, Margate, Kent:—

Collected

Collected by virtue of his Mties Missive unto my Lord (Abp Bancroft) for the rectifying of a church and fower chappells in the parish of Arthuret in the Countie of Cumberland the 24th day of September 1606 in the parish of St. John vij ijd.—*Macmillan's Magazine*, No. 255, p. 195.

Of the proceeds of the said brief it is unlikely that any portion was expended for the purchase of a bell, seeing that, owing to

the persons employed upon the building going off with a considerable part of the money collected, the tower was left unfinished.—*N. and B.* ii., 472.

Nor was it until the very end of the 17th century that any further progress was made with the work. Bishop Nicolson, who visited Arthuret in 1703, says:—

The Tower was little higher than the Leads of the Church when Dr Todd came to the Liveing; But, by his own generous Benefaction and the Contributions of his friends, t'is now a good way advanced.—*Bp. N.*, p. 135.

Dr. Todd, one would think, must have put up a bell. But the bishop says nothing about it; the terrier of 1749 is not extant, and no mention of a bell occurs in any subsequent terrier.\* Old inhabitants, however, remember one, said to have been small and cracked, prior to the present bell, which is  $38\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, weighs about  $11\frac{1}{4}$  cwt., and is inscribed—

REV WM. GRAHAM RECTOR

JOHN BLAYLOCK CARLISLE 1849.

Mr. Wm. Graham, rector of Arthuret from 1829 to 1863, was a brother of the famous statesman, Sir James Graham, Bart., of Netherby.

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\* The years in which terriers of the old portion of Carlisle diocese were sent in to the diocesan registry were 1663, 1704, 1730, 1749, 1777, 1828, 1867, and 1878. In some parishes the terriers for all those years are extant; in others some are wanting. There are also stray terriers of various dates. There is no mention of church bells in any terrier of earlier date than 1749; before which year nothing is mentioned but the glebe. Nearly every terrier of 1749 contains an inventory of church goods.

## BLACKFORD.

Blackford church was built, and a district assigned to it, taken from Kirklington parish, in 1873. A bell-cot of peculiar construction, viz., two walls built all the way up from the ground at right angles to the west gable inside, renders the bell very difficult of access. The difficulty, however, has been surmounted by the Rev. R. S. Green and Mr. W. C. Parker, who report the bell as being nineteen inches in diameter, therefore weighing about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cwt.; secured to headstock by four bolts through holes drilled in the crown, the canons having been broken off; inscription in Roman capitals, some of which, *e.g.*, N and S throughout, are reversed:—

ANTONY :: WELTON :: EREC :: OF :: KIRKLINTON

IOS :: DECKERS :: APPELBEE :: ESQR :: ION ::

LATIMOOR ::        :: W :: HESLOP :: CHVRCH—

WARDINGS :: 1724

SR :: EDWARD :: MOOSGREVE

ARON :: PEEVER :: FACIT :: 1724

This bell, then, originally belonged to the mother church at Kirklington; on the re-building of which (1845) it was discarded, and is said to have hung in a tree until removed in 1873 to Blackford. As a memorial of local history it is unusually interesting.

“Antony Welton,” some time perpetual curate of Lanercost and Walton, became rector of Kirklington in 1722, of which he ceased to be rector in 1731, whether by death or resignation there is nothing to show. The parish register has this entry:—

1729 Antony Wilton Clerk Rector of Kirklington and Teresa Appleby of the same by vertue of Licence married Feb. 5.

Teresa Appleby was a sister of Joseph Dacre Appleby of Kirklington Hall, the “Ios Deckers Appelbee Esq” of the bell inscription.

Mr.



Mr. Joseph Appleby thus acquired the prefix of "Dacre" to his surname :—

Unto this Joseph son of Joseph by his wife Dorothy Dacre James Dacre Esq\* brother of the said Dorothy left the lordship of Walton together with the demésne of Castlesteads and Kelwood tithes with a request that he would take and use the name of Dacre; which he did. But believing he could not drop his own name without an act of parliament he used the name of Dacre-Appleby.† (*Nicolson and Eurn*, II, 462.)

He married Susannah Maria Gilpin, of Scaleby Castle, who survived him, and erected to his memory a monument in Kirklington church, on which his virtues are recorded in the eulogistic style of the period. Of his kindness of heart there is independent testimony :—"He was a man of soft and pleasing manners, beloved by everybody" (*Gilpin Memoirs*, p. 46.) But "he had been bred among hounds and horses, and had little knowledge but what related to field sports." His wife, however, had knowledge enough for both :—

He could not have married a woman better qualified to keep up his credit in every respect. His ignorance in many things she contrived to cover; and as often to draw his good qualities into notice. . . . Her hand-writing was said to be so extremely like his that the difference could hardly be discovered. Under this pretence she wrote all his letters. And tho' she could not sit on the Bench with him, as a Justice of the Peace, yet everything of business in that department, which could be managed behind the curtain, she managed for him. His affairs too she kept in excellent order. . . . But all she did was done without any assuming airs or appearance of superiority (*ib*).

For further account of this remarkable woman, who "had the talents of her father", see the *Gilpin Memoirs* (p. 45—50.) She long survived her husband, who "was taken off by an accident" on Nov. 5th, 1729, in his 38th year.

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\* "The last of the Dacres" (*Tombstone in Lanercost Abbey*).

† The name of Appleby was first dropped by his son, Joseph III., who married Catherine Fleming, daughter of the bishop of Carlisle, and was captain in the Cumberland Militia during the siege of Carlisle in 1745.

“Ion Latimoor” and “W. Heslop”, colleagues of “Ios Deckers Appelbee Esq.”, as “churchwardings” of Kirkclinton in 1724, are thus localized in the parish register :—

1723, Jane, the daughter of John Latimer of Holme-foot, bapt. June 4.  
1724, John, the son of William Heslop of Wide Open Dykes, bapt. Oct. 19.

Between the names “Latimoor” and “Heslop” on the bell there are letters, illegible in the rubbing, which seem to record a fourth churchwarden. But the only signatures of churchwardens to the transcript of the register for the year 1724 are those of J. D. Appleby, J. Latimer, and W. Heslop; nor in any year, according to all available evidence, has the number of wardens ever exceeded three.

“Sir Edward Moosgreve” seems an anachronism on a Kirkclinton church bell dated 1724, in which year there was no Sir Edward Musgrave living, nor any Musgrave possessing land in Kirkclinton parish. But the manor of Kirkclinton had formerly belonged to three generations of the Musgraves of Hayton—viz., (1) Edward Musgrave, knight, tempore Elizabeth, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Cumberland, great-grandson of Nicholas, third son of Sir Thomas Musgrave by his wife Joan, heiress of the Stapletons of Edenhall; (2) William, son of Sir Edward; and (3) Edward, created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1638, son of William (*Whelan*, p. 207). Sir Edward I. purchased Kirkclinton and Scaleby manors from Sir H. Weston, to whom they had descended from the Tilliols (*Nicolson and Burn* ii., 155); he built Scaleby Castle, and died in 1606 (*Hutchinson* ii., 572). His grandson, Sir Edward II., a zealous royalist in the civil wars, garrisoned Scaleby Castle in 1648, but had to surrender it to General Lambert (*Whelan*, 691); was with Charles II. at the battle of Worcester in 1651, and fled after the defeat into Scotland, where he

was protected by the Duke of Gordon, until Cromwell finding him out despatched a message to the duke, that if he did not forthwith deliver  
up

up Ned Musgrave, that arch rebel, he would send a troop of horse and storm the castle. He was then forced to flee to the Isle of Man, where he soon after died (*ib.* 207).

The losses he incurred in the time of Charles I., when he raised and maintained a regiment at his own expense, necessitating the alienation of a great part of his estate, he sold, amongst other lands, Scaleby to Dr. Richard Gilpin, father of Susannah Maria, wife of "Jos. Deckers Appelbee", and Kirklington to Edmund Appleby, grandfather of the said Joseph and of Teresa Appleby (afterwards Wilton). The name "Sir Edward Moosgreve" on the bell, whether intended for the knight or the baronet, may therefore be regarded as a survival from "two small bells" seen at Kirklington in 1703 by Bishop Nicolson, who calls them "a rarity on the borders" (*Bp. N.*, p. 107), one or both of which probably supplied the metal for the bell of 1724, and on one of which was doubtless an inscription in which this name occurred.\*

"Aron Peever", who in 1724 cast this bell for Kirklington, in the same year cast two bells, the present tenor and No. 2, for Caldbeck; neither of which bears his name, but each, by certain peculiarities, *e.g.*, double semicolon as intervening stop, letters N and S always reversed, churchwardens spelt "churchwardings", as well as by the general character of its lettering, can be recognized as his handiwork. In Addingham churchyard there was lying some time ago a fragment of a bell, which had fallen down from its cot on the church, on which was part of an inscription—viz., DEO & ECCLESIAE ARON . . . . ; founder's missing surname, no doubt, PEEVER. His residence, as well as name, occurs on the Kirkoswald treble: AARON PEEVER KIRKOSWALD FA 1729; the letters FA doubtless a contraction of FACIT. Inquiry at Kirkoswald would probably

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\* Instances of communion plate re-cast yet bearing names of original donors are given in the Carlisle diocesan church plate book (pp. 104, 152, 171, 249, and 252).



elicit further information concerning this solitary representative, as far as our present knowledge extends, of Cumberland 18th century bell-founders.

### CROSBY-ON-EDEN.

Bishop Nicolson, who was here on October 6, 1703, says (p. 106) :—

They have onely one bell.

Nor at any time since, as far as can be learned from the terriers, has there been more than one.

The present bell,  $20\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, weight about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cwt, is inscribed--

N & CO CARLISLE 1813.

N. & Co. may be identified, in Henderson's *Picture of Carlisle* (A.D 1810, p. 138), as

Nicholson & Co., iron and brass founders, Botchergate.

Mr. Nicholson, on retiring from business, took the Priory Farm, Wetheral.

The bell is rung, if asked for, on the day before a funeral, from 8 to 8-30 a.m., as the "call bell".

Bishop Nicolson says of Crosby Church :—

On the North side of the East Window (within) I observed the Letter R cut in stone, with a bell hanging under it, which I take to be a *Rebus* for the name of Bishop *Richard Bell*; who seems to have rebuilt this Quire. The like Fancy is on another work of his, *Bell Tower at Rose*.

This *rebus* is not here now, having disappeared when the church was rebuilt in 1855.

### HEATHERSGILL.

Chapel of ease to Kirkclinton parish church, built in 1876. It has one bell, 20 inches diameter, weight about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cwt, in a cot on the west gable. Inscription :—

JOHN WARNER & SONS  
JOHN GRAHAM GAVE ME 1876

The

The donor was Mr. Graham of Rigg Head. The Crescent Foundry, Cripplegate, at which this bell was cast, derives its name from "Jewin Crescent", so called from the site having once belonged to the Jews, on whose banishment in the 12th century it was given to the Dean of St. Paul's (North's *Lincolnshire Church Bells*, p. 145). Messrs. Warner removed their foundry from Fore Street to this site in 1850.

### HOUGHTON

Church built in 1840; and district assigned to it, taken from Stanwix parish, in 1841. One bell, diameter 24 inches. No inscription. Death Knell if asked for; nine strokes for a man, six for a woman, three for a child.

### KIRKANDREWS ON ESK.

The church here, having long lain ruins, was rebuilt in 1637 (*Hutchinson* ii., p. 549); but in 1703 was found by Bishop Nicolson

haveing neither Steeple, Belfry, nor bells.

The terrier of 1749 is not extant; but Chancellor Waugh, annotating Bishop Nicolson's MS. in 1750, or thereabouts, says:—

Nor have they yet any bell.

The church was again rebuilt in 1776 (*Whelan*, p. 682), and has now a bell, 27 inches in diameter, weight  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cwt., which is blank, but known to have been given in 1830 by the late Sir James Graham of Netherby. It is rung by means of a cord tied to the clapper, a mode of ringing which, if not discontinued, will sooner or later result in a crack.

### KIRKLINTON.

The church here, rebuilt in 1845 (*Whelan*, p. 684), has one bell, 24 inches in diameter, weight about 3 cwt., on which is inscribed—

THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON.

This

This bell, which is an exceptional instance of an undated bell from the Whitechapel foundry, must have been cast not later than 1844, in which year the foundry passed into the hands of C. and G. Mears (Mears' *Bell Catalogue*, p. 4).

It succeeded a bell vaguely described in the terriers of 1749 and 1828 as

one bell thought to weigh about 2 or 3 hundred wt.

The lesser of these weights is nearest the mark, the diameter of the old bell, now at Blackford, being 19 inches, and its weight therefore about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  cwt. (*ante* p. 223).

Bishop Nicolson, who was at Kirklington on Oct. 6, 1703, says (p. 107) :—

They have two small bells, which are pretty good : and a rarity on the Borders.

The "rarity" here noted by the bishop may have been the *two* bells at a church "on the borders". But if by the "borders" he meant the strictly border parishes, then, as he found no bell at Bewcastle (*Bp. N.*, p. 3), Stapleton (p. 32), or Kirkandrews-on-Esk (p. 142), and possibly none at Arthuret, it was even a bell at all that was the "rarity" at a border church.

### NICHOLFOREST.

Nicolson and Burn, writing in 1779, say (ii., p. 475) :—

In Nicholforest is a chapel of ease which if it ever had any endowment had been lost (as is not at all difficult to conceive); but in the year 1744 it received an allotment of £200 of Queen Anne's bounty.

The chapel was rebuilt in 1821 (*Whelan*, p. 683), and has now a district assigned to it, taken from Kirkandrews-on-Esk. It has one bell, diameter 18 inches, weight about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt., in a cot on the west gable. The bell has no inscription, but is known to have been procured in 1850. It is tolled after, as well as before, a funeral. The "after burial bell", a usage "now of rare occurrence" (North's

*Bedfordshire*



*Bedfordshire Bells*, p. 100), is found in only one other parish in the old Eskdale Ward, viz; Castle Carrock (*ante*, vol. vi., p. 423).

### SCALEBY.

Bishop Nicolson visited Scaleby on June 16, 1703, and says (p. 5) :—

I found the Church here a good firm Building, with a Spacious Tower and one large Bell in it: but not beautify'd with either the Queen's Arms or so much as one sentence of Scripture on the walls.

But, though he found no Scripture on the walls, he would, if he had looked for it, have found a sentence of Scripture on the bell; for that, from the Vulgate (S Luc. i, 28), is what may be seen on a bell which is now in Scaleby church tower, and must have been there long before the year 1703.

It has now a companion, on which is neither sentence of Scripture nor inscription of any kind, but which is traditionally believed, and certainly appears, to be the older of the pair; which, if the bishop saw but one bell here, cannot be the case. But it may be doubted whether he even saw the one which he mentions. He calls it a "large" bell. Yet at Edenhall, a few weeks later, where he unquestionably saw the bells, as he copied from one of them a legend, *Campana Sancti Cuthberti*, which is still to be seen on the tenor there, he says in his account of the church tower (p. 58) :—"Within are two small bells." But the inscribed bell at Scaleby, which is the larger of the two now there, is even smaller than the Edenhall tenor. It would seem, therefore, that he did not ascend the Scaleby tower; which is likely enough, as the belfry is difficult of access. If, then, not ascending the tower, he saw but one rope, the other having been broken and not replaced, as has been the case in later times, he may too quickly have jumped to the conclusion that there was but one bell. But the rector could have set him right on  
this

this point? The rector, who was at the same time vicar of Crosby-on-Eden, may have been the very man who set him wrong. At Scaleby there was "no Surplice, no C Prayer Book" (*Bp. N.*, p. 5), and likely enough but one of the bells in use. The rector may never have known of the existence of the other; and the bells now here may be identical with "ij bells" reported by Edward VI.'s commissioners as belonging to "Scailbye" in 1552.

The terrier of 1749 mentions

two Bells with their Frames the first weighting 300 pounds weight and the other about 200 pounds weight.

These weights do not correspond with those of the present bells, which are—

Tenor, diameter  $19\frac{1}{2}$  inches, weight about 1 cwt  $3\frac{1}{2}$  qr.

Treble, diameter  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches, weight about 3 qr 4 lbs.

But terrier weights are often very inaccurate.

The treble, which is the blank bell, very closely resembles in shape the blank bell at Over Denton, engraved in Vol. vi., p. 438, of these *Transactions*. Just such another bell is the blank treble at Langwathby, which has always been supposed, and also appears, to be older than an inscribed mediæval bell which hangs by its side.

The Scaleby tenor is unmistakably an ancient bell. Round its shoulder, about three inches from the canons, in floriated Gothic capitals,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch high, some of which are reversed, with a plain initial cross, three roundlets in a vertical line as intervening stop, and a crown surmounting the Virgin's name, runs the Vulgate version of the angelic salutation:—

✠ AVE : MARIA : GRACIA : PLENA : DNS : TECVM

We rarely find a date on a pre-Reformation bell, and the Scaleby tenor is no exception to this rule. But such marks as we do find on ancient bells often indicate with more or less margin a period to which they may be assigned.

Gothic

Gothic capitals are themselves indicative, though not unerringly, of the fourteenth or early fifteenth century.

It may seem surprising that Scaleby church, situated but six miles from the border, has been able to keep one, if not both, of its bells for so many centuries. Before the union some of the border churches, *e.g.*, Arthuret and Kirkandrews-on-Esk, were again and again destroyed. All were liable to be continually plundered. Nor does even the union for a while seem to have much mended matters. An entry in Roccliffe parish register, recording the purchase of a new register book in 1679, says :—

There was not one before for many years, being taken away with other utensils of the church by Scottes armyes and last of all by Ld Duke Hamilton in 1648. (*Old Church Plate in Carlisle Diocese*, p. 47.)

But Scaleby church perhaps owes the preservation of its bells to the peculiar construction of its tower. It is a pele tower, at the west end of the church, eighteen feet square on the outside of the walls, which are four feet thick. It has no entrance but a low narrow door, opening from nave to ground-floor chamber, which has very narrow lights, more than seven feet from the ground, on its north, south, and west sides; no steps from basement to first upper chamber, which has lights similar to those below, and a small aperture in its east wall towards the nave. There is now a ladder from first to second upper chamber, which was formerly the belfry; ladder thence to a third upper chamber, added in 1828, which now contains the bells. This tower has, no doubt, stood many a seige, and its bells have rung many an alarm. They are now rung from the basement, the ropes descending through a single hole in each of the floors; which arrangement, if it existed in Bishop Nicolson's time, and the difficulty of access to the belfry, probably explain why he did not ascend the tower, and why, if he saw but one rope, he thought there was only one bell.

Among



Among the strictly border parishes Scaleby is now exceptional in possessing more than one church bell. Cumberland is, indeed, nowhere rich in church bells; but, as a rule, the nearer the border the fewer the bells. Throughout the old Eskdale ward, containing twenty-three ecclesiastical districts, there are but four churches which have each as many as two bells, only one of the four having more than two.

Under these circumstances it is no matter for surprise that the border bells have no "peculiar usages", such as are continually mentioned in the pages of Ellacombe, North, Raven, and other writers on church bells. Their once peculiar use of giving the alarm—whence the name, the "fray bell", formerly applied to the Hexham tenor (Hewitt's *Antiquities of Hexham*, p. 100)—is now, happily, obsolete. Even the death-knell is almost unknown in Eskdale ward, being tolled in only four of its twenty-three parishes, and those, with one exception, the furthest from the border. The Scaleby treble, however, was formerly used, as the local saying is, for "publishing" a death, as well as for a funeral, and for no other purpose; on which account it was called the "dead bell". The more cheerful duty of ringing for Sunday service was reserved for the tenor.

But the tenor had once a very peculiar usage, thus reported by an old parishioner:—

It was formerly the custom for a number of young men to get hold of a rope through the church window, and ring this bell *during* a wedding ceremony.

The same custom also formerly prevailed in the adjoining parish of Kirkclinton, until in 1836 there arose a rector, George Bell, who pronounced it to be an "intolerable nuisance", and succeeded, though not without the assistance of the magistrates, in putting it down. It so happened that on the death of Mr. John Hills, rector of Scaleby from 1826 to 1859, Mr. Bell, pending the appointment of

a successor to Mr. Hills, was placed in charge of Scaleby parish, where during the interregnum he effected the same reform which he had brought about in his own parish ; nor has the old custom been since revived.

It is a pity that a parish containing youths so addicted to bell-ringing, and a church tower so well adapted for the reception of bells, has not a ring wherewith to afford legitimate scope for the energies of these "young men". The present rector writes :—

We have an unusually spacious tower, and ample accommodation for four or even six bells, were any kind friend disposed to make such a noble gift to our beautiful little church.

But it may be some consolation to the rector to reflect that the desired benefactor, by delaying his coming, has in one respect done good service. Had he ere now made his appearance, the two ancient bells would in all probability have passed through the furnace to supply some of the metal for the new ring. The "spacious tower" of Scaleby church, should it ever acquire the ring it deserves, ought still "for auld lang syne" to retain the bells whose voices have been familiar to the "forefathers of the hamlet" for nearly five hundred years.

### STANWIX.

Bishop Nicolson, who was here on October 3rd, 1703, says (p. 104):—

They have one good bell.

A picture in Carlisle Town Hall, painted by Mathias Reid in 1720, represents Stanwix church with two bells in a double cot on the west gable. The terriers of 1749 and 1777, say :—

One bell weighing about two hundred weight  
Item one hand bell.

Among the parish documents of Sebergham there is extant

a letter, dated Feb. 24th, 1826, from Mr. T. Burgess, of Carlisle, bell-founder, to the Rev. T. Heysham, perpetual curate of Sebergham, which says:—

The bell at Stanwix is 26 diam & they say 200 lbs. But I am of opinion it is 300 lbs.

“They”, whoever they were, seem to have blindly followed the terriers. But Mr. Burgess, one would think, should have known that a bell 26 inches in diameter would weigh nearly half as much again as 300 lbs. The terrier of 1828 copies the earlier terriers verbatim. The present bell, however, which is more than a century old, is 28 inches in diameter, and therefore weighs about 5 cwt. It is from the Whitechapel foundry, and bears this inscription:—

PACK AND CHAPMAN OF LONDON FECERUNT 1779.

These founders, we remark, seem to have taken several years to discover that the “fecit” of their earlier inscriptions, as at Holme Cultram (1771), Lanercost (1773), and Crowthwaite (1775), should give place to “fecerunt”.

The “handbell”, an exceptional survival—such bells, anciently used for processions, having mostly been destroyed in the reign of Elizabeth (Peacock’s *English Church Furniture*, passim)—is now in the possession of Mr. R. S. Ferguson, who purchased it at a curiosity shop, whither it had found its way after the sale of the effects of the late vicar of Stanwix. It is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  from shoulder to skirt, and without inscription of any kind. The handle to the bell is clearly not original; it is a clumsy solid cylinder of copper, 5 inches long, soldered to the crown of the bell.

Stanwix is one of the four parishes in the old Eskdale ward—the other three being Castle Carrock, Cumrew, and Cumwhitton—which have the usage of the “death-knell”, here tolled nine times for a man, seven for a woman, and five for a child. There



There is a legend at Stobbs, near Hawick, that the bell of the church there was stolen by a Cromwellian soldier, who brought it to Stanwix. This may have been the bell mentioned in the earlier terriers as "weighing about two hundred weight"; rather an inconvenient addition to a soldier's baggage. But heavier bells than this are traditionally believed to have been stolen from churches in the days of border warfare. Mr. Ferguson, however, suggests that the handbell may have been the one which was stolen from Stobbs.

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ART. XVIII.—*The Secular Bells of Carlisle.* Communicated at Caldbeck, Aug. 22nd, 1883.

PREFACE. By the EDITOR.

LARGE books have recently been published on the subject of church bells, but no one has yet dealt with secular bells, and their functions. And yet there must be many interesting bells scattered up and down the country. Every market town must have had one, which would be rung at the commencement of the market to let people know when they might safely buy and sell, and when *market overt* commenced. A long list of curious uses might be drawn up to which secular bells have been and are put.

In the archives of the Corporation of Carlisle, we find several bells mentioned. The “market bell” appears in the bye-laws of 1561.

Itm that noe outman shall sell any corne to any forenor to such tym as the market bell be rounge on payn of forfitor

But we have also in those bye-laws the watch bell and the common bell.

That all the gaites of the citie shall nyghtly be locked Immediately, the comon bell rounge

That noe Scotts man nor woman shall walk w<sup>th</sup>in this citie after the watch bell be rounge at thare perill, unless etc

As the watch was set half an hour after the locking of the gates, the common bell and the watch bell were probably one and the same, or, if they were different, were rung on the same bell at half an hour's interval. In the Chamberlain's Accounts we find the common bell and the curfew bell mentioned.

1602-3 Itm unto henry Warwicke for curfeu bell xiii<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> ringing  
Nov 1608. Itm the 16 daie for a lether unto the cheine of the comon bell at M<sup>r</sup> Maior co. xii<sup>d</sup>

1613-14 ffor ye Ringinge of curfeu & 4 o'clock. xxvi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>.

1614-5 Item to Ralph Kidd for Ringing 4 of ye klok xx<sup>s</sup>

Item ffor Ringinge 8 of ye clocke xiii<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>.

These hours afterwards became 5 and 9. I omit entries which refer to the Cathedral bells, and the chimes which the Mayor and Corporation maintained during the Commonwealth.

We thus have in Carlisle the market bell, the common bell, the watch bell, the curfew or the 8 o'clock, and the 4 o'clock. Of actual bells, Carlisle has two.

#### NO. I.—THE MARKET BELL OF CARLISLE.

BY R. S. FERGUSON.

The old market bell of Carlisle, which for nearly 300 years proclaimed the opening of Carlisle market, now reposes in the Museum in Finkle Street. It is a high-waisted bell, one foot in diameter across the mouth, and measures ten inches from the shoulder to the skirt. It has undergone much ill-treatment: its canons are broken down, and its sound bow has large pieces chipped out of it. This damage is due to the *gamins* of Carlisle, who, in days when there were no police, and the bell hung unprotected, delighted to heave half a brick or a cobble stone at the bell. A successful hit proclaimed itself, like a bull's eye on a ringing target, and if, in addition, a bit was knocked out of the skirt of the bell, the larrikin who did it was a hero among his fellows. Spite of this rough usage, the bell is still sound, and if the canons were repaired, is, I believe, a better bell than that which replaced it over the Town Hall. It has an inscription round the shoulder,

: I' S' MAIORE : T' V' I' S' BA : 1584 :

and below is

I · I,

which will be the maker's mark. The letters correspond with the date, Roman letters, the A's being topped, and  
the



the I's are a little contracted in the waist with a mark across their middle. At present there is no means of ascertaining who were the Mayor and Bailiffs of Carlisle in 1584. There can be little risk in guessing that the senior bailiff was Thomas Vyccars, who was a member of the Taylors' Guild, and who signed the bye-laws of 1561 on their behalf; but I cannot make any such happy conjecture as to the mayor and junior bailiff. I.S. are a common set of initials in Carlisle, either then or now. The books of the Chamberlains of Carlisle do not go back beyond 1603, so that nothing has at present been raked up as to the cost of this bell, or where it was made. The learned in bell stamps may be able to make something out of the I.I stamp.

That this bell is the market bell there is no doubt, for it was rung regularly as such, until a few years ago, when it was superseded by another (a new) bell. I should not be surprised if it was also the common bell, the watch bell, and the curfew bell of the 17th century, for the bell next to be described would be too big, one would imagine, to be rung, *i.e.*, swung, on ordinary occasions.

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## NO. II.—“THE MUCKLE TOUN BELL O' CARLILE.”

BY R. S. FERGUSON AND W. NANSON.

There seems to be no end to the relics of past days that are in the possession of the Corporation of Carlisle, forgotten in the Police Office, perishing in the stone-yard, or dust-covered in the cock-loft over the Town Hall. A late Mayor recently amazed the citizens by airing the noble halberts, which of old were always carried before the mayor. His present worship would probably still more amaze the citizens if he went about at night preceded by the huge lantern, by which his predecessors were lighted home, or if he paraded the ancient cannons possessed by the Corporation, for the old six-pounders (six-pounders they seem  
to

to be), which for long were daily fired morning and evening to announce the opening and closing of the city gates, now rot, rusty and trunnionless, in the mud in Dacre Street. But we are not going to write about these cannons now, or the city lantern and its pole.

Some time ago one of the writers drew up an account of the market bell of Carlisle, now in the Carlisle Museum, and dated 1584. The writer had no notion that the Corporation possessed a bell near 200 years older than that, bigger and finer in every way. In fact it had never occurred to him to inquire on what the town clock struck the hours, a coil of wire for all the writer knew. However, Mr. C. W. Parker, to whose exertions local campanologists are so much indebted, informed him that the town clock struck on a large bell, which had an inscription on the shoulder. This Mr. Parker has since made a rubbing off, and it turns out to be—

✠ RADULPHUS COMES : DE WESTMORLAND : EFECIT ME FIE  
RI,

running round the bell in one line, except that the last two letters are put below the others for want of room. The initial cross is plain, but not precisely the same as that on any other bell yet discovered in Cumberland. The intervening stop, three roundlets, is the same as on the Scaleby tenor and on the fifth or “Maria” bell in the Cathedral. The letters are stately floriated Gothic capitals, very like, but not identical with, those on “Maria.” The initial letter in “Westmorland” is a Gothic U. The bell, like the cathedral “Maria” and the pair at Burgh-by-Sands, is long-waisted—a sign of antiquity. Its diameter at mouth is 26 inches ; weight, therefore, about 4 cwt., exceeding that of the market bell (diam. 1 ft.) by about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cwt., and only falling short of that of the Cathedral treble (diam.  $28\frac{1}{2}$  in.) by about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cwt. It has three canons for suspension ; no clapper, but a ring on the  
under

under side of the crown to which to attach one. The clock hammer strikes on the outside of the sound-bow.

“Radulphus Comes de Westmorland” is Ralph Nevill, fourth Baron Nevill of Raby, 1st Earl of Westmorland, a K.G. and Earl Marshal of England. He was born about 1365; and in the 9 Richard II. (1385-6) when barely of years of discretion, was appointed by that king joint governor of the castle and city of Carlisle, and a commissioner for the guardianship of the West Marches: these honours were renewed in him in the 12 Richard II. In the 21 Richard II. (1397-8) he was appointed Constable of the tower of London, and was also created Earl of Westmorland, and had a grant of the honour of Penrith from Richard II. On the landing of Henry of Lancaster he deserted his benefactor, and became one of Henry’s chief adherents, fighting for him against the Percies, and by gross treachery getting into his power Archbishop Scrope and other partisans of Richard. By Henry IV. he was appointed governor of Roxburgh, and had a grant for life of the fee-farm rent of Carlisle. He accompanied Henry V. to France, and was one of the victors of Agincourt. He died 21st October, 4 Henry IV. (1425), and was buried in the quire of the collegiate church of Staindrop (which he had founded and endowed), under a stately monument, whereon were the figures of himself and his two wives, Margaret of Stafford, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, and Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose portrait, by the way, is in the east window of Carlisle Cathedral. He was thus brother-in-law of Henry IV. His eldest son, by his second wife, was Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, who had also a grant for his life of the fee-farm of Carlisle, and was the father of Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick, commonly called the King-Maker. His youngest daughter, Cecily, married Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and of this marriage there were some  
twelve



twelve children, two of whom ascended the throne of England, namely, Edward IV. and Richard III. Another daughter, Phillippa, married the owner of Naworth, Thomas de Dacre de Gilsland.

The Corporation have some other relics of Ralph Nevill besides his bell. There still exist six acquittances or receipts given by him to the Mayor and bailiffs for the fee-farm rent. These acquittances are written on small slips of parchment, from ten to twelve inches long, and from two to four inches broad, and attached to each was once a splendid seal, now almost entirely broken away. The seals are all of red wax, round in shape, and must have been nearly two-and-a-half inches in diameter. They are attached by a single tab of parchment running through the centre of the seal. By comparison of the remaining pieces it is still possible to make out a shield bearing the arms of Nevill, gules a saltire argent, surmounted by a helmet covered with rich mantling, and bearing a cap of maintenance from which rises the crest, a bull's head, while on either side of the helmet are two greyhounds as supporters. The legend which was round the edge of the seal has almost entirely disappeared. The acquittances are for the 4th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 12th, and 13th years of Henry IV., and each is for £80, or one year's rent. In one of them the earl styles himself Marshal of England and Warden of the West Marches against the Scotch.

Another relic is a letter from Earl Ralph to the citizens of Carlisle, written on a piece of paper only  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, but which, wonderful to say, has been preserved for nearly 500 years, more by good luck than by any care that has been taken of it. The ink is still black, and the writing is as clear now as on the day it was written. It reads as follows:—

Rauf Erle of Westm'land lorde  
Neville of Raby and of Middelham

Right dere and wellbeloued frends, We grete you wele, And for as  
mikel

mikel as we most make a certeine paiement nowe sone at London and for other chargeant occupacons yat we haue at doo also in otherwise, We most nedes be purveyed of some moneye namely of our

xx

ferme of iiijli, (*i.e.*, four times twenty, or eighty pounds) at Carlele due unto us at this fest of Michaelmesse next comying of ye whiche some we trist to yow yat yhe will pourveye us at this tyme Wherefore we pray you hereby yat yhe will sende us ye same some be Sr Richard Drax berar of this ere makyng endenture betwix yow and hym of yat yhe deliuer hym And we shal make yhow trewly to haue oure acquitance at your terme, And yis wil yhe doo as oure trist is in yow And oure lorde god have yow in his kepyng. Writen at Shirefhton ye xvij day of September.

[Endorsed]

To oure Right dere and wellbeloued frends ye Maire citezens and gode men of Carlele.

Sheriff Hutton is in the North Riding of York. The above letter presents the noble Earl to us in the character of a dun, with a little payment to meet in London. The Earl was probably Governor of Carlisle in 1392, when a fire broke out in Carlisle which destroyed fifteen hundred houses in Castlegate, Rickergate, and Botchergate. Rickergate and Botchergate are what we now call Scotch Street and English Street, and, though the number of houses burnt may be an exaggeration, the centre of the town and the north transept of the Cathedral were destroyed, including the seat of the municipal government, whatever that was then called, Moothall, probably, and the neighbouring chantry of St. Albans. It may be noted that the architecture of Redness Hall, formerly the property of the family of De Redness, and now called the Guildhall, points to its having been built shortly after the fire. If we knew what the Moothall, or Townhall, that preceded the present one was like, we should find it date from the same period.

To go back to the bell, the citizens impoverished by the fire of 1392 probably could not replace any bell which had been destroyed, or did not see the necessity of replacing it. But a Governor of Carlisle would see the necessity of a  
good

good big bell to alarm the town and the garrison, and that is why Nevill seems to have caused this fine bell to be made.

If such was his object, he was powerfully, though perhaps incidentally, assisted by William de Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle from 1400 to 1419, who in one of the earlier years of his episcopate raised the Cathedral tower "a medietate ad summum," and placed in it "quatuor magnas campanas" (*Leland*); the sole survivor of which, the aforesaid "Maria," weighing nearly 17 cwt., attests the efficiency of the four as "Fray bells." Their predecessors, the bells which took part in the cursing of Robert Bruce by Cardinal d'Espagnol in 1307 (*Hollinshed*), were probably destroyed, like the predecessor of Ralph Nevill's bell, by the fire of 1392, the reality of which fire, doubted by Hutchinson and others, but corroborated during the work of Cathedral restoration in 1856 (Purday's Lecture, p. 20), derives confirmation from the fact of new bells given by Strickland and Nevill in the very beginning of the 15th century.

Of the intermediate history of this bell nothing is known; a conjecture has been made that Earl Ralph gave it to the chantry of St. Alban's, of which the name survives in St. Alban's Row, and that the city got it when the chantry was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI. How long this bell has been used for its present employment we can't say, or how old the town clock is; a portion of the train is of considerable age, though a modern escapement has been added during this century.

It's long since this fine old bell was rung, but its tones must have sounded far and wide, even to Solport, if we can believe the old Border ballad—the "Fray of Suport"—for the farmer's wife, who laments that the Mosstroopers have harried her farm, announces the arrival of her friends thus—

Captain Musgrave and a' his band  
Are coming doon by the Siller-strand,  
And the muckle toun-bell o' Carlile is rung.



ART. XIX.—*Bellbridge and Captain Thomas Morris.* By  
R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

*Read at that place, August 25th, 1883.*

ON the occasion of the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute and this Society to Rose Castle during last summer, Mr. Hartshorne handed round reprints of two letters he had disinterred from his family archives. These were entitled "letters from Belvedere," and were written in 1719 from Rose Castle by William Bradford, son of the bishop of that name, who was then visiting his diocese for the first time. These two letters, and some additional ones, have since been reproduced in the Gatesgill Chronicle and Raughton Gazette. In these letters the writer gives an account of his intimacy with the family of an officer, who having been disabled in ye Marine service is forced to turn Country Gentleman. His seat—Bellbridge—is a charming walk of a mile thro' a fine wood by ye river's side from Belvedere. He himself is soldier like, all Generosity & Freedom. The 2 Oxons & I frequently walk up & take a glass with ye Father.

At that time I was unable to furnish Mr. Hartshorne with the name of this old soldier, but good luck rather than good guiding has since helped me very materially. What I have found I shall give in chronological order—not in the order that I came upon the various facts.

The earliest information I have comes from the title-deeds of an estate at Farmanby, in the parish of Addingham in this county, now the property of the governors of Carlisle Grammar School. By a deed, dated 1710, I find Thomas Morris, captain in the regiment of foot commanded by the Honourable Brigadier Weightman, purchased the estate just mentioned from Dorothy Hasell, widow and executrix of Edward Hasell, for £395. In 1719, Thomas Morris sold this estate to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle for  
£500,

£500, who bought it under Bishop Smith's will as an endowment for the Grammar School; he is then described as "Esquire of Carlisle", so that he had left the army at some date between 1710 and 1719. From the title-deeds of Bellbridge, to which Mr. Lonsdale, the present owner, has kindly referred, it appears that Captain Thomas Morris married Jane Bell, daughter of Elizabeth Bell, of Bellbridge. The mother-in-law in 1718 assigned to them the lease, from the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, of Bellbridge, in consideration of an annuity of £15, and in the following year the captain and his family took up their residence at Bellbridge, where he died in 1721. A brass tablet, now loose, but which should be secured, was placed to his memory in Sebergham Church, and it reads thus:

Here lieth interr'd  
the remains of Captain  
Thomas Morris who  
paid nature's debt at  
his seat at Bellbridge.  
November 19<sup>th</sup> 1721 aged 49.

On tombs encomiums are but vainly spent  
A virtuous life is man's best monument.

From the parish register it appears that he was buried on the same day that he died. The brass plate bears the arms of Morris, which are thus blazoned in Papworth's Ordinary:

*Azure.* a battle-axe in bend sinister surmounted of a tilting spear in bend dexter between four cannons *or*; on a chief of the second a fleur-de-lis of the first enclosed by a demirose coupé in pale *gules* radiated gold, & by the stump of a tree eradiated & coupé at the top as the third.

On the brass a second battle-axe is substituted for the tilting spear, but the composition is a very extraordinary one.

From the district registry at Carlisle I have obtained a copy of the captain's will, which I reproduce in the appendix to this paper. It gives a good idea of the sort of home  
and

and establishment kept in the beginning of the 18th century by a country gentleman, who lived in a good house, was on intimate terms with his neighbour, the Bishop of Carlisle, and was otherwise in good society. From the inventory of his furniture, he seems to have kept a bedroom at least some time in Carlisle. No doubt he would pay occasional visits there, when he found Bellbridge too dull.

I have found the birth of Charles in the register of St. Mary's, Carlisle, thus :

Abbey Charles y<sup>e</sup> son of Capt<sup>n</sup> Morris ye 26 May 1707.

but as yet I have not found either at Carlisle, Sebergham, or Kirkbampton any other entries referring to the family, except the captain's burial. Of the history of the Bell family, or of the house of Bellbridge I can tell you very little; the title deeds in possession of Mr. Lonsdale do not go back beyond 1718, and I have not had time or opportunity to search for Bell wills and Bell entries in parish registers. The Bells were a family of importance, for Bishop Nicolson in his Visitation mentions Mr. G. Bell of Bellbridge, as having a seat in the quire of Sebergham church; the others who enjoyed that privilege being Mr. Denton of Warnell, Mr. Crossby, and Mr. Aglionby. The arms over the door, a fess ermine between three bells with the crest of a hawk belled and jessed, indicate that the Bells of Bellbridge claimed relationship with the Bells of Woolsington, Northumberland, who may well have sprung from this place. The house itself was built about the end of the 17th century, which was a period, locally, of much building activity: the "troubles" had subsided, and peace had been restored, and the gentry began to rebuild the houses which had gone to ruin. This probably stands on the site of something older, but I see no peel tower; it is a good specimen of the residence of one of the lesser gentry of the day. It has a small enclosed court in front of the entrance hall, and in front again of the court is the fold,  
lying



lying between the great barn on one side, and the stable and byar on the other, which are connected by a wall with gate into the road. Outside of these buildings lie the stackgarth contiguous to the barn, the orchard behind the house, and the garden next to the stable.

The widow of Captain Morris in 1722, assigned the lease to the Rev. David Bell of Aspatria; between 1730 and 1740 it was purchased by Mr. Stordy, and by him bequeathed to the Studholmes, in which family it remained until purchased by the late Dr. Lonsdale.

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## APPENDIX.

### WILL OF CAPTAIN THOMAS MORRIS.

EXTRACTED from the District Registry at Carlisle, attached to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

EXTRACTED from the Testamentary Records of the Consistory Court of Carlisle, transmitted to and now of record in the above named District Registry.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I THOMAS MORRIS of the City of Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, being in perfect health of body and of sound perfect & desposing mind and memory, and considering the frailty of human life and that it is appointed for all men to die and after that to come to judgment; and that it is fitt for all men to dispose and order their affairs so as that when the time of desolution draws on, nothing may be left to do but meditate on those things which with God's assistance may procure everlasting happyness, Therefore I do order and despose of those earthly blessings God of his bounty hath been pleased to bestow on me and do hereby make my last Will and Testament.

FIRST, as to my body I recommend it to the Earth from whence 'twas taken, and my soul I recommend to God who gave it, hoping through the merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ to have free and full pardon of all my Sins, and to have a joyfull Resurrection at the last great day and to dwell with God for ever.

IMP<sup>s</sup> WHEREAS my dear and well beloved wife, Jane, is joyn'd with me in the Lease of Bellridge and will consequently enjoy the same and have the disposal thereof, and will also have and enjoy her thirds  
of

of all my freehold Estate after my decease during her natural life which will in some measure be a provision for her, but not believing it sufficient, I do in consideration of the great love and affection I bear to her, give, devise and bequeath unto her my said beloved wife all those my Messuage, Lands and Tenements called Clay Pott Whins\* and Gallabrough,† in the parish of Kirkbanton, together with a House in the said Kirkbanton, for and dureing her natural life provided she continue sole and unmarried, but in case she marries again, then immediatly the sd Messuage, Lands, Tenements, and House is to go to my three younger Daughters as they are after her decease to do also.

ITEM. All the rest of my freehold Estate, that is to say my Lands and House at Under-Langrigg‡ and Atchin Syke,§ now farmed by Robert Pearson and his Sons, as also the two closes near Carlisle (commonly) call'd Monks Closes,|| I give and bequeath & devise to my said beloved wife for the space and term of two year after my decease and she to receive, have, and enjoy all the rents, profits, and advantages thereof for the sd term of two years and no longer.

ITEM. All my household goods, plate, Linning, Bedding and household furniture of what kind soever, I give and bequeath the use thereof to my said beloved wife dureing her natural life provided she continue sole and unmarried, and after her decease to be equally divided among my four daughters or the survivor of them share and share alike, but in case it so happen that my said wife shall marry again, then I will and devise that immediatly after her sd marriage, all the said Household Goods, Plate, Linning, Bedding, and household furniture shall go to my four Daughters or the survivors of them and to be divided among them equally share and share alike, except the Large Silver Tankerd which I give entirely and forever to my said dear wife to be disposed af as she pleases.

ITEM. I give and devise to my said dear wife all my interest wch I now have in the office of assurance, call'd the Amicable Society except twenty five pounds thereof, which I will and require may be Employ'd in my funeral expenses and the rest towards payment of my debts.

ITEM. WHEREAS my son Thomas and my second son Arthur have already a competent provision, I give and bequeath to each of them

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\* Now owned by a family named Morton, resident near London.

† Three fields of this name, owned by John Brown, Kirkbampton, Miss Mark, Kirkbampton, Mrs. S. Hodgson, Kirkbampton.

‡ In Kirkbampton parish, property of exors. late George Lawson.

§ Kirkbampton parish, property Mrs. S. Hodgson.

|| Probably near Monkhill Loch.

ten pounds to buy mourning cloaths and to be allow'd them by my Executors out of the mony they owe me as appears by there bond under their hands and seals.

ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my third son, George, the sum of One hundred pounds to be paid to him out of the mony I lent to my son Thomas and Arthur as soon as it is received or can be had from them, which my Execut<sup>rs</sup> are hereby desired to see perform'd exactly and as soon as possible.

ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my youngest son, Charles, the like sum of One hundred pounds to paid him by my Execut<sup>rs</sup> out of the mony due from my son Thomas and son Arthur, as soon as it can be had from them as afores<sup>d</sup>.

ITEM. I give, devise, and bequeath unto my eldest daughter, Elizabeth, all those Lands scituate, lying and being near the said City of Carlisle, which were purchas'd by me from Mr. William Rooke, commonly called Monks Closes within two years after my decease that is to say, after her mother hath receiv'd and enjoyed the profitts of the two closes two years, as is before directed and express'd and then and not till then shall they go to my said daughter Elizabeth, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the s<sup>d</sup> two closes, to her my daughter Elizabeth, dureing her natural life, and in case she marry and have children by her husband, then to her and her heirs for ever, but in case she dies before she marry or being married has no children by her husband then the s<sup>d</sup> closes to go to my other three daughters, or the survivors of them to be equally divided among them.

ITEM. I give and devise unto my second daughter Mary, my third daughter Anne, and my fourth daughter Susanna, All those messuages Lands and Tenements scituate, lying, and being at Under-langrigg and Atchyn Syke, in psh of Kirk Banton afores<sup>d</sup> within two years after my decease, that is to say, after the two years are expired in which my s<sup>d</sup> dear and well belov'd wife is to enjoy the s<sup>d</sup> Lands and Tennements as is before directed, and then and not till then, shall the s<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup>mises go to my s<sup>d</sup> three daughters, Mary, Anne, and Susanna, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Messuage, Lands, and Tennements under the same restrictions, limitations, provisoes, and conditions by which my daughter Elizabeth, is to enjoy Monks Closes as aforesaid, that is to say, if any of my three daughters dye unmarried or being married and dye without children lawfully begotton on them by their husbands, then the share of those who dye shall go my surviving daughters, my daughter Elizabeth included.

ITEM. The close call'd Claypott Whins and the lands at Galla-brough, and the house at Kirkbanton, which I already bequeathed to my dear wife dureing her life, I do hereby give and bequeath unto  
my



my three daughters, Mary, Anne, and Susanna, after the decease of their Mother, my dearly belov'd wife, but never the Less under the same restrictions, limitations, provisoes, and conditions that they are to enjoy the Lands at under Langrigg, and my daughter Elizabeth the Lands call'd Monks closes.

ITEM. The Thirty shillings to be paid yearly out of the Lands of Farminby I give and bequeath to my dear wife to dispose of as she pleases for the benefitt of my children.

ITEM. In further explanation of my intention I will and require that if my son George dye before he is marryied, and before his brother Charles, and before he receives the hundred pounds hereby bequeath him that then whatever part is unpaid to George at his death, shall go to his brother Charles and the same to George if his brother Charles dyes before him &c, and I further will and desire that my two youngest daughters Anne and Susanna, shall remain under the tuition and Guardianship of there mother till they are marryied or arrive to the age of twenty years, and that she shall have the yearly rents and profitts of the portions hereby appointed them towards their education and maintenance, but no part of the principle.

ITEM. All the rest and residue of my Goods Chattles and personall Estate whatever I give and bequeath unto my dearly belov'd wife and to my daughter Mary, my daughter Anne, and daughter Susanna, which four I do hereby nominate and appoint joynt Executors of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking, annulling, and making void all former Wills and Testaments heretofore made. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal the 21 day of July, 1721.

THOMAS MORRIS.

SIGN'D seald and published  
by the Testator Thomas Morris,  
as his last Will attested at his  
request and in his sight by us

Thomas Crosly, jurat.

James Kinneir,

Robert Hinde.

proved at Carlisle, 13<sup>th</sup>  
December, 1721.

INVENTORY of all the Goods and Chattles of Captain Morris, of the parish of Sebram and County of Cumberland, deceased, as they were appriz'd this 24 day of November, 1721, by Mr. Thomas Crosby and Mr. John Relfs, of the same parish, &c<sup>a</sup>.

Imp<sup>r</sup>

Imp <sup>r</sup> His purse, apparel, horse and Rideing furniture	50 : 00 : 00
Item: Plate - - - - -	27 : 15 : 00
Item: Pewter - - - - -	05 : 00 : 00
Item: Brass Kettles and potts - - -	5 : 16 : 00
Item: Delf ware and Glasses - - -	00 : 12 : 00
Item: Jacks, Spitts and other Iron utensills -	02 : 00 : 00
Item: Mortar, pestel, warming pan, candlesticks, chafing dish, copèr cans - - - - -	01 : 10 : 00
Item: Cupboards, tables, chests & chairs in kitchen, Dressers, &c - - - - -	03 : 10 : 00
Item: Ground chamber furniture - - -	06 : 19 : 06
Item: More belonging to s <sup>d</sup> chamber - - -	02 : 01 : 00
Item: Gard de vine - - - - -	00 : 05 : 00
Item: In the palour, the furniture - - -	07 : 03 : 00
Item: Bed Linning and Table Linning - - -	15 : 00 : 00
Item: The Room over the Kitchen, its furniture -	07 : 03 : 00
Item: The Dineing—its furniture - - -	06 : 06 : 00
Item: The Room over the palour, its furniture -	02 : 00 : 00
Item: A clock - - - - -	05 : 00 : 00
Item: A Chest of Drawers and Six Grates -	03 : 10 : 00
Item: In the Brewing-house, its utensils - - -	05 : 00 : 00
Item: In the Brewhouse Loaft, a Steel Miln and other utensils - - - - -	03 : 00 : 00
Item: In the Seller, its utensils - - -	02 : 10 : 00
Item: In the Stable Loaft, bed and other utensils	04 : 00 : 00
Item: Husbands Gear - - - - -	03 : 16 : 06
Item: Two cows - - - - -	05 : 00 : 00
Item: Malt - - - - -	03 : 12 : 00
Item: Hay at Sebram - - - - -	05 : 00 : 00
Item: Hay at Carlisle - - - - -	09 : 00 : 00
Item: Wine at Carlisle - - - - -	03 : 15 : 00
Item: Bed and other Furniture at Carlisle - - -	06 : 00 : 00
Item: Debts due to the Deceased - - -	112 : 08 : 00
	<hr/>
	324 : 19 : 00

Exhibited 13 December, 1721

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ART. XX.—*The Relph and Denton Monuments in Sebergham Church.* By R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

*Read at that Church, August 22nd, 1883.*

THE account of the parish of Sebergham, contained in Hutchinson's History, and the biography of the poet Relph in the foot notes to the same, were written by the well-known Cumberland worthy, Jonathan Boucher, who owned a small estate in the parish. As I am the possessor of Boucher's own copy of Hutchinson's History, interleaved, bound in several volumes, and copiously noted, I am able from that source to give some account of the circumstances under which the monument to Relph, now in Sebergham Church, was erected. Boucher, who was a great admirer of Relph, in writing the account of him for Hutchinson, noted that there was not even a stone to tell where he was buried. This he set himself to rectify, and he wrote the following epitaphs:—

On the North Side of this Church-Yard.  
 (the particular Spot being marked only by a plain Stone  
 bearing the Initials of his Name)  
 Are deposited all that was mortal of JOSIAH RELPH  
 THE POET OF THE NORTH  
 A Learned diligent & conscientious Schoolmaster;  
 An Exemplary Parish Priest; a good Man  
 And  
 The Ornament, the Delight, & the Blessing of SEBERGHAM  
 He died on the 26<sup>th</sup> of June, 1743  
 in the 32<sup>d</sup> year of his age:  
 His Works can never die.  
 I, Decus; I, nostrum!

Whilst, justly proud, great Shakespeare's native Town  
 From his transcendent Merit dates its own;  
 And whilst his Tomb, by Virtue rais'd, declares  
 That He, the Nation's Pride, still more was theirs:

Be't



Be't ours, at humble Distance, our Regard  
 By this plain Stone to shew for this our Bard.  
 Tutor'd by Him, who teaches still, though dead,  
 We and our Sons with Gratitude will tread  
 The sacred Spot, where his lov'd Ashes lie  
 Till Time shall cease, and his own Works shall die.

“These Epitaphs,” says Boucher, “were written under an Expectation that the Inhabitants would be happy to concur in raising a Monument by Subscription, as most respectful to Relph, and most creditable to them. But, when it was proposed to them, it met with no Encouragement.”

A monument was, however, put up, and of it the *Cumberland Pacquet*, of August 5, 1794, gave the following account:—

The Rev. Mr. Boucher, of Epsom in Surrey, has, with a generosity peculiar to himself, erected a plain but elegant monument in Sebergham Church (in this county) to the memory of the Rev. Josiah Relph, who first introduced a taste for true classic learning and elegant literature into that parish, which is still successfully cultivated on the banks and in the vale of Cauda. How just to the character of departed genius is the eulogium contained in the following chaste inscription, needs not to be urged in this place: the classical reader, who is in any degree acquainted [sic] the virtues and abilities of the English *Theocritus* will find something in his breast responsive to the sentiments so happily here expressed.

M. S.

Reverendi viri, JOSIÆ RELPH,  
 Cujus id erat ingenium, ea eruditio,  
 Et tanti animi candor, morumque sanctitas  
 Ut illustrius quodlibet in ecclesiâ munus  
 Digne sustinuisset et ornasset.  
 Deo aliter visum est !  
 Partes ergo humiliores, haud forsân inutiliores  
 Ludimagistri et hujusce ecclesiæ sacerdotis  
 Lubenter excepit,  
 Et constantissime explevit.  
 CAMÆMIS amicus,  
 Mores agrestes, tanquam alius Theocritus, feliciter cecinit.  
 De brevitate vitæ, lector, ne queraris !  
 En virum, brevis quidem ævi, si numerentur anni,

Sin



Sin recte facta et virtutes spectes, longissimi !  
 Hic et enim, magno cum dolore omnium,  
 Sibi vero maximo cum lucro,  
 Ante obiit, quam annum 32<sup>dum</sup> absolvisset :  
 vi Cal. Jul. A.D. 1743.

Ut superstes sit, Virtutis Honos, nec cognatus  
 Nec Auditor, Rev<sup>d</sup> Jon<sup>an</sup> Boucher solus posuit  
 1794.

“This is the composition,” continued the *Cumberland Pacquet*, “of the Rev. JOHN STUBBS, assistant curate of Sebergham, who, for the benefit of the English reader, has also furnished us with the following translation” :—

“Sacred to the memory of the Rev. JOSIAH RELPH ; whose accomplishments were such and learning so extensive ; so candid his Disposition, and so pure his Morals, that he would properly have supported and adorned the highest Offices in the Church. He was otherwise disposed of by the Will of Heaven ! Therefore he willingly undertook, and assiduously fulfilled, the lower, but perhaps no less useful, Character of Schoolmaster and Minister of this Church. Of a truly poetic Genius, like another THEOCRITUS, he pointed in happy Strains the artless Manners of a rural Life. Reader, cease all complaints of his Span of Age ! Lo ! a Man, whose Days were few, if you sum his Years : but if you properly view his active Virtues, they were long and many : for he, with the deepest Regret of all, but to his own solid and endless gain, left this uncertain Abode, before he had completed his 32<sup>nd</sup> year on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June 1743. That Oblivion might not cast a Shade on these his Virtues, the REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER, induced by no Kindred Ties, and totally unknown to this departed Genius, placed this Monument 1794.”

If you will turn to your Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, vol. ii., p. 419 *n.*, you will find Boucher commenting on this paragraph ; all that Stubbs wrote of the epitaph was the last two lines, which are (as you see) on a separate part of the monument. Boucher wrote the rest, which is much better Latin than Stubbs' couplet ; indeed I conjecture, from Stubbs' translation of the line,

VI. Cal. Julii A.D. 1743.

by the 24 of June, 1743, that he was no great scholar.

Any

Any schoolboy knows that VI. Cal. Julii A.D. 1743 is the 26th June, and that is the day Relph died on.

Whelan, in his History of Cumberland, p. 250, states that Relph died "from actual want of the necessaries of life." This is not so, for his will, which our member Mr. Jackson published in the *Whitehaven Herald*, and which I reproduce, shows that he died worth £227.

In the name of God Amen I Josiah Relph of Sebergham Clerk, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following: I give and bequeath to M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Nicolson of Hawkesdale all my Rarities as Shells, Pebbles and the like (of which a List will be found in my Long Green Pocket Book) as an acknowledgment of my obligation to Him for his many FAVOURS: I give to M<sup>rs</sup> Nicolson his Consort two stitched MSS. Books of Poems, and hope the Reading of them may help to pass away a Leisure Hour of her's, as the writing of them has done many of mine. I leave to my Half Sister Jane Relph Ten Pounds. I leave to my Father John Relph Twenty Pounds. I leave to my Brother Joseph Relph Forty Pounds. I leave to my Brother Jacob Relph Fifty Pounds. I leave to my Father John Relph Burkit on the New Testament. All the rest of my Goods, Chattels & Credits & Personall Estate whatsoever I give and bequeath to my Sister Margaret Relph, whom I do constitute and appoint my Sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto sett my Hand & Seal this twelfth day of March 174<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>

JOSIAH RELPH

L.S.

Sign'd Seal'd and Delivered as  
the last Will and Testament of  
the above Testator in the Presence  
of us

HENRY DENTON *Sworn*

ISAAC DENTON *Sworn*

A True & Just Inventory of the Goods and Chattles of M<sup>r</sup> Josiah Relph deceased as they were apprizd by Henry Relph & Henry Denton the 27<sup>th</sup> day of June 1743

Horse



Horse Purse and Apparel	-	-	-	-	41 : 05 : 00
Library	-	-	-	-	20 : 00 : 00
Plate	-	-	-	-	01 : 04 : 00
Scrutore	-	-	-	-	05 : 00 : 00
Tables, Chests & Chairs	-	-	-	-	03 : 14 : 00
Gun	-	-	-	-	00 : 14 : 00
Grate & Fire Irons	-	-	-	-	00 : 16 : 00
Oats	-	-	-	-	02 : 15 : 00
Bonds & Notes	-	-	-	-	151 : 15 : 00

Total	-	-	-	-	227 : 03 : 00
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Apps            HENRY RELPH    *Sworn*

                 HENRY DENTON   *Sworn*

This Inventory was Exhibited at Carlisle on the Second Day of July 1743 by Margaret Watson sole Executrix. *Sworn*

Endorsement on Will

This Will was Prov'd at Carlisle on the Second Day of July 1743 and administration granted to Margaret late Relph now Watson Sister of the Deceas'd and Sole Executrix herein named She being Sworn in due form of Law as Executrix and Also to the truth of the Inventory by her exhibited

Before me

JOHN WAUGH

I would call attention for a moment to the slabs forming the Denton monument, which block up the easternmost window on the south side of the church. They are now arranged differently somewhat to what they were when I saw them in 1877 or 1878. I then entered in my note-book that they were then differently arranged from what they were in 1703, as recorded by Bishop Nicolson,\* and that a large blue stone with much doggerel English verse, by Bernard Ellis and John Ellis, was lost. But, though I saw that the slabs had been re-arranged since the bishop's visit, I never understood until lately what was the arrangement in his time. Bishop Nicolson is clearly describing an

\* Bishop Nicolson's Visitation, published for this Society, 1877, p. 10.

altar-

altar-tomb standing in the quire against the south wall under a window, with a slab of doggerel poetry above the tomb and under the window, which would then be open. The inscriptions, beginning "Cumbria" and "Molliter," were on the side—the north side of the monument, and the coats of arms, and that beginning "Thomas Denton," on the end—the west end of the monument. The size of the slabs now in the wall give a clue as to the dimensions of the monument, which must have been vastly in the way, and was no doubt pulled down in 1775 or 1785; the Latin inscriptions and the coats of arms built into the wall, and the window blocked up. The Dentons sold Warnell Hall to the Lowthers in 1775, and Boucher in Hutchinson, speaking of the repairs to the chancel, 1785, says they were done by the incumbent, though Warnell Hall ought to have borne half the expense. Probably the owners of Warnell Hall declined to do so, and so there was no one sufficiently interested in the Denton monument to care to interfere with its demolition.

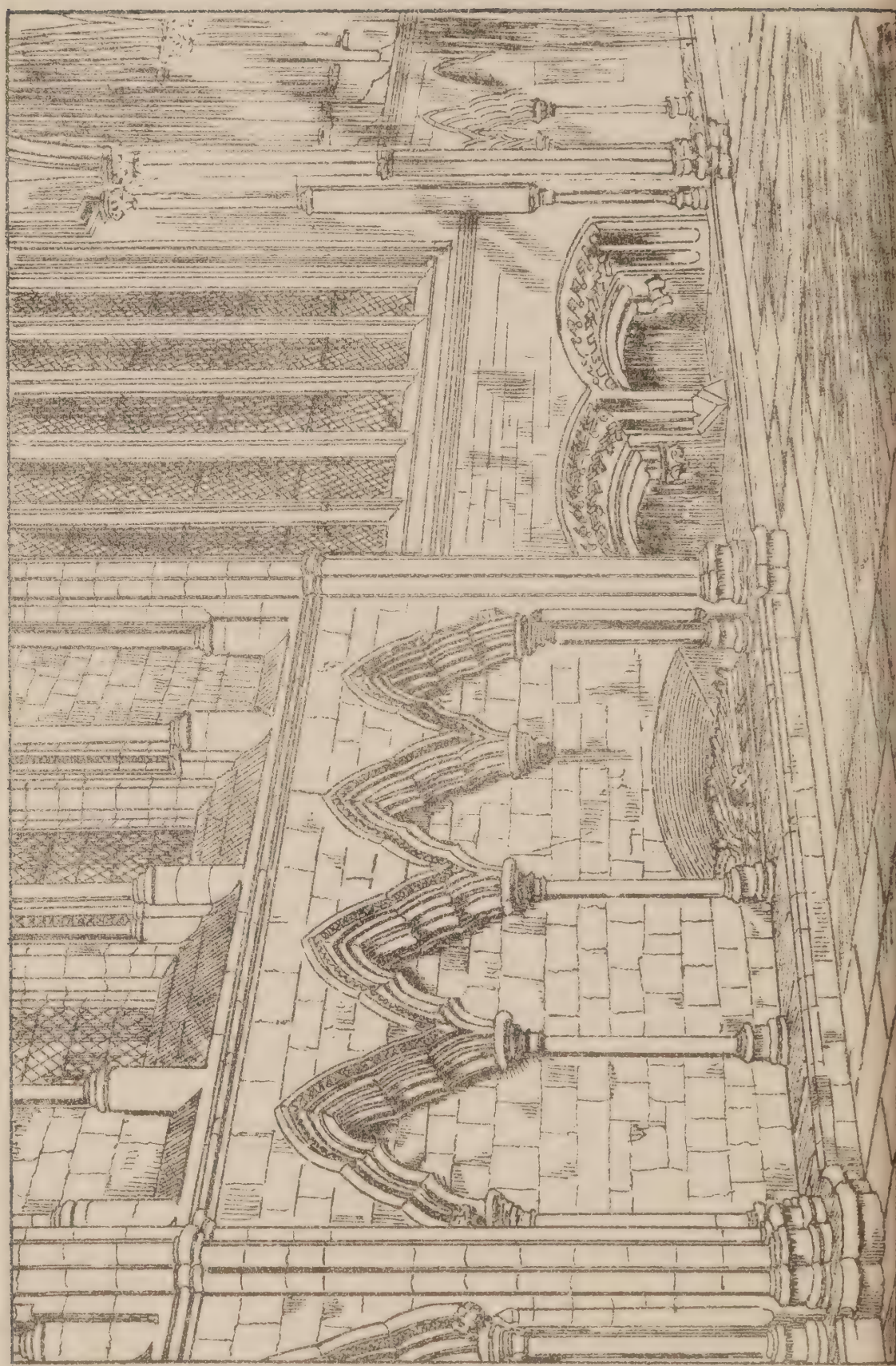
The monument is to Thomas Denton, known as "Tom with the spots." Spite of his spots he managed to marry two wives, and the second, Ann Aislalie, put up the demolished monument, as the "Per me A D" denotes.

The Latin lines are doggerel hexameters and pentameters; they state him to have been a constellation, if ever any one was. At least, so I translate "Deltaton," which should be Deltoton, and is a most tremendous false quantity. The Deltoton is a constellation known as the triangle, so the inscription may mean that Denton was a triangle, except that in the next line he is said to be "ex omni parte Quadratus", square all round.

Cumbria Warnellum Thomam deplorat ademptum  
 Denton, qui Siquidem Deltaton alter erat  
 Nempe pius, Sapiens, ex omni parte Quadratus  
 Qualem vix hodie secula nostra ferunt.







ART. XXI. — *The Monuments in Carlisle Cathedral.*  
By R. S. FERGUSON.

*Communicated at Caldbeck, August 25, 1883.*

IN the north aisle of Carlisle Cathedral is a much battered and ill-treated effigy of a bishop. It has once been part of a magnificent monument; it is of Purbeck marble; traces of paint and gilding can still be made out upon it, while the *mitra preciosa* and the *rationale* on the breast have sockets, which have once been filled with jewels—imitation probably, possibly real. If it could be restored to its original brilliancy of decoration, I am afraid we should, in this æsthetic age, call it loud and vulgar. It has been subjected to great violence; its feet are gone, and that part of the slab which was under them. The damage is such that, if done of malice aforethought, it must have been done by aid of a sledge-hammer; if by accident, by the dropping on it of a heavy weight. It was placed in the arch it now occupies at the time of the restoration, in 1856, of the Cathedral by Mr. Christian; and it only goes into this arch, owing to the fact that its feet have been knocked off. Prior to the restoration, it occupied a niche in the same wall, one bay westward, close to where Archdeacon Paley is buried, and it was in this position in 1723.\* From a sketch by Mr. Carlyle, and from the account by Billings,† this niche was a very rude one, made by cutting away the wall, and one of the pillars of the arcading. With this paper is given a tracing from Billings, shewing the state of the north aisle prior to the restoration by Mr. Christian. From the rudeness of the niche, compared with the work that must have originally been bestowed on the figure, it is

\* The Ichnography of Carlisle Cathedral, see p. 285 of the Cathedrals of England, by Browne-Willis, compiled 1723.

† Carlisle Cathedral, p. 68, plate xxix.

certain



certain the one was not originally meant to go into the other; in fact, it only was got in by reason of its footless condition; but as it had been in this position so long, one is at a loss to conceive why it was thought necessary to shift it into the tomb of somebody else, and to totally obliterate the niche, by building it up, and by restoring the nave arcading.

I propose to try and investigate the history of this effigy. It is thus described by Mr. Bloxam, F.S.A.:

Under an arch in the north aisle is a recumbent effigy of a bishop of the thirteenth century. He is represented bearded, with the *mitra preciosa* on his head, the amice about his neck, and in the alb, tunic, and dalmatic, over which is worn the chesible, which is long, with the rationale in front of the breast. The right hand, now gone, was in the act of benediction. The pastoral staff is on the left of the body. Above the head is an Early English canopy, now much mutilated. This is said to be Bishop de Everdon, who died 1254 or 1255.\*

This monument was assigned by the eminent antiquary, Browne-Willis, on the authority of his Carlisle correspondent, Dr. Todd, [for he did not himself visit Carlisle] to Bishop Strickland, who died 1419.† This assignment was followed by all the local historians, by Burn and Nicolson, and by Hutchinson, down to Lysons, who first pointed out that the effigy was of a much earlier date. Mr. Purday seems to have been the first to assign it to Sylvester de Everdon,‡ and he has been followed by the late Mr. Mackenzie Walcott,§ and others.

The Strickland theory may be dismissed as untenable, and it is desirable to consider the 13th century bishops of Carlisle with a view to ascertaining which of them would be likely to have a monument of such magnificence as the one under consideration. A word or two, however, on the

\* Archæological Journal, vol. xxxix., p. 449.

† The Ichnography of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, *ut ante*.

‡ The Architecture of Carlisle Cathedral, by Charles Purday; published by Thurnam, Carlisle, 1859, p. 16.

§ Memorials of Carlisle, p. 28; Thurnam, Carlisle, 1865.



architectural history of the cathedral will be well as a preliminary. Some writers are of opinion that the Norman choir existed until the fire of 1292, and that the present choir was then built, but Mr. Purday\* has proved that the present choir was commenced about the middle of the 13th century, and was roofed in prior to the fire—that the building was commenced by Sylvester de Everdon, bishop, 1246 to 1255, and finished by his successors, or, at any rate, roofed in prior to 1292.

Of the 13th century bishops of Carlisle, Hugh died in 1223 at the abbey of *la Ferte* in Burgundy,

*ingurgitatus absque viatico et miserabiliter.*†

It is only right to say that the “ingurgitatus” is probably a lie on the part of the writer of the Chronicle of Lanercost, one of the Minorites, or Grey Friars of Carlisle. At any rate, Bishop Hugh was buried abroad. The next bishop, Walter Malclerk, resigned his bishopric in 1246, and died at Oxford in 1248 a friar predicant, or black friar. To him succeeded Sylvester de Everdon, who was bishop from 1246 to 1255 when

*transit etiam, sed horribiliter, ex hoc mundo episcopus Karliolensis Silvester, equo lapsus et fractus cervicibus.*‡

The chronicler does not say where this accident happened, or where this bishop was buried. Thomas Vipont, or de Veteripont, rector of Greystoke, succeeded, but died in October, 1256, little more than a year after the death of his predecessor. The next bishop, Robert de Chause, or Chausey, or Chalix, died in 1279, and Ralph Irton died in 1292, and was buried in the Cathedral of Carlisle, says Willis, who adds, where “no doubt his three Predecessors had been interred, tho’ there is no Memorial of them.” Irton’s death is thus described in the Chronicle of Lanercost :

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\* The Architecture of Carlisle Cathedral, *ut ante* pp. 13 and 14.

† Chronicle of Lanercost, *sub anno* 1223.

‡ Chronicle of Lanercost, *sub anno* 1255.

Quo tempore exivit e seculo episcopus Karliolensis Radulfus apud Linstok. Is enim fatigatus prolixo itinere, quod peregerat in profunda nive, redeundo a Londoniarum parlamento, minuit sibi in episcopio prædicto, et dum abundanter corpus refecisset soporare voluit. In qua quiete vena sibi crepuit, et priusquam adverteretur sanguine volutatus et loquela privatus humanis rebis valefecit.

As it is among these four bishops that we must look for the proprietor of the effigy under consideration, a few facts about them may be usefully given. Sylvester de Everdon was originally a clerk in the chancery, afterwards the King's Chaplain, and Vice-Chancellor and (in 1244) Lord Chancellor of England. Lord Campbell says of him that he

very soon retired from State affairs against the wishes of the King, being elected Bishop of Carlisle, and choosing to devote himself to the superintendence of this remote see.\*

That is all Lord Campbell says, and it makes it probable that he died in the north and was buried in his cathedral. Of Bishop Thomas Vipont, or de Veteripont, nothing is known; he ruled but a few months. Of the next two, the Chronicler of Lanercost supplies the characters.

Transiit autem in Octobre [1278] Robertus de Chalize, Karliolensis episcopus, divini honoris fervidus, amator humanitatis, et urbanitatis promptus executor; qui quam dapsilis et largus extiterit sine nobis mundus attestari poterit. \* \* \* Huic successit Radulfus [Irton or De Irton] prior de Gyseburne, vir callidus et providus, sed admodum cupidus, qui visitationes ecclesiarum vertit in voraginem quæstum, et ad fabricam culminis† majoris ecclesiæ suæ sedis extorsit per totam diocesem a simplicibus sacerdotibus anniversariis mulctam inhonestam."

It also expressly tells that these two bishops had tombs or monuments in the cathedral, for, in the account of the fire of 1292, it says:—

"Exinanita sunt ibi pretiosa armariorum et thesaurorum; sed ceteris solemnius, pretium tignorum, vitreorum et stallorum, quæ prædo, [*i.e.*, Bishop Irton] non præsul, extorserat de marsupiis sacerdotum stipen-

\* Lives of the Lord Chancellors, vol. i., p. 134.

† This proves that Mr. Purday is correct as to the rebuilding. Irton was at work (ad fabricam culminis) on the clere-story or the roof.

diariorum, malitia istac promerente et maledictione, ita ut mausoleum improbi exactoris flamma voraret, sed termini prædecessoris sui, Roberti de Chalix, ex omni parte intacti perseverent."

Now the effigy we are occupied with probably stood in the choir prior to 1292; it would be deprived of its feet, and be otherwise battered by the falling of the roof. After the fire, it was—damaged and battered—shifted into a niche hastily cut in the wall for it, destroying the shaft of the arcading, as shown in Billings. I rather think the bishop was re-interred under it. In that niche it lay until the restorers of 1856 pulled it out. It cannot have belonged to Bishop Chalix, for that was uninjured. Is not this battered effigy the wreckage from Irton's mausoleum, thrust temporarily into a niche hewn out of the north wall? There is no evidence that Everdon ever had a monument in the Cathedral: from the silence of the Chronicle of Lanercost one would infer he had not.

There is no great difficulty in assigning to the effigy in the south aisle its real owner. It is Bishop Barrow; it was always so designated (see Browne-Willis, Hutchinson, Billings,) until the late Mr. Mackenzie Walcott blundered into assigning it to Welton; and all recent writers of guides have followed Mackenzie Walcott. Bishop Barrow by his will bequeathed some plate to the cathedral, and twenty pounds to a priest to sing masses for his repose in the chapel of S. Catherine, within which the monument really stands, though it is now excluded by the screen having been shifted from the side of the monument on which it originally stood to the other side. The side of the monument to the aisle was, until recent years, mere rough masonry. Bishop Barrow died in 1429, a date much nearer to that (1469) assigned by Mr. Bloxam for this monument than the death of Welton, which occurred in 1362. Mr. Bloxam describes this effigy thus:

In the south aisle is the recumbent effigy of a bishop. His face is close shaven; on his head is worn the *mitra pretiosa*, with pendent  
infulæ



infulæ behind. The amice is worn about the neck. On the body appears, first the skirts of the alb, then the extremities of the stole, then the tunic, over that the dalmatic, over all the chesible, with the rationale in front of the breast. The maniple hangs down from the left arm; the right hand is gone, but was upheld in the act of benediction. The pastoral staff, enveloped in a veil, appears on the left side, but the crook is gone; the left hand is also gone. The shoes or sandals are pointed, and the feet rest against a sculptured bracket. The head reposes on a square cushion. Above is a canopy, partly destroyed. The effigy appears to be of the middle of the fifteenth century, circa 1469.\*

Nothing need be said as to Bishop Bell's brass; it is *in situ*, and has been more than once engraved.† With the best possible intentions, it has been covered up with a rough matting of cocoa-fibre to prevent people from treading on it; through this, dust and sand and dried mud from dirty boots penetrate, and the effect is about equivalent to a weekly scouring with a hard brush and sand. Surely some means of affording it protection can be devised.

The brass to Bishop Robinson, who died in 1616, is also engraved.‡ This brass in 1703 was

behind the hangings on the North Corner of the High Altar.§

Browne-Willis says Bishop Robinson was buried on the north side of the altar, and in his *Ichnography* indicates the brass in this position, and says it was over the grave, *i.e.*, on the reredos at the head of the grave; the altar and reredos were then one bay westward of what they are now. Being hidden behind the hangings of the reredos, this brass was forgotten until the reredos and altar were shifted by Bishop Lyttleton. It was then taken down, and for long laid about loose in the almary in S. Catherine's chapel. At the same time Bishop Robinson himself was found; a manuscript, of which I have a copy, and which is proved by internal

\* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxix., p. 449.

† Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii., pl. cxvi.; and Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, vol. ii., p. 602.

‡ Jefferson's *Carlisle*, p. 180.

§ Nicolson's *Visitation*, p. 99.

evidence to be by one of the Carlile family about 1788, a member of which did all the new woodwork in the cathedral,\* says :—

In repairing the church by Bishop Lyttleton this Bishop's [Robinson's] bones were found inclosed in a lead coffin above ground within a coarse tomb: his remains were buried, and the top or cover of the tomb laid upon his grave.

This top or cover will be the plain blue stone now in front of the present altar rails on the north side, and I should think it is about its own breadth out of its original position. I do not think from this that Bishop Robinson was buried in an altar-tomb; if so, Willis would have said so. I take it, he was in a shallow grave very little below the floor within the altar rails. When the altar was shifted eastward, the floor within the old altar rails would be lowered, and the bishop had to be lowered also.

With regard to the two arched recesses in the north aisle, I prefer not to hazard conjectures; I think documentary evidence can be found. There are stone coffins underneath them,† which have been opened, and shewn to contain nothing but rubbish. These were probably made for two prelates, who took part in the building after the fire of 1292. Willis says positively John de Halton was buried in one of them; possibly his successor, John de Rosse, in the next one. They would be intended to contain effigies, but there is no evidence that such ever existed.

There is an arched recess in the south aisle; this Browne Willis marks in his *Ichnography* as the tomb of Sir Thomas Skelton, and represents an effigy as lying in it. In his text he speaks only of a tomb, and makes no mention of an

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\* The Bishop's throne, the pulpit and pews, now taken out, were all the work of Mr. Thomas Carlile of the city of Carlisle, cabinet-maker, organ-maker, and carver. Though he did a deal of mischief in the Cathedral by wantonly cutting into old work, his own work was good, and the late Mr. Street R.A., F.S.A. at first took some of it for 14th century work. Where is it now?

† Billings, p. 36.

effigy. He also says that, about a hundred years before his time, there was "painted" on the wall this inscription :

*Orate pro Anima Johannis Skelton Armigeri, quondam Servientis illustrissime Regine — Henrici Quinti, et pro Anima Margarete, Uxoris ejus, et pro Animabus omnium Liberorum eorundem, quibus Animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

Willis got the inscription from the well-known manuscript at the College of Arms, c. 39.\* Willis also says this John Skelton died 1420. By "painted," I consider he means on a brass plate. Just west of Sir Thomas Skelton's arch is a matrix in the aisle wall, which will hold a brass plate sufficiently big to hold this inscription, and I have no doubt it did hold it.

But where is Sir Thomas Skelton's effigy, given by Willis in his *Ichnography*? I think it never existed, for he only mentions a tomb in his text, and the effigy is probably an error of his artist. It certainly was not there in 1765, for the Carlile manuscript, to which I have before referred, makes no mention of any effigy, though it gives the following account of the tomb :—

In the south aisle was the tomb of Sir Tho<sup>s</sup> Skelton Kn<sup>t</sup> but was by the carelessness of the workmen built up in the wall when the church was repaired by Bishop Lyttleton.

These careless workmen knocked the mouldings off, and barbarously ill-treated the unfortunate tomb. It was opened out by Mr. Christian.

Bishop Whelpdale (bishop of Carlisle 1419 to 1422) by his will left £200 to found a chantry in Carlisle Cathedral for the souls of Sir Thomas Skelton and John Glaston, who lie buried in the south aisle of the cathedral. Glaston's burial-place is unknown, but Browne-Willis conjectures it might be under an unknown monument on the opposite

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\* In a newspaper, I said this inscription was on the wall recently. I must correct "recently," and say 250 years ago; but Jefferson, in his *History of Carlisle*, writes of it as if he had seen it.



side of the aisle, between the third and fourth pillars from the east. This is now gone.

Of deans, Browne-Willis says Launcelot Salkeld was buried in the cathedral without a monument. Dean Gibbon was buried within the communion rails, on the north side of Bishop Smith. Dean Tullie was buried in the south aisle, immediately behind the throne, where several of his family lie. Dean Wilson in the south aisle, and also Dean Cramer. Chancellor Fleming is by his father at the east end of the south chancel aisle. Arch-deacon Poley and his two wives are in the north aisle. Chancellor Marshall is buried in the cathedral, place unknown. Chancellor Waugh in the south aisle behind the bishop's throne, no doubt with his connections the Tullies. The following prebendaries are buried in the cathedral:—Wardle (in the south aisle), Buchanan, Nelson (in the south aisle), Head, and Birkett.

Does any record exist showing the positions of the graves, or vaults (if vaults there are), in the cathedral of Carlisle? Many persons of importance rest there, but the sites of the graves are unknown; while on the other hand there are monuments and grave covers, which cannot be certainly assigned to anyone. Great confusion has been occasioned by the shifting of monuments from their original positions. Thus the monument to Bishop Lawson commences:—

*Columnæ hujus sepultus est ad pedem.*

And one naturally looks on the ground below as the bishop's grave, but the monument is now at the west end of the north choir aisle, while the Bishop lies, we believe, buried in the choir near the pulpit. If the position of his grave is still known, it ought to be in some way marked. The late Dean Cramer is buried in the south aisle, but his monument has been reft from him, and is stuck behind the reredos with a row of others. It is hard to believe that valid reason (architectural, æsthetic, or otherwise) can have existed for this shuffling about of monument

ments which marked actual interments. Besides Bishops Law, Bell, and Robinson, Bishops Smith, Fleming, Percy, and Waldegrave have monuments. Bishop Smith sleeps under his monument, a slab in the floor of the choir and his wife lies beside him. The monument to Bishop Fleming has been moved away from his grave. Bishop Percy is buried elsewhere, and his monument is the glass in the lower part of the east window. Bishop Waldegrave is commemorated by a cenotaph and recumbent effigy thereon.

The manuscript, to which I have several times referred, says that a monument to Bishop Milburn (d. 1624) was in the churchyard in 1788. Where is it now?

It would be a triumph of archæology to identify the knight and lady with three children commemorated by a fine brass, of which the matrix alone remains, under the west window, clearly not its original site. The matrix of another fine brass is in the choir, a figure in a mantle, possibly a female, hardly a priest. Bishops Irton, Kirby, Best, Mey, and Senhouse are all buried in the cathedral, but no one knows where. Stranger, because we come to more modern days, no one can tell where lie the Lord Dacres of the North. Stranger still is it, that the fact of their burial in Carlisle Cathedral is mentioned in no local history, recorded by no tradition. Yet there is no doubt that Lord William Dacre, of Gillesland and Greystoke, was buried in Carlisle Cathedral, on December 14th, 1563, and his son, Lord Thomas, on the 25th July, 1566, the bishop officiating, and Lord Scrope being the chief mourner.\* Lord William's father and grandfather were buried at Lanercost, but, probably owing to the family burial-place at Lanercost being included in the grant to Sir Thomas Dacre the bastard, Lord William and Lord Thomas were brought to Carlisle. One would wish to see there these burials recorded in the cathedral by a modest monument.

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\* Transactions of this Society, vol. iv. p. 479.

In early youth one used to be taught that the bowels of Richard Cœur-de-Lion were buried before the altar in Carlisle Cathedral. Lysons says it is so said, but cites no authority. Rapin says Cœur-de-Lion's body was buried at Fontevraud, his heart at Rouen, and that his bowels were sent into Poitiers, by way of insult rather than compliment. They may have drifted to Carlisle, brought by some of the de-Vaux family, whom he had, I fancy, in his service; but this is conjecture.

Successive re-flaggings of the floor account in part for the sites of so many burials being lost. There probably was a re-flagging after the Commonwealth, when all broken grave covers would be discarded. This would account for Bishop Nicolson having so little to tell about inscriptions in the cathedral. There probably was another about 1768, when a deal of mischief was done in the cathedral. Prior to that time a puzzling inscription existed under the bishop's throne, which was read by one antiquary,

*Hic jacet Ema quonda uxor Willi fil Rogeri;*

by another,

*Hic jacet Ema quonda uxor Willielmi filii Rogerii.*

There are several stained glass windows in the cathedral by way of monuments, but they cannot be called monuments, certainly not personal monuments, unless they are of a portrait character like that to Chancellor Fletcher, which will some day be valuable as a record of early 19th century ecclesiastical costume, but the Fletcher window will hardly be followed as a precedent. As for the other windows, putting aside the one to the Tait children, only the virger and a few aged inhabitants know who they commemorate. Who can tell where is the Vansittart window? True, they have inscriptions, either on the glass, or on fillets of brass below, but they are written in characters that only an antiquary can read, and as the brass fillets are fixed at the eye-level of a man eight or ten feet high, he requires a glass to aid his eyes.

APPENDIX.



## APPENDIX.

## BISHOPS SUPPOSED TO BE BURIED IN CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

	Died.	Authority for the statement other than Browne-Willis, or Billings.	Position of tomb in the Cathedral.
Sylvester de Everdon .....	1254 or 1255	Chronicle of Lanercost	
Thomas Vipont .....	1256		
Robert de Chause or Chalix .....	1280		
Ralph Irton M.....	1292		
John de Halton .....	1324		
John de Kirkby .....	1352		
Gilbert de Welton .....	1362		
Thomas de Appleby .....	1395		
William Strickland .....	1419		
W. Barrow M .....	1429		
R. Scroop.....	1464	His own will* .....	S. Catherine's Chapel. Before the high altar.†
R. Bell M.....	1496	Brass .....	Centre of choir.
J. Best .....	1570	Dalston registers .....	North side of altar.‡
R. Mey .....	1597		
H. Robinson M .....	1616	Dalston registers.....	In the graveyard, monument re- maining 1788.§
R. Snowden.....	1621		
R. Milburne.....	1624		Within the com- munion rails, in- scription & grave cover.‡
R. Senhouse .....	1626	Monument .....	
T. Smith M .....	1702		
Sir G. Fleming M .....	1747	Monument .....	Behind the pulpit
G. Law M.....	1787	Monument .....	In the destroyed part of the nave.
S. Waldegrave M .....		Monument .....	

\* He directed that he should be buried before the high altar, see Browne-Willis; but query, if this was carried out.

† The altar formerly stood one bay westward of present position. It was moved in 1765.

‡ ‡ Last note.

The Carlile MSS.

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On the 1st of January 1880

THE BISHOP'S DYKE.

From the Ordnance Map.





ART. XXII.—*The Bishop's Dyke, Dalston; Barras Gate, Dalston; the Bishop's Dyke, Crosby.* By R. S. FERGUSON.  
*Read at the first of those places, August 22, 1883.*

IN Whelan's History of Cumberland is the following confused statement, which does not appear in the earlier histories, and which has long excited my curiosity:—

In the rich vale of Dalston there was a large earthen embankment, called a bar, or barrow, extending from Dalston Hall to Cumdevock, a distance of three miles, raised for the purpose of protection against the moss troopers. Near this embankment several 'bar houses' were erected, and occupied by people, whose duty it was, on the approach of the enemy, to give an alarm by the ringing of bells and blowing of trumpets, on the sound of which the inhabitants drove their cattle, &c., behind for safety.

The ordnance map marks, near Dalston Hall, but on the opposite side of the Dalston and Carlisle road, an elbow-shaped earthwork, to which it gives the name of the Bishop's Dyke. On the map are the suggestive names of Barras Lane, Barras Gate, and Barras Brow, all near Dalston Station; and there is Barras Oak near Hawksdale Lodge. Until this spring, I had always taken Whelan's "bar" or "barrow" and the Bishop's Dyke to be the same thing, or, at least, one the continuance of the other; but I could never connect on the map the Bishop's Dyke, the places I have named, and Cumdevock into anything like a line of defence against moss troopers, or anybody else; nor could I find out that this "bar" or "barrow" was the line of demarcation between any estates, townships, manors, or parishes. With a view to solving the problems thus raised in my mind, I paid two or three visits to the Bishop's Dyke, and, assisted by Mr. W. Nanson, I succeeded in tracing it at either end for a considerable distance beyond what is marked in the ordnance map. I also discovered that, misled by Whelan, I had fallen into his error of  
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confounding together two distinct things, though they do happen to coincide in some way—namely, the Bishop's Dyke, and Whelan's "bar" or "barrow."

As we are now assembled on the Bishop's Dyke,\* I will, for convenience, deal with it first.

Except on the ordnance map, no printed mention exists, to my knowledge, of the Bishop's Dyke; but Miss Kuper has kindly furnished the following extract from the Dalston registers, which proves the name not to be modern:—

"1576 December 19, John Smith, of the age of 10 years was found dead upon ye Bishop's Dike."

This earthwork, as marked in the ordnance map, runs along the west and north sides of a field [DEF on the map], whose east side is bounded by the Carlisle and Dalston road, and whose gate is opposite to the entrance gate to Dalston Hall. The dyke or earthwork consists of a *terre plein*—i.e., a platform, or level ground, on either side of which is a mound of earth, and outside of each mound is a deep ditch. I shall call the mound and ditch nearest to Dalston Hall the inner mound and ditch; the other mound and ditch the outer. The *terre plein*, where the earthwork crosses the Dalston and Carlisle road [at F], is about thirty-one feet in breadth; at the opposite corner of the field, the south-west corner [at D], it is eighty feet. Trees and brushwood cover the *terre plein*, and here and there are the roots of huge oaks—old monarchs of the Forest of Cumberland. The outer mound is about four feet high, and ten feet broad at the base, and rises very steeply from its ditch; the inner mound is about two feet high, by four broad at the base. These mounds have been much reduced by age and denudation.

Mr. Nanson and I first sought for the continuation of this work on the east side of the Dalston and Carlisle road. In the field next to the road we found the outer ditch and

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\* A small portion of the ordnance map, shewing the Bishop's Dyke is given with this page.

mound had become the ditch and hedge of the field [F to G], and in the hedge were the stumps of very old oaks. The inner ditch and mound have been levelled, and with the *terre plein* taken into cultivation; but old trees in the cross hedges mark the breadth of the work. This same condition continued across half of the top of the second field from the road [G to H]; then we got both mounds and ditches in a plantation. At the corner of this field the work turns at a right angle to the south. Shortly after this angle, the outer mound and ditch disappear, and are replaced by a noble row of beech trees on a terrace [K to L] overlooking the valley of the Caldew. The *terre plein* in the plantation and along the beech trees is about fifteen feet broad. At the end of the row of beech trees all trace ceases. The earthwork cannot have descended the hill to the river; it probably turned at right angles, and run up to the east end of Dalston Hall.

Being unable to trace it farther at this end, we returned to the field we first mentioned, and endeavoured to trace it from the south-west corner [D]. The inner mound and inner ditch cease in a cultivated field. An old tree seemed to indicate that they ran across the west end of what is marked on the map as a long barrow, but there all trace ceases. The outer mound and ditch become a hedge and ditch, and then cross a rough bit of low-lying ground, once a swamp, assuming the form of a broad low mound between two ditches [C to B]; the mound being very indistinct, but the ditches shewing as lines of rushes. It next enters Sowerby wood, and crosses an angle of the wood as a huge mound of earth with a ditch on each side [B to A], and in the arable land [at A] it vanishes, nor could we find further trace of it.

Roughly speaking, this earthwork may be said [see the map] to start from the east end of Dalston Hall, to run east for about three hundred yards; then to turn at a right angle and run north for the same distance; to turn again at a  
right



right angle and to run westward in a not very straight line for about the third of a mile, and then to go off in a south-west direction for half a mile, and then to vanish. The inclosure map of Dalston shews that on the west and north sides [DEF] of the field we first mentioned the inner mound and ditch define the old Dalston enclosures. Along the west side of the field [DE] the outer mound and ditch define one side of another old enclosure, the Lingyclose Head enclosure, and so along the west side of the field the *terre plein* forms a mark between these two old enclosures. This seems to point to its being older than the enclosures.

What has been the use of this earthwork? I cannot see my way to any definite opinion. I can say what it is not. It is not the sod wall of the deer-park to Dalston Hall—a conjecture I have heard made. So elaborate a work was never made merely to keep deer within bounds. It is not the boundary of the manor of Little Dalston, another conjecture that is often made, for part of Little Dalston lies nearer Carlisle. It is too complicated a work for a mere manorial boundary. A friend suggests that it is a military work, and hints that Dalston has claims to be the scene of the battle of Dægsanton, where Ethelfrith and the Northumbrians defeated in 603 the Scots and Britons. Although I fain would prove Dalston to be Dægsa'stone, I cannot forget that great historians put Dægsa-stone at Dawson in Liddesdale.

All the conclusion I can formulate is that the work is very old—older than anything else, except the tumuli near Dalston Hall. I cannot tell why it is called the Bishop's Dyke, for I think it is older than the bishopric.

I regret that our arrangements do not permit of taking the Society to Barras Gate, which is just on the other side of Dalston railway station. If you drive from here to Dalston station, and then went on, leaving the station to your right and crossing the line, you would go by Barras Lane to Barras Gate at the foot of Barras Brow, which is further

further from Dalston than the gate. On my visit this at once struck me as a very singular place. At the gate the lane, which up to this point is very narrow, suddenly, and without apparent reason, widens to forty feet. Buebank Lane runs into it from the south-west a few yards north of the widening, and at a very acute angle, and this angle is cut off from the field between the two lanes by an old hedge-row, thus forming an odd-shaped triangular little bit of land, whose *raison d'être* at first puzzled me very much. However I took the six-inch ordnance map to the Court Houses, Carlisle, and compared it with the map attached to the award made on the enclosure of Dalston Common in 1806. Then the thing became apparent; the old hedge is a bit of the hedge that contained the enclosed lands round the village of Dalston, and separated them from the wild common, which surrounded them on every side. The narrow lane, Barras Lane, leads from the village through the old enclosures, and was thence continued over the open common to Neilhouse Bar. At Barras Gate there would be a gate, or bar across the road, to keep the cattle on the common from straying into the village. This hedge is Whelan's "bar," though Whelan has transferred the name from the gate to the hedge, and magnified it into a "barrow." The widening at the gate or bar is accounted for by the fact that the surveyors, who laid out the roads across the common in 1806, laid them all out forty feet wide. The little triangular bit of common between the two lanes they assigned to the owner of the field between those lanes, who let the fence go down, though he did not stubb it up. The road over the common is described in the award as "from Dalston Bar to Neilhouse Bar," and there was, no doubt, a similar bar or gate at the point, where one left the open common to enter the enclosures round the hamlet of Neilhouse. Such a bar can now be seen at the entrance to Burgh Marsh from the village of Burgh, and again on leaving the Marsh at the hamlet of Drumburgh. Other instances exist near Askerton Castle,

Castle, and also near Wast Water. They must have been of very frequent occurrence before the general enclosure of commons at the end of the last century and the beginning of this. One called "Clemson's bar" was on the road from Carlisle to Dalston, where it entered on the Carlisle and Cummersdale Moor. There would be another where it left the moor for the Dalston enclosures. The Barras Oak probably marks the bar between the Hawksdale enclosures and Hawksdale Common. The ordnance map marks a "Barras Gate" at the north of the village of Orton, and the inhabitants point out the site of one called the "Fauld Gate" on the east side. The oak tree, to which the iron chain closing the "Fauld Gate" was hooked, was cut down in living memory. These two "Gates" at Orton mark the entrances from Orton Common to the enclosed lands.\*

Whelan's account is one of confusion and ignorance. The writer was writing about what he had never seen, and certainly did not understand. He makes the "bar" or hedge a military work for a "protection against the incursions of the moss troopers." But a work intended for such a purpose would be put at the top of Barras Brow, not at the bottom. A watcher at Barras Gate could not see the moss troopers until they were actually on the top of him. I do not deny that the "bar" or hedge was a protection against moss troopers. A well-kept thorn hedge or ditch might possibly not turn a "stark moss-trooping Scot," but Will of Deloraine himself would find it no easy job to drive a dozen fat beasts out where he got in, through or over a stiff hedge. The moss troopers would have to come in and out at the bars, and at the bars good gates and iron chains, and a fellow with a bell would do good service.

The inclosure map of Dalston is a most suggestive docu-

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\* The village of Orton well merits the attention of anyone who is anxious about Teutonic settlements. The long narrow fields point to the land having been in "*rig and reann*," and that itself points to a time when the Teutonic inhabitants of Orton cultivated their land in common; when it was in fact the property of the village community, and not of individuals.



ment. One can imagine in the "Old Inclosure" marked thereon round Dalston the "ton" of the early Teutonic settler, his assart, or clearing in the Forest of Cumberland, fenced in with a good hedge and ditch, sufficient no doubt to turn a wild beast. Beyond is the wild common, where lurked the wolf and wild boar, the red deer and the roe. The common is the Teutonic "mark" that parted the "ton" of Dalston from the "ton" of Orton, which "mark" our superstitious ancestors reckoned accursed and peopled with monsters and dragons, and wood spirits and fire-drakes. We see on the map the narrow slip of common, now curtailed to Buebank Lane, that was the "mark" between the Dalston and Cumdevock enclosures, thus accounting for the notion that the "bar" ran to Cumdevock. It would be no impossible thing to trace out from old maps and old hedges the "marks" between all the townships of Dalston parish. The inclosure map of Dalston is an epitome of English history. Looking at it one can imagine the original assarts, the "tons" swelling out until the lessening "marks" between them become mere strips of common; then the "tons" coalesce and become a parish; parishes coalesce into higher organisations, and the intermediate commons are enclosed, and the "marks" once reckoned "accursed" gleam with golden harvest.

On the other side of Carlisle is another Bishop's Dyke, which separates the parish of Irthington from the parish of Crosby, or, which is the same thing, separates the barony of Gilsland from the Bishop's Manor of Crosby. This is called the Bishop's Dyke in "The fielde book y<sup>t</sup> explains all the Map Book for Gilsland Taken in 1603." It is also called the Baron's Dyke. In the Ordnance map it appears as Barras Dyke, and the country people call it Bar Dyke, and know it as separating the two parishes, between which, for the length of the dyke, there is no natural boundary. It seems to run from the Roman road, near Highfield Moor House, to Newby, a distance of  
about

about two miles. It consisted of a trench with earth thrown out on either side, so as to form two parallel mounds. On the north side of the military road, from Carlisle to Newcastle, a hedge occupies the mound on the Irthington side, and the trench becomes a big ditch draining the White Moss, through which it runs. On the south side of the road, Mr. Little of Watch Cross has, during this year, brought under the plough, and obliterated a great length of the dyke on land he has recently bought. From his account and from a visit I found that the dyke, *i.e.*, the two mounds, the trench, covered about 14 feet in breadth. Mr. Little considered the trench was a road, though he knew its use and value as a boundary.

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when burnished, would merit the epithets of red, bright, and gleaming, bestowed by the ancient heroic poets on the furniture of war. “Æratæque micant peltæ, micat æreus ensis.”\*

The production of the manufacture was, doubtless, very considerable; the area of its distribution extended over the country from the rocky islets of the north Hebrides to the southern shores of the channel, and over the whole of Ireland; and the duration of the age of bronze possibly embraced many centuries. Though it is probable that, on account of the value of the metal, old implements as they became worn out and effete would be recast; the same material might have been used over and over again in reproducing newer forms, leading to the greater proportionate survival of the latest types. Nevertheless, the profusion of the relics of bronze, still preserved, bear witness to a copious manufacture. But, though the discovery of the implements themselves is frequent, the discovery of the utensils, tools, and apparatus employed in their fabrication is of comparatively rare occurrence. Hence, any discovery tending to throw light on the details of the craft of the bronze-workers, such as is the subject of the present enquiry, must be deemed important.

The melting-pots and crucibles in use for the molten metal have perished utterly in this country, at least I know of no specimens being extant in the public museums of the capitals; crucibles of burnt clay, however, have been discovered in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, at †Robenhäusen, and in the Ueberlinger See.‡

Some of the methods of casting were probably similar to those followed in brass-founding at the present day; for instance, a pattern or model of the object to be produced, or the weapon itself, might have been pressed into

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\* “Æneid.” vii. 743.

† Keller “Lake-Dwellings,” p. 54.

‡ *Op. cit*; p. 118.

damp sand, and for a flat object, such as a simple celt, a single mould giving one-half or two-thirds of the object might suffice. There is no reason to believe that the old metal-workers were unacquainted even with the process of working with double moulds of loose sand in boxes, as is now usually practised. But such moulds, of course, would be sacrificed after the first time of using. There is no evidence that the bronze people ever have had any knowledge of the burning of gypsum or alabaster, or of its properties for forming plaster moulds. Instead, they used a mixture of clay, loam, and sand for obtaining the lateral halves of the pattern, which were afterwards baked. These double moulds constituted part of the stock of a foundry, and were capable of being used over and over again. Moulds in two pieces, made of burnt clay and loam for pal-staves, socketed celts, spear-heads, &c., have been found in the north of France and in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, particularly on the lake of Bienne.\* None, however, exist in the museums of this country. It has been suggested that moulds might have been made by working the plastic clay and loam on a model consisting of wood or wax, which might afterwards be burnt out, leaving behind the solid casing, with the form of the object in the interior. If such a device were pursued, each mould of course must have been destroyed in getting out the casting. It may, however, be stated broadly that all the moulds in use by the artificers in bronze, which have been preserved to the present day in the United Kingdom, are composed either of stone or of the metal bronze itself. Stone moulds only concern us at present. Dr. Evans, in his valuable work on "Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain," has made a thorough investigation of all varieties of stone moulds, and has collated the known examples existing in this country, which I have tabulated as follows:—

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\* "Keller, 7ter Bericht."

Celts	Pal-staves	Socketed Celts	Daggers	Sword Blades	Spear-heads	Rings, &c. Pins	Total
8	7	5	2	2	10	2	36

Mr. MacEniry, Major Curator of the R.I.A. Museum, has kindly transmitted to me a list of nine stone moulds for casting bronze weapons existing in that collection, but of these there are only three intended for spear or arrow-heads. In the Edinburgh Museum there are two stone moulds for casting spear-heads; and in the British Museum there are two stone moulds for bronze swords, found in Devonshire.

I have appended a tabular list, with references, of all the stone moulds for bladed or laminated weapons which are known to exist in this country.

The rarity of the occurrence constitutes one point of interest in the recent discovery in Cumberland of two stone blocks for casting spear-heads; besides which, the moulds themselves are of singular size and elegance, and have been recovered in an almost perfect condition.

The village of Croglin is one of a line of villages which lie at the base of the western slope of the Pennine range; it is one of the fell-side villages of the Eden side. It is situated about 800 feet above the level of the sea, and it stands about fourteen miles to the north-east of Penrith, and five miles to the north of the Stone Circle of "Long Meg and her Daughters" at Little Salkeld. Besides this famous megalithic monument, the country round affords traces of British occupancy, as indicated by the remains of tumuli on Cumrew Fell and Carlattan, and of sepulchral circles on King Harry Common. I may state parenthetically that at this spot we are rather out of the line of march of the Roman roads of the country, and the place is fourteen or fifteen miles distant from the nearest station on the wall of Hadrian, which is Amboglanna or Birdoswald, which lies directly to the north.

In



In close proximity to the village of Croglin there is some waste land, near what has always been the public quarry. On the 14th of June, 1883, two workmen were engaged in removing some soil from this waste ground, and at a depth of about three feet they found the two engraved stones which attracted their attention, and which, though broken in several pieces, they very judiciously and carefully removed and recovered.

Not any where in the environs of the place where the stones were found were there any evidences of tumuli or cairn-structure, nor were there any fragments of bone, flint, pottery, or metal noticed.

The stones were shortly after placed in my possession. For the sake of distinction I will call them A and B, as indicated in the engraving. The block A was in three pieces, recently fractured, but admitting of ready adaptation, and a perfect restoration was made by dowelling and cementing. The other block B was rather more mutilated, and some fragments were wanting to complete the lower end of it. I have succeeded in restoring it as far as possible.

The stones are composed of a sandstone of the carboniferous series, of an exceedingly fine grain and soft consistence, so as to be capable of being cut or pared with a knife, and of a pale fawn colour. It is a kind of sandstone, which occurs in the strata of the Eden valley.

The two blocks are a pair, in their size, shape, and configuration; they are exact counterparts of each other, so that the description about to be given applies to both.

Each stone is 18-in. in length; breadth  $3\frac{5}{8}$ -in. at base, narrowing to 1-in. at the top; thickness  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in., and uniform throughout. The stones are of a prismatic form, quadrangular in section, with a narrow lanceolate leaf-shaped outline. The sides are rectangular, flat, smooth, and polished. The narrow end is levelled downwards, so that the inferior face is  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. shorter than the upper. That which we call the superior face, as shewn in *A.b* and *B.a*,  
is

is that on which has been carved out the mould of the spear-head. The form of the object has been worked out of the material with wonderful smoothness and accuracy, so that, when the two blocks *A.b* and *B.a* are put together, they furnish a double mould, which would give a casting of the implement in solid metal.

The form and dimensions of the weapon are delineated by the drawing of the *intaglio*. The blade is leaf-shaped, 12-in. long, and 3-in. broad at the base, tapering to a point. The socket is 6-in. long, and 1-in. in diameter at the shaft end, and it is continued as a tapering half-round midrib along the blade to the point. There are two semicircular loops attached to the socket 1-in. from the shaft.

This example is one of the very latest types of spear-heads of the bronze age, and belongs to the second variety in the classification adopted by Sir W. Wilde\*—viz., those with loops on each side of the socket, below and on the same plane with the blade. These loops were of course for the passage of a thong for attachment to the haft.

Dr. Evans remarks that there are usually no rivet-holes in the spear-heads of this class,† nor do they appear in any he has chosen for illustration of this variety, except in one from the collection of Canon Greenwell, F.R.S.,‡ found at Knockans, co. Antrim. But I think I shall be able to shew that, in the example before us, arrangements have been made in the mould for providing rivet-holes.

It has been accepted also, as a rule, that the cores of sockets were always made of loam or sand. This, doubtless, is true in regard to the short thick cores of socketed celts and palstaves, as unfinished weapons have been found from time to time with burnt cores still in them;§ but I expect to be able to prove, from these stones, that in these long slender-

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\* Catalogue Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.

† Ancient Bronze Implements, p. 321.

‡ Ancient Bronze Implements, p. 331.

§ Ancient Bronze Implements, p. 445.

fashioned spear-heads, *metal* cores were used for coring the socket and long midrib. This custom was probably followed on account of the difficulty in steadying a long slender core of loam, and possibly from a knowledge that a metal core toughens or hardens, or, as foundry-men say, chills the casting.\*

I conceive the conical-shaped objects, the moulds for which are graven on the reverse faces of the two stones, were for the metal cores. It has been suggested that it may have been for a javelin, or even a ferrule, to tip the lower end of the shaft of a spear or lance. However, a consideration of their details indicate that these moulds were contrived for casting solid pieces of metal for coring the socket and forming the rivet-holes. Each of the two faces presents a half-round hollow, one inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a point 11-in. along the length of the stone, terminating in a fine V-shaped gutter, which was simply the vent for the escape of air. The presence of this vent proves that the mould was for a metal casting, and that it was not a core-box for clay or loam.

In both moulds, one inch from the base, there are two transverse nicks in the stone, half an inch long, which would give two trunnion-like stops in the casting. On the reverse of the stone *B*, there are two similar but smaller notches situated  $5\frac{1}{4}$ -in. distant from the former; these are about a quarter of an inch long and a quarter of an inch in diameter, and conical in form. The result of the casting, after cutting off the jet and runner, would be a solid conical rod 11-in. long, with these two sets of cross-stops upon it, that near the base, shewing a full round; the other a half round. Now, if we examine the obverse of the stone *A*, we shall find notches exactly at corresponding points in the socket, and just of a size to accommodate these nipple-like

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\* Metal or chill cores are constantly used with this object in casting plough shares, the tines of cultivators, &c.

projections.



projections. These, however, do not appear on the same face of the stone *B*. For the sake of testing critically, I took a cast of this conical object in modelling wax, and suspended it within the double mould for the spear-head, with its end stops resting in the mouth of the socket, and it was seen that the second set of stops fitted the notches in the stone *A*, and so supported the rod in its place.

Dr. Evans remarks, "it is difficult to understand the manner in which the cores for forming the sockets of the spear-heads were supported in the moulds. Possibly small pieces of bronze were attached to the clay core, which kept it in position, but which, during the casting process, got burnt into the molten metal. I have, however, found no actual traces of such contrivance."\*

These stones demonstrate the contrivance designed to support a metal core within the mould, and also the method of producing the rivet-holes. Besides this example, I have found two others amongst the stone moulds for spear-heads existing in the country, which present the same arrangement.† These trunnion-like projections, however, within the socket must have been moveable, otherwise it would have been impossible to have withdrawn the core after the metal had cooled. The following, I conceive, must have been the procedure:—The two cross-stops were chiselled off from the metal core and laid in their appropriate notches, after having been rubbed over with black lead, or some simple means to prevent the adhesion of the hot metal. The pointed spiked object would be similarly treated, and then be wedged between the two loose cross-stops, which would steady it in its place, and act as *chaplets*, as they are called in the language of the foundry. The inside of the moulds would then probably be smoked, as is done with plaster moulds at the present day. A little fine damp sand

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\* Ancient Bronze Implements, p. 435.

† One in British Mus. from Lochgur, Co. Limerick, Archæol. Journ., vol. xx., p. 170, and one from Anglesea, Archæol. Journ., vol. iii., p. 257.

would be sprinkled between the opposing surfaces of the stones to secure a fine joint ; the two blocks would then be firmly bound together and placed upright in sand ; the molten bronze would then be poured in from the crucible. After the cooling of the casting, the metal core would be easily withdrawn, and the two little wedges punched through the rivet-holes and extracted from the interior of the socket. A moderate amount of heat suffices to the proper temper of bronze for hammering. The semi-circular loops would be slightly flattened, and the edge of the blade would be drawn fine by beating, and finally sharpened on the whetting-stone. The end of the tough ash-shaft would be pared to fit the socket and fill the mid-rib, which was made hollow half-way up the blade, both to lighten the weight of the weapon, and to improve its poise and balance. A peg of horn would be used as a rivet, and a thong of deer hide or split sinew would be passed through the loops and lapped round the haft ; and thus would the weapon be furnished for service in the field.

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IMPLEMENTS.	REMARKS.	REFERENCES.
1 Small leaf-shaped Spear-head with loops ... ..	Indented on three faces, 6-in. by 1½-in., Sandstone, Lough Ramer, County Cavan ... ..	Wilde, Catal. Mus. R.I.A., p. 93.
2 Rapier Blade ... ..	Upper and lower Moulds, 1-ft. 8½-in. by 2½-in., Sandstone ... ..	Mus. R.I.A.
3 Arrow-heads ... ..	Soft Chloride Slate, length 2½-in., Dundalk ... ..	Mus. R.I.A.
4 Spear-head ... ..	Double Stone Mould, Bell Collection ... ..	Mus. Soc. Ant. Scot.
5 Spear-head, Socket & Rings...	Two pairs of Stone Moulds, 6½-in. by 2-in. and 5-in. by 1½-in., Serpentine, Campbellton, Argyleshire ... ..	Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot. vi., p. 48, pl. vi.
6 Dagger Blade ... ..	Half Mould, 12-in. by 3-in., mica slate, Broughshane, County Antrim; on other face mould for flat chisel, 2½ long, rock-side stops ... ..	Fig. 519, Evans.
7 Tanged Blade ... ..	Half Mould, midrib along blade, Sandstone, Ballymoney, Co. Antrim ... ..	Fig. 518, Evans.
8 Sword Blade ... ..	Two Moulds, 24½-in. by 3-in. and 21½-in. by 3-in., green mica schist, Chudleigh, Devon ... ..	Arch. Journ., vol. ix., p. 185.
9 Spear-head, Loops & Socket...	One Mould, 7-in. by 2-in., mica schist, Greenwell Coll., Maghera, County Derry ... ..	Fig. 522, Evans.
10 Spear-head ... ..	Half Mould, 7½-in., Greenwell Coll., Armoy, County Antrim ... ..	Evans, p. 435.
11 Spear-head ... ..	Half Mould, square sides, North of Ireland, Evans Coll. ... ..	Evans, p. 435.
12 Long Spear-head ... ..	Mould, with pin-holes at base, Claran Bridge, Dunkellin, Co. Galway ... ..	Arch. vol. xv., p. 349, pl. xxxvi.
13 Spear-head, Loops & Socket, and pointed conical object...	Half Mould, 6½-in. by 2½-in., 4-sided transverse notches in socket; same in mould for pointed object (the metal core?); Loch Gur, Limerick, Brit. Mus. ... ..	Arch. Journ., vol. xx., p. 170.
14 Spear-head, looped, of 2 sizes, and a pointed conical object	One Quadrangular Mould on four faces, 9½-in., tapering from 2-in. to 1½-in., spiked object (a core?). Anglesea ... ..	Arch. Journ., vol. iii., p. 257, and vol. vi., p. 385.
15 Spear-head with Socket and Loops, and a pointed conical object...	Double Moulds, quadrangular section, with two faces, 18-in. by 3½-in., sandstone; spiked object a core; Croglin, Cumberland. Dr. M. W. Taylor Coll. ... ..	Cumberland & Westmorland Archæol. Soc. Transactions vol. 7.



ART. XXIV.—*Early Sculptured Cross Shaft at Dearham Church, Cumberland.* By Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY, Vicar of Dearham.

*Read at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27, 1883.*

IN 1882 we commenced to restore, improve, and enlarge the parish church of Dearham. On clearing off the plaster and colour-wash from the chancel arch, a strip of plait-work, some four inches wide, running through the arch on the north side, revealed itself.

The arch itself, of no architectural style, ugly and badly built, proved to have taken the place of an earlier arch whose stones had been re-used, together with pieces of ancient grave slabs and stones which came handy to the workmen. This arch had to be pulled down; then the narrow strip of plait-work ornament proved to be one edge of a portion of the shaft of an early cross.

The other edge was similarly sculptured with a plait whose strands (in this case) were double. The *edges* of the stone have not been engraved. The two *faces* have been admirably reproduced (from photographs) by Professor Magnus Petersen of Copenhagen. The engravings are faithful, as may be seen by comparison with the original now in Dearham Church, or with the plaster cast, which has been carefully made by Mr. Robinson and placed in the Carlisle Museum.

A portion of the lower part of this cross is built into the east end of the vicarage garden wall, churchyard side; on it may be seen the key pattern corresponding to the upper border of the left side of the engraved FACE (see plate). This fragment was discovered amidst the building stuff used as a foundation for an old pulpit which stood alongside the south-east wall of the old church, now the nave. It

was

was built into the churchyard wall, together with pieces of old tombstones, part of an early stoup and other relics, for safety, before the part here engraved was discovered.



(A). Face of Cross Shaft.

The *head* of this cross is built into the north wall of the vestry, above a fragment of a Roman altar which fell out of



of the old wall during the work of pulling down. This cross-head is figured No. 1. of the crosses before Art. xviii., p. 153; part 1, vol. v., of these Transactions. It was discovered by me, near the east end of the church, on information given me by Mr. Bromfield, of Maryport, who remembered seeing it lying about many years ago.

The Rev. Canon Knowles, St. Bees, assigned it to the times "before the devastations of the Norse heathen." Now that part of its shaft has come to light, let it speak for itself.

(A.) face: — In upper part is a human figure on horseback, carrying or holding something in front on the horse's shoulders. The whole is surrounded by *spiral* work and little bosses; beneath, a bird with long bill and short tail bears a baby or a bundle in its big claws; in front of the bird a deformed man-figure holds forth a vessel in his right hand; above the man's head appears to gape a pair of jaws, which belong to the double-stemmed spiral wormlike bodies which surround the figures, and curl and twist into every unused space; beneath the bird is twice repeated the ancient symbol of endless existence, the *svastica*, now the cross sign, used in all ages, and passing as it ought to do into every faith, because the truth of which it tells is as old as Paradise, and beneath these again the characteristic spirals of British or Celtic or eastern art.

(B.) — The reverse is very simply and beautifully ornamented with three ribands; the two outer ones being alike, and consisting of two bands folded over and under alternately with a boss in each loop, and the centre one consisting of the easily recognized spiral and key pattern combined.

Have we not here an illustration of art-work design and legend belonging to the old British Church? I am greatly obliged to Mr. T. W. Jackson of Worcester College, Oxford, who was kind enough to make extracts from Capgrave, fol. ccv., for the Rev. T. Lees concerning the Welsh or British

Saint



Saint Kenet (Kenedus), whose story appears to be told on the face of this cross, and to Mr. Lees for his kind assistance.



(B.) *Reverse of Cross Shaft.*

The real value of these researches lies in the history which may be revealed by them. For the purposes of this Society, I merely give a sketch of the story from Capgrave.

Kenedus was son of the daughter of Diochus, a prince in Letaina, Lesser Britain, born a mile from King Arthur's Palace,

Palace, in the province of Soyr ; he was lame from birth, “*crus femori adherebat.*” After baptism he was thrown into the river in a coracle and carried to the sea, and by a great storm carried to an island, from which the sea-birds bore him with claws and beaks and placed him on a rock, where they covered him with many layers of feathers, driving *the serpents and worms* from the place. An angel descended, and placed a brazen bell to the mouth of the little one. Each day the bell was replenished with milk from a *deer* or forest doe. A shepherd, who had his house on the sea-shore, found the child in his nest upon the rock, and carried him away from the birds to his own home, but the seagulls gathered in troops, and finally the boy was borne back to his rocky perch. Kynedus grew up—deformed it is true, but a holy hermit, who had learned that of food, the bitterer and sharper and harder—the most pleasing to God, and, like St. David, able to live on roots and herbs. “He lived revered on the storm-beaten rocks of Gower, the associate of seagulls and forest deer.”

This sculpture may thus shew a connection between South Wales and our Strathclyde at as early a date as S. Kentigern’s day ; S. Keneth, the hermit, being of 6th century at the latest.

The rude and weather-beaten sculpture still shows plainly the seagull with its burden in its claws, the figure with the old-shaped “papped” bell in his right hand, and the worm things which the early saints, no less than the seagulls, are credited with having driven away.

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#### NOTES.

A Saxon form of this British story is found in life of S. Wilfreda (10<sup>th</sup> century). From later legend a child is found in eagle’s nest, taken to the Court of the King Wulfred, King of W. Saxons, and brought up, being called Nesting, and becoming father of the grand-father of Wilfreda.—Baring Gould’s *Lives of the Saints*, Sept<sup>r</sup> 9.

There

There are many more modern stories of children being borne away by birds, *e.g.*, eagle and child.—See Historic Devices, Badges, &c., p. 334, where the eagle's claw, the badge of the Stanley family, is noted.

Also see "Pwyll, Prince of David," in the Mabinogion.

Also see "Hagen," p. I. of the "Hegeling Legend," p. 308, "Epics and Romances of the Middle Ages.—T. L.



ART. XXV.—*An Attempt to Trace the Missing Episcopal Registers of the See of Carlisle.* By R. S. FERGUSON.

*Communicated at Caldbeck, August 22, 1883.*

CANON RAINE (*Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers*, published in 1873 under direction of the Master of the Rolls, p. ix.) writes :—

The episcopal registers at Carlisle prior to the Reformation consist of only two volumes, which contain the acts of five consecutive bishops, extending from the year 1292 to the close almost of the fourteenth century. The series commences with John de Halton, who, from his position on the Borders, was necessarily a politician and almost a soldier. During the latter part of the reign of Edward I., Carlisle was a great rendezvous for the English army in the Scottish war, and we find, therefore, in Bishop Halton's register many public documents of considerable interest in connexion with Scotland. The greater part of them are already in print, and on that account they are unnoticed here. It is much to be regretted that in a city like Carlisle, which is one of the chief gateways into Scotland, so few documentary memorials should have been preserved. Their destruction, however, was probably due to that restless people, whose dangerous proximity has invested with such interest the past history of the capital of the Borders.

Bishop Nicolson (*The English Historical Library*, published 1696, p. 106 of the edition of 1777,) tells exactly the same story. He says :—

CARLISLE.—This remote and small diocese has been heretofore so much exposed to the continual excursions of the Scots (before the kingdoms were happily united to King James the First), that there are not many of its ancient records anywhere now to be had. The only pieces of antiquity in the bishop's possession, are two register books of four [*sic*] successive prelates; and these will furnish us with little more than the history of one century.

Bishop Nicolson has overlooked in some way that the two register books include acts of Bishop Appleby. Messrs.  
Nicolson

Nicolson and Burn, in their History of Westmorland and Cumberland, published in 1777, vol. i., p. v., say, in enumerating the sources from which they compiled their ponderous tomes :

As also the Registers of the several bishops of Carlisle at Rose from the year 1293 to the present time, but with several intromissions, especially during the long and dreadful contest between the two houses of York and Lancaster.

So the matter long stood ; to no one that I know did it occur to doubt the destruction of these volumes, or to attribute their destruction, if destroyed they be, to any other than the Scots, or possibly to Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Sheppard, in his report on the Historical MSS. of the See of Carlisle, refrained from even one or other of these conjectures, merely observing :

To what evil influence is to be attributed the loss of other volumes extending from 1400 to 1561 we cannot say ; even tradition is silent on the subject.

In December last I received from my friend, Mr. Stuart H. Moore, F.S.A., a letter, asking me if I could enlighten him as to the contents of a register described in the following extract :—

Duchy of Lancaster, Class xxv B<sup>le</sup> 7 A roll of Miscellaneous Documents of the time of James I.

Inter alia.

Order that the Clerk of the Duchy shall deliver the Register Book of Carlisle to my Lord William Howard *to be by him conveyed to the Mayor of Carlisle* ; with a receipt by Lord Howard.

To this I promptly replied that the book was the “Registrar, Governor or Dormont Book,” which I described in the last volume of this Society’s Transactions, p. 297, but my correspondent amazed me by writing as follows :—

The lost book is a Register of Bishop Strickland about 1412. Can it be among the Bishop’s Registers or among the other Town Books ?

It was easy to reply with certainty that no such book was  
among

among the Bishop's Registers, or among the Town Books; but I asked for proof of its being Bishop Strickland's register, and I received from Mr. Stuart Moore the following :—

Among the papers of Lord William Howard there is a copy of a charter certified by Lord William in 1606 as being a true copy from the Register of Bishop Strickland, which he must have seen. Then the Duchy order refers to a Register Book of [the see of] Carlisle and commands it to be delivered to Lord William Howard, who was to consign it to the Mayor of Carlisle, and it seems very probable that Lord William would have taken the opportunity of having the book in his possession to make extracts from it.

As the Duchy Order is dated 1600, and as Lord William made the extract in 1606, it seems likely that Lord William, antiquary as he was, did after the manner of antiquaries, and detained the volume. The missing register is thus clearly traced to Lord William Howard. Nor can I ascertain that it has ever been seen since.

It has recently been suggested that Dr. Todd had seen Bishop Strickland's register, and therefore that it was in existence in his time; he was Canon of Carlisle, 1685 to 1728. In his "*Notitia Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Carliolensis*" he says :—

WILLIELMVS de Strickland Episcopus Carliol. A.D MCCCC. Turrem Ecclesiæ Conventualis a medio ad apicem extruxit; et Pyramide lignea decoravit quam plumbo obduci fecit: Campanile quatuor campanis instruxit quibus Parochiani ad sacra convocarentur.

In the margin Dr. Todd, as usual, gives his authority, "Reg Epī." Spite of this, I think Dr. Todd had not seen the missing register. On going carefully through his manuscript, and noting the statements to the margin of which he puts "Reg Epī," I find they all, with this exception, come from the registers now in the Bishop's Registry at Carlisle. He cites the two existing præ-Reformation volumes very frequently. He ceases to cite from them where they cease. He resumes his citations after the registers



registers recommence in 1561. Either the "Reg Epī" put to the passage I have cited is a clerical error, or Dr. Todd got his information second-hand from Leland, who says (I cite from Brown-Willis) that Strickland

*fecit magnum campanile a medietate ad summum, una cum 4 magnis campanis in eodem.*

Leland, no doubt, saw the Strickland register. Had Dr. Todd known and seen the missing Strickland register, his contemporary, Bishop Nicolson, would have known of it also, and we have already shown that he knew nothing about it.

There yet remains another piece of evidence, to which Mr. Mounsey has recently drawn my attention. It is a memorandum contained in one of the books in his custody as Registrar of the Diocese, and is headed

A copy of

A schedule of the Books Papers Etc remaining in the Lord Bishop of Carlisle's Registry at Rose Castle as given by Mr Jos Nicolson June 20<sup>th</sup> 1748 and July 11<sup>th</sup> 1749 when he left the Office.

The schedule gives a very accurate description of the existing volumes of Bishops' Registers, enumerating their pages and the bishops to whom each volume belongs, though it makes the same error that Bishop Nicolson does, of making the two præ-Reformation volumes contain the acts of only four bishops. Then comes this item :

A Fragment of Bishop Scroop Register 1436 4 Pages.

The date 1436 must be a clerical error, for Richard Scrope was bishop 1463 to 1468. Between 1400 and 1561, the period for which the registers are missing, more than one, probably three, volumes must have been required to contain the acts of the various bishops. These books would be kept at Rose, where, up to and in 1748 and 1749, was the Bishop's Registry. Now, considering the ruin worked at

Rose

Rose Castle between 1643 and 1660,\* the wonder is, not that any registers are missing, but that any exist at all.

Clearly Bishop Strickland's register was in existence in 1606. We may assume Lord William Howard handed it to the Mayor (one is tempted to hope he did not, and that it still lurks in some hole at Castle Howard), and that the Mayor passed it on to Rose. Who, between 1643 and 1660, lighted their fires, or covered their jam-pots with the leaves of the episcopal registers for the period between 1400 and 1561, we, probably, shall never know.

Where now are the four pages of Bishop Scrope's register is unknown, but most likely they are still in existence in the Bishop's Registry.

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\* There is a gap in the registers from 1643 until the Restoration; none were kept.

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ART. XXVI.—*The Bound Man Devil at Kirkby Stephen—the Northern Loke.*

The following extract from *Professor S. Bugge's Studies on Northern Mythology, shortly examined*, by Professor Dr. GEORGE STEPHENS, F.S.A.,\* was ordered to be printed in the Society's Transactions, at their meeting at Kirkby Lonsdale, June 27, 1883. The cross-fragment mentioned by the Professor as "a pre-antique Church-cross or Grave-pillar," was found imbedded as building material in the north wall of Kirkby Stephen Church, and was probably placed there about 1220. The fragment is now to be seen in the Church.—J.S.†

**I**N the year 1870, in repairing the old Church at Kirkby Stephen, in the county of Westmorland, only four English miles from Brough, was dug out one of the blocks of a pre-antique Church-cross or Grave-pillar, which is engraved as a frontispiece to this volume. A cable-pattern ornaments the sides, nothing is on the back. It therefore probably stood near a wall. It is of carboniferous sandstone, 26 inches high by 14 broad. The whole front is taken up with one figure cut in relief, a man with two Rams-Horns lying on his back, but curiously BOUND HAND AND FOOT on the point of a rock.‡ Its date must be about the year 700. Even if it were 100 years later, it would make no difference to my argument.

Now all our English old-lorists are agreed that this bild represents *the Devil*; and of this there can be no doubt; but how? No such figure has been found before in all Europe.

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\* Williams and Norgate, London, 1883.

† The very learned notes of the distinguished Professor are not here reproduced in full, and the paper has been a little abbreviated.

‡ Rev. J. F. Hodgson gave a very small photograph of this stone opposite p. 186 of the Transactions of this Cumb. and Westm. Soc., vol. iv., and at p. 188 rightly says that it represents "Satan bound." But at p. 309 of my article on the Brough stone, vol. v., I showed that this figure *could* not be the *Christian Devil*, but was undoubtedly a survival from heathendom, and really represented the only fiend the Angels could understand, their own LOKE, the slayer of the good God BALDOR.



In its *oldest* symbolization, of which we have so many remains, written and painted and sculptured, the Christian Church had *no* token for the Evil-one in a *human* shape. AS THE VICTORIOUS RULER, we see Our Lord in ancient Christian art (often bearing his Cross or the Holy Book) trampling on a Lion or Adder or Serpent. This is in reference to the Psalm in the Vulgate Latin (Ps. xc., v. 13): "Super aspidem et basiliscum ambulabis; et conculcabis leonem et draconem;" in the English version (Ps. xci., v. 13): "Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder: the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under feet." AS THE VICTORIOUS REDEEMER, Christ (or some symbol of Christ) was represented standing on the Arch-fiend figured under the type of a Serpent or Dragon. From the temptation in Eden downwards, the Devil is a Snake. From the earliest Catacombs downwards, the Serpent is the Tempter. Now and then, a little later, very seldom, to symbolize his talking with Eve, the artist gives to the Worm who is curled round the Tree a human Head.\* But the Evil One may also be represented typically by an echo or image, something directly in contact with him. Thus, in connection with the miracle of our Blessed Lord when he let the Devils go into Swine, we see Fiends as Swine. The oldest grave-crosses frequently show Christ trampling on a Worm or Dragon; while on the Bewcastle Cross anno 670, and on the Ruthwell Cross anno 680, he treads down Swine.

In the usual way, therefore, the block *above* this Kirkby Stephen Devil-stone was sculptured with the figure of

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\* At No. vii., p. 361, of J. Y. Akerman's Roman Coins (vol. ii., London 1834), in his description of the usual Gold and Silver money struck by Valentinianus III. (424-455), he says: "Same legend. A figure standing, holding a cross, and a globe surmounted by a Victory; his right foot on a serpent." This piece is a Solidus. But his No. viii. describes another such golden coin as follows: "Same legend. A figure standing, holding a cross, and a globe surmounted by Victory; his right foot on a SERPENT WITH A HUMAN HEAD." This is the earliest Coin-instance I know of the man-headed Snake-fiend, as a distinctly Christian emblem of the Fall in Paradise. By a curious inadvertence, this last Solidus of Valentinian III., copies of which are so common in all Classical Cabinets, is *entirely omitted* by H. Cohen in his *Medailles Imperiales*, T. 6, Paris 1862, p. 502 foll.

Christ (or some symbol of Christ) trampling on the foul imp below him, as he does on the Bewcastle and Ruthwell Crosses. If not, it must have borne the figure of St. MICHAEL, the Fiend's triumphant foe, of which we have so many ancient examples. But in Christian art in the barbarian west St. MICHAEL frequently took the place of THUNOR, the great enemy of LOKE and parallel of SATAN in the heathen myths.

I will mention some proofs of this. In an English MS. in Oxford, from the 10th century, we have St. Michael warring against Satan, who has a human form and a Serpent's tail. Elsewhere in England St. Michael is armed with the Thunder-bolt, the attribute of THUNOR. And as THUNOR was the great Protector against Evil, even after death, and as we have several Scandinavian runestones on which THOR is invokt to *bless* and *keep* the tomb or the runes, and thus the hero who lay in the Barrow, living there a spiritual life, so we have still left in Scandinavia six runestones on which St. MICHAEL is invokt to *bless* and *keep* the Christian dead.\*

As I have said, the early Church knew nothing of a Man-Satan in its primitive typology; the Kirkby Stephen stone is thus evidently Scandinavian-heathen overgang.

As to the next step, the introduction of even *half* human Devil-figures into Christian art—Classical Centaurs, Sirens, Fauns, &c., with other local pagan half-gods, this, as far as I know, dates no earlier than about the 10th century.

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\* As late as in the 13th century Michael of Kildare thus addresses his patron saint (E. Guest, *English Rhythms*, vol. ii., London 1838, p. 336):

Hail seint michel: with the lange sper

Fair beth thi winges: up (= upon) thi sholder

Thou hast a rede kirtil: a non (= down) to thi fote.

Thou ert best angle (= of angels): that ever god makid (= made).

And no wonder. MICHAEL drove the Devil and his Angels from Heaven to Hell, fights daily against all demons and tyrants, and at the world's end shall slay the Dragon and Antichrist. He took MERCURY'S office as Lord of the dread Hades-Balance, with which he weighs the souls, giving to each bliss or woe. And he was the guide and guardian of St. Paul in his journey to Hell, showing him all its horrors, till that apostle by his ceaseless prayers gained from God every blessed SUNDAY'S REST to the spirits in torment till the Day of Doom.

In the middle age, fiends become merely monstrous;\* while the Renaissance gives us Acheron, Charon, Hecate, Pluto, Cerberus, and the rest. So often overcame and outwitted or mockt, the Devil at last became also a kind of Vice or Clown.

But the idea of man-shaped Fiends in general was so natural and common a conception, that it was sure eventually to make its way into Christian art. And doubtless it crept in early. In fact, some things could hardly be treated without it. For instance, later on, when people begun to represent to the eye the casting out of a Devil by Christ or a Saint, how was this to be done? In the simplest way, they showed a little being in human shape rushing out of the Demoniac's mouth. Even such a small thing as this would familiarize folk with a man's form for a Fiend, with or without wings or tail.†

St. Augustine in the 4th century (De Civit. Dei, L. II, Cap. 33) says that the prison into which the Devils were cast was *this our earth*, where they live especially in the air. Many of the Fathers teach the same doctrine, pointing out that our earth was a poor and dark and miserable abode, compared with the lustre of the bright and holy heaven which the fallen ones had lost.‡

But if the *oldest* Christian Church had no HUMAN Satan in its bild-craft, still less had it a HUMAN BOUND Satan. This would seem to have been an essentially Northern idea, and to have spread over Europe wherever the Northern

\* A good and not exaggerated specimen of this class is an Italian group, about a couple of feet high, alabaster, partly gilt and painted, now in Christiania. Date about 16th century. The subject is S. Michael thrusting the Devil down into the flaming Hell. The fiend is FREE, as usual, but has horns, wings and tail.

† In *later* Christian art *the temptation of Christ* was also introduced, which could scarcely be done without clothing the Evil One with a human figure.

‡ It continues in England down to the middle of the 15th century. See the Master of Oxford's Catechism: "C. where be the anjelles that God put out of heven and bycam devilles? M. Som into hell, and som reyned in the skye, and som in the erth, and som in waters and wodys." (Wright and Halliwell, *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, vol. i., London 1845, p. 231; J. M. Kemble, *Salomon and Saturn*, p. 218.)



Goths wandered or settled.\* It is wonderful how long it held on in Scandinavia. Saxo Grammaticus tells us (Hist. Dan. Bk. 8), that OUTYARD-LOKE (Ugarthilocus) was BOUND hand and foot with immense chains. And in Sweden, in the horrible witch-burnings of the 17th century, the mad sufferers affirmed that their Master the Devil was BOUND with great fetters. These they year after year tried to saw away; but the moment a link was nearly sawn thro, an Angel came and soldered it fast again.† How different is all this to the oldest Jewish as to the oldest Christian Satan! These malignant beings are always with them essentially FREE. They wander and tempt at will. The earliest Christian announcement about the Devil is, that he is NOT YET fettered in Hell, but SHALL BE.‡ In the 2nd Epistle of Peter, ch. 5, v. 8, the holy Apostle admonishes us openly and with authority: "Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about seeking whom he may devour." *This* is the tradition of the Church, not the centuries later fantasies of half-heathen obscure Heretics.

But in Scandinavia when BALDOR's slayer, LOKE, is doomed, one of his sons is changed into a Wolf and bites his brother to death. With his bowels the Anses fetter

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\* The oldest orthodox Christian Father known to me, who distinctly speaks of the Devil as *Bound*, is St. Isidore of Seville (Hispalensis), who died in 636.

† In chapter xiii. of his immortal "Ivanhoe," Walter Scott lets Prince John receive a letter containing *only* the laconic notice: "*Take heed to yourself, for THE DEVIL IS UNCHAINED!*" I have often heard it in England as THE DEVIL IS LOOSE, or HELL AND THE DEVIL IS BROKEN LOOSE. As far as I know, its origin has been feebly explained. It is used in a sharply defined meaning, to express a moment when some great convulsion or revolution is at hand, some reaction or surprise or dangerous extremity has taken place, something altogether unusual and unexpected and full of peril. I have no doubt that this phrase is simply an old Christian translation of a similar heathen cry of alarm: "LOKE IS UNCHAINED (LOOSE)!"

‡ In book 4, sec. 7, of his "Recognitiones," the writer, who goes under the name of St. Clemens as a Greek Father, and whose date is about the 1st half of the 3rd century, sharply proves that *sinner*s shall not be cast into Hell *before the end of the world*, because *not till then shall the Devil himself* be cast into its flames. The above work is a curious and interesting religious romance, and contains the oldest Western version known to me of the famous Folk-tale—found in endless shapes and tungs all over Europe—The Chaste Wife, and her happy re-union with her husband and children.

the murderer to a pointed rock, and there he shall abide till Ragnarauk. The bowels become Iron, the hardest adamant, and a poisonous snake spits its venom over him.

Can any contrast, both in form and spirit, be greater?

The moment we touch English ground, we find the Devil BOUND. We need only refer to Cædmon's Songs, originally written in North-English in the 7th century, but now only extant (excepting the fragment on the Ruthwell Cross) in S. English of the 10th. And then we have the charming legend of St. Andrew, probably of the 8th century, but now only known in S. E. of the 10th. So again the curious "Salomon and Saturn fliting," about 10th century in S. E. Here and elsewhere, the Fiend is always BOUND.

Yet, strange enough, in his character as a Tempter, the Devil is FREE all the same. Here we have the continual collision between the Northern heathen Fiend (Loké) who was BOUND, and the Eastern Christian Satan (Lucifer) who was FREE.\* It gave rise to endless contradictions and absurdities in the same land, the same author, the same page all Europe over. In England so strong was the native tradition, that writers even introduced the BOUND Demon instead of the FREE, when translating or paraphrasing from a foreign tongue. We have curious instances of this in the charming O. E. Lay of St. Andrew, a loose version of the Greek prose story written in the 6th age by Lucius Charinus, a Manichæan heretic, to strengthen the sect of his Gnostic friends; but in its present shape the romance is much later. The Wikings must have been very sharp fellows to have been acquainted with it, for it was little known in the oldest Church, MS. copies of it are excessively scarce, no Latin version has ever been heard of, and it is quite different from the usual Legend of St. Andrew which was early done into

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\* As to the same difficulty with regard to the Classical *Bound* Prometheus who yet was *free*, and the Northern *free* Loke who yet was *Bound*, see N. F. S. Grundtvig, *Nordens Mythologi*, 2nd ed., p. 525 foll.

Icelandic. This Manichæan Andrew-fable was first discovered by Thilo in 1845, and was not printed till 1851 by Tischendorf. The late—10th—century English poetical copy the Wikings scarcely studied; if they did, they must *at once* have used it for their Loke myth, and it must have taken only *a few hours* to grow *up* and root itself *down* in Scandinavia, *instantly* becoming there a mighty Tree covered with the moss of ages.

In the above-mentioned older English version, the stave-rime paraphrase of this Greek holy-tale, the Devil is spoken of as BOUND in two places. The first is at line 2385 of Kemble's edition. Here, in a speech of 20 lines, amplified from only one line in the Greek prose (p. 157 in Tischendorf), St. Andrew rebukes the Devil, in this poem as elsewhere called Devil, Belial, Satan, &c. *ad libitum*. In his long answer he also says to the fiend, in Kemble's English version :

*where the King of kings  
with chains did load thee.*

The Greek text has only : *But the Lord Jesus Christ SHALL cast thee down into the abyss*. This violent change of the Greek future SHALL into the English past, DID, together with the *addition* of the CHAINS, is most instructive. In the largely abridged O. E. later prose version (Goodwin's edition, p. 16) the Saint exclaims merely : "*My Lord Jesus Christ hath trodden thee down under foot,*" that is, *hath overcome thee*.

The second instance is lines 2754—9 of Kemble, p. 160 in Tischendorf. Here three Greek lines of prose are expanded into 20 of English verse. In this reply of the Hallow to the fiend one passage is, as translated by Kemble :

*who thee in wretchedness of yore  
fastened  
with fiery fetters,  
where thou ever since  
bound down in torment,  
hast dwelt in misery.*

In



In the few words of the Greek text, and of the O. E. later prose version (Goodwin p. 18), there is no mention at all either of Hell or of Binding.

As we have said, this curious blending of the *free* and the *unfree* fiend could not be got rid of. Sometimes the writers tried to escape the difficulty by giving the Evil-one another name, for he had many synonyms. Or they let him find some substitute, a son, or kinsman. Cædmon gives the BOUND Satan a FREE minister and messenger in the person of a mighty Chief, whom he had favored and enriched when in Heaven, and who now out of gratitude does his bidding. But of course all this only masks and disguises the evident fact, the *survival* from an older myth of a being who came in contact with a parallel in another creed.

Even down to the illustrious and learned Milton, we find the same thing. In his *Paradise Lost*, Book I., l. 44—48, he says of Satan :

“Him the Almighty Power  
Hurl'd headlong flaming from the ethereal sky  
With hideous ruin and combustion, down  
To bottomless perdition ; there to dwell  
In adamantine chains and penal fire.”

Yet, having no choice, the same noble poet, only a few lines further on (l. 209—213), thus describes the same Satan :

“So stretch'd out huge in length the Arch-fiend lay,  
Chain'd on the burning lake : nor ever thence  
Had risen, or heav'd his head ; but that the will  
And high permission of all-ruling Heaven  
Left him at large to his own dark designs.”

And so he *freely* flies to Paradise accordingly, to tempt Adam and Eve !

I have spoken of the first heathen LOKE figure, BOUND to a rock, as lately found in the North of England. Let us now go in its illustration from stone to parchment.

Drawings in the olden MSS. are so precious, because they give the draughtsman's pictures of things as he saw  
and

and thought them in his own time, tho the subject he paints may be centuries older.

In the 10th century S. E. Cædmon codex, there are 50 large drawings illustrating the text. In five of these the artist introduces the being called by the poet SATAN and LUCIFER. He lies BOUND in Hell; his deputy, an apostate prince, being his errander to Paradise on his fatal mission. Let us go thro these five plates.\*

A (No. 4), Satan, *on his back*, BOUND, his hands to each other, his neck and feet to the 2 largest teeth of Hell-mouth, the Hell-goddess or Leviathan, in whose jaws (Helle-ceaff) he is firmly fixt. (Above; Christ, wielding 3 Javelins in his right hand, is driving all the Devils into Hell.—Still higher up, apostate spirits offer Crowns and Palms to the Pride-drunk Archangel.)

B (No. 11), Satan is seen *on the side* of Hell-mouth, within the ramparts of Hell's mouth. He lies *on his belly*, and has a TAIL.† His hands and feet are BOUND. (Above; the Lord Christ with faithful Angels.)

C (No. 12). Satan, half-sitting, half-lying is BOUND, neck, hand and foot, to 2 stakes in Hell-house. Flames below him. (Above, is the Deity supported by Seraphims.)

D (No. 13), Satan, suspended *on his belly*, is BOUND to a stake in Hell-town. He has 2 WINGS. His winged messenger receives his instructions, and is also seen flying thro Hell-door to Paradise. (Above, the Serpent talks with Eve, &c.)

E (No. 18), Satan *on his back*, BOUND hand and foot in Hell-house. His bode is seen on his return, first flying down thro Hell-door, then speeding thro Hell-town, and then standing by his Lord the Bound

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\* These plates are in the Archæologia, Vol. 24. "Account of Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of Scripture History, by Sir Henry Ellis, with 52 facsimile plates of the Illuminations." It is not thought necessary to reproduce them here.

† Intercourse between England and Ireland, from the earliest times, was very great. As a proof how things *grow*, we may remember that, in the *late* (about A.D. 1149) and exceedingly popular "Vision of Tundale" the Irishman, LUCIFER in the abyss is an enormous black giant with more than 1000 hands, claws of iron and a horrid beak and TAIL. He lies BOUND over a gridiron, and fiends blow the fires under him.—When Hermod went to the underworld to fetch back to Walhall his dead brother Baldor, he of course had to pass GIALLAR-BRO, the bridge over the Hell-river Giall, which leads to the house of Queen Hell. This Bridge is a feature of immense antiquity in many lands, especially in primitive Oriental traditions. It lived on long in England and Scotland as "the Brig o' Dread," and often plays a part in the Christian Hell and Purgatory tales so common in the middle ages. But these Purgatory tales themselves are as old as the hills, and are often referred to in Classical writers,

Devil, recounting his triumph over our First Parents. (Above; Adam and Eve after the Fall.)

Now all these five paintings, which are so surprisingly different in detail, are by one and the same limner, who in the 10th year-hundred illustrates a Song of the 7th. In only one thing does he hold fast the exact words of Cædmon. Satan is every where painted BOUND.

We remark in passing that *the fortified Hell-house* as well as *the Death-goddess Hell* herself, in these pictures, were confessedly *unknown in any Christian period*, and *must* have come in bodily *from Scandinavia*.

The oldest mention of the Bound Devil goes back to an apocryphal book in the 6th century, written in Greek, then in Latin, long obscure, circulating first among heretics and condemned by the Church. Yet, far off from Greece and Italy, amid a barbarian population as yet largely heathen and come in from heathen Scandinavia—wild clans knowing little Latin less Greek and no Hebrew—we have in the 7th century, firmly fixt and interwoven in the orthodox doctrine in England, a BOUND fiend. In the same land is a BOUND Satan of stone, part of a Christian Cross. That this figure has Horns need not surprise us. Manifold is popular fancy; this variation may not have been unknown here and there in Scandinavia itself, at least in Denmark.

But a BOUND Devil in Song, and a BOUND Devil in Stone, both earlier than the year 700, must inevitably—like the Baldor-myth on the Ruthwell Cross—have sprung from times and beliefs some centuries still older in the Scando-Anglic folklands, and therefore could not possibly have been first invited by Wikings in the 9th or 10th year-hundred after Christ.

*NOTE by the Editor.*—The Society is indebted to Professor Stephens for permission to reprint the above, and to reproduce the engraving.

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ART. XXVII.—*Cresset Stone at Furness Abbey: A Correction.*

By the Rev. THOMAS LEES, M.A.

IN a paper read before this Society, at a meeting at Furness Abbey on August 16th, 1877, I described and assigned uses for three singular stones found—two in the ruins of Calder, and one in those of Furness. The first of the Calder stones I showed to be a portable altar, and the second to be a “cresset-stone”, but I stated my belief that the Furness stone, which contained three cup-shaped, and two cylindrical holes, was not a cresset-stone but an oil-stock or stand for the vessels containing the consecrated oils; and the photograph of this stone, labelled as an “oil-stock”, forms the frontispiece of the third volume of our Transactions.

The subsequent discovery of many examples of cresset-stones in England and Sweden, and the attention thus drawn to the subject, caused me to prepare a second paper thereon, which was read at the Carlisle meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1882. As many of the members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society have had no opportunity of seeing or hearing this last production, it seems but right that they should learn from our own Transactions that the Furness stone is a “cresset-stone” and *not* an “oil-stock”. After describing the Furness stone before the Institute, I went on to say: “For a time I regarded it as having been used as a stand in which to place the ampullæ containing the holy oils for unction of the sick, and catechumens and chrism. These I thought would occupy the hemispherical cavities, and the flat-bottomed ones would be used to hold either the cruets containing wine and water for the ablutions after mass, or the vessels containing the salt and ashes  
used

used in benedictions. This idea the many examples recently discovered of cresset-stones compel me now to lay aside, and instead of calling this vessel, as I did formerly, an 'oil-stock', I now feel convinced it is a 'cresset-stone'. The flat-bottomed holes, instead of burning tallow, may have been used to hold candles, torches, or lamps, which formed the *portable* lights of the Church".

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ART. XXVIII.—*The Lectureship and Lecturers at S. Cuthbert's Church, Carlisle.* By R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

*Communicated at Caldbeck, August 22nd, 1883.*

THE accounts of the Chamberlains of Carlisle commence in 1603, with the accession of James I., a remarkable epoch in the history both of Carlisle and of the bishopric thereof. Carlisle then fell, from being one of the most important garrison towns in the kingdom, to a mere country town without commerce or manufactures; and the political importance of the Bishop of Carlisle passed away. He was no longer a Commissioner for border affairs, a member of the Great Council of York, and a military commander. With these changes I have at present little to do. Religious and social matters, rather than political, are my business just now, and while poring over these accounts, I have lit upon some information as to the Lectureship and the Lecturers at S. Cuthbert's, Carlisle.

During the first thirty or five-and-thirty years of the 17th century, the Chamberlains' accounts throw little light upon religious matters in Carlisle; the Mayor and the aldermen were on friendly terms with the ecclesiastical dignitaries; the Mayor and his brethern dined at Rose Castle, and with the Dean and Prebends; and the Bishop, the Dean, and the Prebends dined with the Mayor and his brethren, and (strange to our notions) on festive occasions accompanied the Mayor and his brethren to some hostelry, and there were treated with sack and sherry wines, hot drinks, spices, cakes, and biscuits. Thus—

1603. Itm in wine and sugar bestoued upon my Lord  
bushoppe,\* M<sup>r</sup> Deputie, and manye other gentlemen when } xxxiii<sup>s</sup>.  
the King was proclaimed

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\* Henry Robinson, a native of Carlisle, bishop thereof, 1598 to 1616.



1605 Itm for wine & sugar at M<sup>r</sup> Maiore his house when my Lorde bushope dined w<sup>th</sup> hym v<sup>s</sup>.

1607 Item the 27 daie of Dec unto my lord of Carliell\* his men when M<sup>r</sup> Maior & his brethren dined in the abbay x<sup>s</sup>.

1614. Upon my lord Carlile\*\* and prebendes a pottle of sack burnt iii<sup>s</sup>.

1617. Bestoued in wine and sugar of M<sup>rs</sup> Snowden† at her first coming to Carlell iii<sup>s</sup>.

1617. Itm geaven to my Lo : of Carlell offecers‡ when M<sup>r</sup> Maior & M<sup>r</sup> Aglionby were at Rose vii<sup>s</sup>.

1621. Wine and sugar that was bestoued upon my Lord Bishop§, at Besse Parkers||, M<sup>r</sup> Maior and his brethren being present iii<sup>s</sup> : vi<sup>d</sup>.

1624. Itm for wine and sugar which M<sup>r</sup> Maior and his bretheren bestoued upon Bishop Sceanouse¶ as a present at his first cominge to the Rose 02 : 18 : 08.

1627. Itm for wine and sugar bestoued upon the deane\*\* 0 : 5 : 6.

The Mayor and Council attended church regularly, as the following extract from the record of the jury's presentments at the Court Leet held on Monday, October 1649, shows :

We order that (according to an ancient order) the aldermen of this Citty shall attend the Maior upon every Lord's day to the Church in their gownes and likewise to attend the Maior in the Markett place at or before the Sermon bell to the church sub pena vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> toties quoties and the Common counsellmen to attend likewise sub pena 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> toties quoties.

From the wording of this order it is clear that the service and the sermon came off at different times, a point of some importance, as will appear hereafter. The Mayor and his brethren had a "chapel" or pew in S. Mary's; and the officials at both churches received an annual payment or

\* "My Lord of Carliell," "my lord Carliel," always mean the bishop; in these cases Bishop Robinson.

† Wife of Robert Snowden, the new bishop; he succeeded Robinson in 1616, and died 1621.

‡ That is when Mr. Maior and his brethren dined at Rose; they generally dined there about the New Year, and supped at Dalston Hall on their return.

§ Bishop Milburn, bishop 1621 to 1624; a native of Cumberland; buried in S. Mary's Churchyard, but his monument is lost.

|| Besse Parker's and Widowe Slee's were favourite hostelryes.

¶ Bishop Senhouse, a native of Cumberland; bishop 1624 to 1626.

\*\* William Patterson, dean Dec. 1626 to 1629, when he became Dean of Exeter.

fee (as they do now) for laying the cushions, provided by the corporate funds for the greater ease of the civic dignitaries, who also paid for the repair of their "chapel" out of these funds. Occasionally they manifested their appreciation of a sermon by a donation to the preacher.

1627 Itm a present bestowed upon the deane of winchester the 6th of Maii preaching that same day 0 : 6 : 8.

Aug 4 1635 bestowed upon Mr Moor preacher in presence of the brethren 0 .. 2 .. 8.

8 Nov 1636 given to a preacher Mr Porcas 00 : 11 : 00.

Itm given the 3 Novem to Mr Ogle a blind preacher 0 : 05 : 0.

Itm to Simond Banks a minister 1 : 6.

1637 Itm given to a minister called Gray brown the 3 of Julii beinge blind 00 : 02 : 06.

These payments to ministers and preachers do not occur earlier than the dates I have given, and I am disposed to think that the political and theological opinions of some of these preachers would be by no means agreeable to the regular clergy of Carlisle.

Up to the time of the siege of Carlisle in 1644 the Chamberlains' accounts contain no allusion to the incumbents of the two Carlisle churches, or to any Lecturer; all three offices would probably be held by "petty canons" of the Cathedral, and Mr. Mayor and his brethren do not seem to have invited "petty canons" to sugar and wine at Besse Parker's, or, if they did, they recorded them merely among "other gentlemen". Isaac Tullie, in his "Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle in 1644 and 1645", gives us the names of the clergy then in the city :

Viz., Mr West\*, Mr Tunstall†, Prebends of Carlisle; Mr

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\* Lewis West, M.A., Vicar of Addingham, co. Cumberland, 1636; prebendary of the third stall of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, from which he was ejected by Cromwell's Commissioners. He was the only one of the Cathedral body who outlived the Usurpation, and re-entered on his preferments; he became Archdeacon of Carlisle and Rector of Great Salkeld.

† Frederick Tunstall, M.A., Rector of Caldbeck, and prebendary of the second stall in the Cathedral Church of Carlisle, from which offices he was ejected by Cromwell's Commissioners. Mr. Tunstall died before the Restoration.

Tullie\*, Mr Goodwine†, Mr Featherstonhaugh‡; Neighbour Ministers from other Counties, Dr Basire§, Dr Marshall||; Mr Norgate¶; Scots Ministers, Mr Thompson\*\*, Mr Sandulans\*\* . . . preached by turns during the siege.

The surrender, on June 25, 1645, of Carlisle to General Leslie and the Parliamentary army, after a siege of over nine months, made a clean sweep of everything in Carlisle; bishop, dean, and prebends disappeared into the infinite; the Chamberlains' accounts escaped destruction, but no more were kept until 1648-9. When the accounts are resumed, we find the Mayor and his brethren in the place of the dean and prebends; the Mayor and his brethren repair the two churches; they shifted their chapel and the pews from S. Mary's to S. Cuthbert's, where they washed out the King's arms, and had a stand for their new Sword of Honour††; they managed the Grammar School, paid for its repairs, and appointed the master, one Anthony Death; they turned the Deanery into the poor-house, and they seem

\* Mr. Tullie. George Tully of Carlisle, gent., married at Crossthwaite, in 1613, Thomazine Heckstetter of Keswick, a member of one of the German families that had settled there as miners *temp.* Elizabeth. They had a son, Timothy, born in 1614. In 1641 the Chamberlains' accounts have the following item:—

Mr. Timothy Tullie for preaching an election (of Mayor) "sermon" £1 0 0  
We shall hear more of the Rev. Timothy Tullie: his brother Thomas was Dean of Ripon; another, Isaac, was author of the "Narrative" and Mayor of Carlisle in 1660; a nephew was Dean of Carlisle, and others of the family held high ecclesiastical preferments. A pedigree of this eminent local family is much wanted.

† Probably Jonathan Goodwin, Vicar of Lazonby. He and Mr. Timothy Tullie might be Minor Canons.

‡ I have not found him—probably a Minor Canon. Very likely he and Tullie served the two parish churches in Carlisle, but as these churches were served only by Perpetual Curates, who did not require to be instituted, their names do not appear in the Bishop's registers.

§ Isaac Basire, D.D., Prebend of Durham, Archdeacon of Northumberland, Rector of Stanhope, Chaplain to the King, born either in Jersey or Normandy; afterwards he travelled for 15 years in the East. He lived to be restored to his preferments: far too great a man for a foot note. See Walker: Tullie's Narrative; also Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses."

|| Probably Hamlet Marshall, D.D., ejected from Houghton-le-Spring.

¶ Thomas Norgate, B.D., student or Petty Canon of Christ Church; Chaplain to Sir Thomas Glenham, Governor of Carlisle.

\*\* Not yet identified.

†† Carlisle, Audit Book, 1635-6. "Item for a sword of honour for ye citty, £4 13s. od." 1638-9. "Item to Robin Rigge for making a stay for ye sword in Saint Cuthbert Church, 0 : 1 : 6."

to



to have got hold of the tithes of Cargo, out of which they paid the salary of the master of the Grammar School.

January 7, 1649, Itm pd Rob Leighfoot and Robt Browne for shifting the pews from St Maries to Cuthbert Church—4 dayes work	- - - - -	- 00 : 10 : 08
Itm pd for one horse and cart for leading the wood	- - - - -	- 00 : 01 : 00
1650, for ye mending the glass windoes at ye deanes house for ye poore	- - - - -	- 00 : 04 : 04
For maintaining 24 poore children with meat and clothes and teaching them ye trade of knitting from the beginning of November 1649	- - - - -	- 66 : 8 : 6
1650, for removing ye pewes fro S. Maries to S. Cuthbert Church	- - - - -	- 00 : 15 : 00
1651, Itm paid to Adam Pearson for dressing St. Cuth. Church	- - - - -	- 00 : 07 : 00
No 29, 1651, Item pd for washing forth the late King's Armes in St. Cuthbert Church and lime and workman- ship	- - - - -	- 00 : 2 : 00
1659—fel : pd to John Young for mending the windowes and making of one windowe in the High School by Mr Maiors orders	- - - - -	- 00 : 66 : 08
March 16 pd to John Young for mending the windowes in the Little Church as by particulars may appeare	- - - - -	- 00 : 07 : 00

Many similar items might be quoted. In 1649 and 1650 occur the following entries :—

For Mr Baldwin's paines in preaceing at ye election day\*. 01 : 00 : 00.  
1650 for his paynes in preaching from 2nd ffeb. to ye 25 March :  
07 : 00 : 00.

What office did Mr. Baldwin hold that he should be paid from Candlemas to Lady Day, term days, noting that the sermons were not mere casual ones, but the duties of some defined office? I cannot but think that he was the Lecturer at S. Cuthbert's, to which place the Mayor and his brethren had transferred their "chapel" and their Sword of Honour; that the Lectureship was an ancient office, and that the Mayor and his brethren had probably laid hold

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\* The election of the Mayor, which took place on the Monday next after the feast of S. Michael, or Michaelmas Day, Sept. 29th.

of some of the Chapter property out of which to pay its stipend. Mr. Baldwin was Roger Baldwin, who soon got something better than a lectureship at Carlisle: Mr. Hastie, the Episcopalian Vicar of Penrith, was ejected, and Mr. Baldwin got his vicarage. Baldwin was in turn ejected at the Restoration, and turned farmer in Lancashire. He afterwards resumed preaching at Monks Hall, Eccles, and died in 1695, aged 70 years.

The very next entry to that last quoted is :

for Mr Holsworth paines in preaching 8 weeks : 07 : 00 : 00.

There are three of this name mentioned in Calamy, but I cannot identify the preacher at Carlisle with any one of them. He seems to have been a mere stopgap, and Mr. Polwheelee\* appears.

Aug. 22, 1651, Item for Banquetting bestowed upon Mr Polewheell minister : 00 : 12 : 04.

Sept. 16, Item pd for Spices Bestowed upon Mr Polewheelee when he sett up house 3 : 00 : 00.

Oct. 6, 1651, Impd pd to Mr Polwheelee for the Elecon sermon by Mr Maiors order £1 : 00 : 00.

Oct. 6, 1652, Item payed to Mr Polwheelee for his sermon 01 : 00 : 00.

January, 1652-3, Item pd to Mr Polewheelee, Lecturer, for one years and halfe house rent by order 12 : 00 : 00.

Here we have defined the office that Mr. Polwheelee held, that of Lecturer. I think Mr. Baldwin and perhaps Mr. Holdsworth were his predecessors in that office. Mr. Polwheelee does not appear in the accounts of the Chamberlain after 1654. We know he went to Tiverton in that year. In 1655 Mr. Timothy Tullie preached the Election sermon, and so probably succeeded as Lecturer. But in

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\* Theophilus Polweil, M.A., of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and became Fellow thereof. He was born in Cornwall. When he left the University he was for some time a preacher in Carlisle. He was one of the ministers appointed in 1654 for ejecting scandalous ministers for Cumberland, Durham, etc. This year he removed to Tiverton, where he continued until after the Restoration, when he was ejected. He died in 1689 at a good old age. He is probably identical with Mr. Otho Polewheelee, whom Burn and Nicolson state to have been presented to Kirkbampton in 1639 by Mr. Brisco of Crofton.

that year also occurred the "Vacancy of Ministers": the few remaining Episcopalians were everywhere ejected, and the ministers of the two Carlisle churches went,\* for we have the record of the election of their successors, and of the great preaching contest, which took place between the candidates for the vacant berths, in December 1655, and the following January.

December A note for the Ministers charges when they preached here  
 ye 16th in the time of the vacancy of Ministers ffor the Ministers  
 1655 Mr Studholme† and myne‡ own charges at  
 Keswicke - - - - - 01 : 09 : 09  
 24, Item paid to Mr Craister§ for his charges to London 10 : 00 : 00  
 Item paid to Mr Craister for his charges at Edward James 00 : 05 : 00  
 Itm pd for Mr Caves charges at Edward James - 00 : 05 : 00  
 Itm paid to Mr Tomlinson and Edward James charges to  
 Lampleugh - - - - - 00 : 06 : 08  
 Itm pd for wine and beare when Mr Tully¶ and Mr Starr¶¶  
 and others came to Towne - - - - - 00 : 12 : 04  
 Itm pd for sacke and beare bestowed on Mr Torner\*\* - 00 : 04 : 08  
 Jan. 7<sup>th</sup>. Itm pd for Mr Larkin's†† charges at Edw. Craisters 00 : 05 : 04

\* See Jefferson's Tracts, Life of Sir Philip Musgrave, pp. 33, 34.

† Cuthbert Studholme was Mayor 1651-52. (See the next note but one.) He was afterwards very near being hung for complicity in the Kaper Rigg Plot.

‡ "Myne" refers to Mr. Thomas Jackson, the Chamberlain.

§ Thomas Craister was Mayor 1649-50 and 1650-51. He and Studholme were magistrates, all of whom were Presbyterians and Independents. Isaac Tullie, in the "Narrative," says Sir Wilfred Lawson, Col. Barwis of Ilekirk, and Sir William Armyne "settled a committee of strange men amongst them (*i.e.* in Cumberland) Craister, Studholme, Chalmley, Langhorne, &c., and p'ceeded soe farre as to face Carlisle wth a Rascall rout in 1643." They were defeated, but these four persons afterwards became Mayors of Carlisle.

¶ See for Mr. Tully *ante* p. 315 n.

¶¶ Mr. Comfort Starr, M.A., born at Ashford in Kent, where his father was a physician. He was educated in New England, and was fellow of Harvard College. After he was ejected from Carlisle he served in Kent, and afterwards at Lewes in Sussex, where he died Oct. 30, 1711, aged 86.

\*\* Probably Mr. Thomas Turner, Vicar of Torpenhow, from which he was ejected.

†† George Larkham, M.A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge, "The Star of the North," an eminent Nonconformist minister, son of the Rev. Thomas Larkham, Vicar of Tavistock; he married Dorothy, daughter of Henry Fletcher of Tallentire, and had twelve children. He had the living of Cockermouth, but was ejected at the Restoration, and fled into Yorkshire, and while there was imprisoned for several weeks in York gaol. In 1668 he returned to Cockermouth, and was the founder of the Congregational Church there. He died in 1700, aged 71, and was buried at Bridekirk Church. He frequently preached at Carlisle, Kirkoswald, Egremont, and Whitehaven.



14, Itm pd for Mr Benson* at Edward Craister	-	-	00 : 04 : 03
21, Itm pd for Mr Fallowfield† and his man at Mrs Monks			00 : 07 : 06
28, Itm pd for Mr Warwicke‡ at Robt. Colyer	-	-	00 : 03 : 00
Feb. 4, Itm pd for Mr Harrison‡ and another at Ed Craister			00 : 05 : 00
11 <sup>h</sup> , Itm pd for Mr Ardrey‡ and his man at Edward James			00 : 09 : 06
18 <sup>h</sup> , itm pd for Mr Gilpin‡ and his man at Edward James			00 : 01 : 11
Itm pd for Mr Tomlinson for his charges to Penreth	-	-	00 : 01 : 00
Itm pd for Mr Crexile horse charges	-	-	00 : 01 : 08
March 3, Itm paid for Mr Jackson at Edward James	-	-	00 : 06 : 09
March 10, Itm pd for Mr Sibbalds§ at Edward James	-	-	00 : 06 : 09
17, Itm pd for Mr Davies   at Edw Craisters	-	-	00 : 07 : 06
31, Itm pd for Mr Grainger¶ at George Martins	-	-	00 : 02 : 06
April 8, Itm pd to Ralph Beck for letters to Mr Starr	-	-	00 : 00 : 09
April 14, Itm pd for Mr Newton§ at Mrs Monks	-	-	00 : 03 : 09
21, Itm pd for Mr Macmilion§ at Edw James	-	-	00 : 04 : 06
28, Itm pd for Mr Fforwatt§ at Edw James	-	-	00 : 05 : 02
May 12, Itm pd for Mr Hamleton** and his man charges			
at Mr Pattinson	-	-	00 : 05 : 08
19 <sup>th</sup> , Item pd for Mr Courtney†† at Mrs Monks	-	-	00 : 05 : 04
26 <sup>th</sup> , Item pd for Mr Burnand‡‡ at Mrs Markes	-	-	00 : 05 : 04
27 <sup>th</sup> , Item pd for letters goeing to Mr Starr	-	-	00 : 02 : 06
June 2 <sup>nd</sup> , Item pd for Mr Wood at Edward James	-	-	00 : 04 : 00
Item pd to Mr Sewell for letters to Mr Bramph-			
whaite	-	-	00 : 06 : 04
May 7-26, Item pd for wine and sacke bestowed upon the			
Ministers	-	-	00 : 03 : 00

\* Probably Mr. George Benson, Vicar of Bridekirk. When ejected he retired to Kellet, Lancashire, and died 1691, aged 76.

†,†,†,† Not mentioned in either Calamy or Walker. Mr. Thomas Warwick was collated to Aspatria in 1639.

‡ The Rev. Richard Gilpin, M.A., Rector of Graystock (Pastor he termed himself), ejected at the Restoration, when he retired to his property at Scaleby Castle. He afterwards declined the bishopric of Carlisle. See for a full account of this distinguished man his memoirs by W. Jackson, F.S.A., published by Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, 1879.

§, §, §, § Not mentioned in Calamy, or Walker.

|| Mr. John Davies, minister at Kirkoswald, and afterwards Vicar of Bywell, Northumberland, from which he was ejected.

¶ A Mr. William Grainger, Vicar of Bromfield, was ejected from that preferment by Cromwell's Commissioners.

\*\* Probably Mr John Hamilton, instituted to Thursby, 1662.

†† Mr. Thomas Courtney, Rector of Kirkandrews, from which he was ejected.

‡‡ Mr. Burnand of Cambridge, Vicar of Brampton, son of Mr. Nath. Burnand of Durham. On his ejection he took to farming in Northumberland, and preached to Sir W. Blackett's miners. He afterwards went to London and then to Harwich, but died in London.

Mr.

Mr. Timothy Tullie and Mr. Comfort Starr were the chosen ones, and as the Mayor and brethren paid Mr. Tullie £28 and Mr. Starr only £20 per annum, it is probable Mr. Tullie held the Lectureship as well.\* Up to this time I have little doubt that the incumbents of S. Cuthbert's and S. Mary's were not licensed preachers, and that all the preaching that was done in Carlisle was done by the Bishop, his chaplains, the prebends, and the lecturer. I have already pointed out that the service and the sermon were at different times. When each church got a preacher the lectureship was probably allowed to lapse, or be held by Mr. Tullie with his living. At any rate, during the Commonwealth, we learn no more about it from the Chamberlain's accounts. Sometimes one, sometimes the other, of these gentlemen preached the Election sermon.

With the Restoration came a change. Guy Carleton was appointed dean 29th June, 1660.

Nov. 23, 1660, paid for sack and wine to Mr. Monke when				
you (the Mayor, George Barwick), went to visit the				
Deane in his chamber	-	-	-	- 01 : 03 : 08
Dec. 30, 1660, paid for one pottell of sack when you took				
leave of Mr Timothy Tullie	-	-	-	- 00 : 04 : 00

Whether Mr. Tullie was ejected or not, I cannot say : hardly, for his brother Isaac was the Mayor in 1660 ; Tullie became Rector of Middleton-in-Teasdale, and the sack was probably drunk when he went there. Mr. Comfort Starr was ejected ; we have the authority of Calamy for that : he went to Kent, and then to Lewes, where he died in 1711, aged 86. The master of the Grammar School was also shifted as this tells us—

Pd to Mr Death when he went away	-	-	- 020 : 00 : 00
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\* 1656-7, salaries for the year :

It. to Mr. Tully, minister, by 2 acquittances, 28 : 0 : 0

It. to Mr. Starr, minister, by 2 acquittances, 20 : 0 : 0

Mr. Tullie also had £8 a year for rent, and Mr. Starr £5 : 4.

Under

Under date of August 17, 1661, occurs this entry—

P <sup>d</sup> to Mr Thompson, Lecturer, for his halfe yeare sallary	
at Ladyday last	03 : 06 : 0
Aprill 2 1662 p <sup>d</sup> Mr Thomson lecturer his half yeares	
salary due at Lady Day last past	03 : 06 : 08
October 1662 to ye Lecturer by order of ye Corporation	
one whole yeare	06 : 13 : 04

In 1663 we get a new lecturer :

P <sup>d</sup> to Mr Wargent being Lector	06 : 13 : 04
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The salary continues to be paid year by year, though the lecturer's name is not given, except occasionally, thus :

1683 To Mr Roland Nicols Lecturer for his half-years	
salary due at Mich : last past	05 : 00 : 00

As there is a gap in the accounts between 1677 and 1683, we cannot ascertain when the salary was raised. In September 23, 1687, we have

pay <sup>d</sup> to Mr Lamb Lecturer	10 : 00 : 00
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There are one or two more entries of payment to Mr. Lamb, but I have as yet found no later entries ; and from 1690 the accounts of the Chamberlains are silent as to the lecturers. Why the Corporation paid the lecturer up to this time and why they ceased, I cannot say ; probably they had a lease of the endowment from the Dean and Chapter.

I turn now to the Bishop's registers. I have had the assistance of lists of the lecturers at S. Cuthbert's and the Cathedral, Carlisle, extracted from these registers by the late Mr. G. G. Mounsey. Those lists I have, by the kindness of Mr. J. G. Mounsey, the present registrar, been permitted to copy, and to compare with the original entries. The earliest entry in these registers is that, on the 2nd November 1686 James Lamb A.M., was licensed to preach in the Cathedral and in St. Cuthbert's and any other church. He was in fact appointed to the Cathedral lectureship (for there was a Cathedral one, about which I shall



shall say a word presently) and St. Cuthbert's together. He was also Rector of Bewcastle, and was appointed Vicar of Appleby in 1698, and died there in 1720. On his vacating the two lectureships in 1698, they were separated, and that of St. Cuthbert's was bestowed, on the 14th December, 1698, on Thomas Robinson, B.A., who was licensed to preach in S. Cuthbert's. This Thomas Robinson seems to be the Thomas Robinson who was the well-known Vicar of Ousby, and a man of great learning, author of a Natural History of Westmoreland and Cumberland, and other works.

We are now in a position to make an attempt at a list of the lecturers at S. Cuthbert's Church.

1649—1650 Mr. Roger Baldwin.\*

1650 Mr. Holsworth.†

1651—1654 Mr. Polwheele.‡

1654—1660 Mr. Timothy Tullie.§

1661 Mr. Thompson||

1663 Mr. Wargent||.

1683 Mr. Rowland Nicols.

1686 Mr. James Lamb, A.M.¶

1698 Mr. Thomas Robinson, B.A.\*\*

April 3 1705 Richmond Fenton was licensed to preach in S. Cuthbert, and the stipend is named as £20.††

31 July 1730 John Story, M.A., on death of Richard Fenton, B.A.—  
Stipend £20—Ibid.‡‡

23 Nov 1746 Rev. James Farish nominated on resignation of Mr. Story.§§

\* Ante p. 317,

† Ante p. 317.

‡ Ante p. 317 n.

§ Ante p. 315 n.

||, || Not identified.

¶ Rector of Bewcastle — to 1699; Vicar of Appleby 1698 to 1720. Extract from Register of Appleby, 1720: "The Rev. James Lamb, Vicar of Appleby, Buried November 12."

\*\* An account of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, by the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, is in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, vol. i., p. 224 n.

†† Richmond Fenton was Vicar of Crosby-on-Eden, 1713 to 1730, when he died.

‡‡ John Story was Vicar of Thursby, 1726 to 1731, and Vicar of Dalston, 1731 to 1776. In a MS. book at Dalston are these entries by him: "I was chose lecturer of S. Cuthbert's, July 30, 1730, and enter'd at my lodgings at Carlisle, Oct. 18, 1730."

§§ James Farish, Vicar of Irthington, 1745 to 1763; Rector of Bewcastle, 1756 to —; Vicar of Stanwix, 1765 to 1793; Chaplain to the Corporation of Carlisle and to the Gaol. See *Memoirs of Dr. Gilpin*, pp. 44, 74 n.

- 2 July 1760 Rob. Turpin.\*  
 23 Nov 1778 Rev. John Brown nominated on resignation of Rob Turpin†  
 8 Dec 1801 Charles Farish, on resignation John Brown.‡  
 14 Aug 1804 Michael Wheelright, on resignation Charles Farish.§  
 17 July 1809 Jos. Pattinson on death Michael Wheelwright.||  
 24 Dec 1813 William Tomkyns Briggs on death of Rev. Jos. Pattinson.¶  
 18 June 1831 Tho. Wilkinson—Stipend £50.\*\*  
 18 Jany 1853 Rev. C. C. Lowndes, on resignation of Thos. Wilkinson—Stipend £30.  
 22 May 1856 Rev. C. W. Dew, on resignation of C. C. Lowndes—Stipend £30.  
 6 Sept 1859 Rev. J. F. Simpson, on resignation C. W. Dew—Stipend £30.  
 9 April 1862 Rev. Thomas Charles Durham, on resignation J. F. Simpson—Stipend £30.  
 1863 Rev. R. S. Adams, on resignation Simpson—Stipend £30.  
 18 Rev. D. A. Doudney—Stipend £30.  
 Rev. W. F. Simpson—Stipend £30.  
 1877 Rev. E. W. Ford—Stipend £30.  
 1883 Rev. G. H. Gray—Stipend £20.  
 1884 Rev. R. Bower, the Vicar—Stipend £20.

I also give a list of the Cathedral lecturers, an office about which I at present know very little.

- 2 Nov 1686 James Lamb,†† M.A., licensed to preach in Cathedral, S. Cuthbert, and any other church.  
 14 Apr 1699 Wilfrid Wybergh,†† B.A.  
 1703 Chr. Whittingdale,§§ M.A.

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\* I have not found Robert Turpin.

† Rev. John Brown was Vicar of Thursby, 1788 to 1805.

‡ Rev. Charles Farish was fifth son of the Rev. James Farish; he died 1824. Author of "Minstrels of Windermere."

§ Michael Wheelright, Vicar of S. Mary's 1801 to 1809.

|| Joseph Pattinson, usher of the Grammar School; Vicar of Thursby 1805 to 1813.

¶ Rev. W. T. Briggs, Vicar of Thursby 1813 to 1830; Addingham 1830 to 1834.

\*\* Rev. T. Wilkinson, Vicar of Stanwix 1840 to 1880.

†† Ante p. 322 n.

‡‡ Probably the same as Jeffrey Wybergh, Rector of Bewcastle 1699, and afterwards of Caldbeck.

§§ Christopher Whittingdale, Vicar of Castle Sowerby 1706 to 1718.

- 2 June 1719 Edward Birkett,\* M.A., Bewcastle.  
 12 Jan 1733 Hugh Robinson,† M.A.  
     Nov 1739 John Brown,‡ M.A., office of lecturer in the Cathedral.  
 3 Jun 1758 James Farish§ to be lecturer.  
 7 Aug 1776 John Bird,|| licensed to preach in Cathedral.  
 9 Jany 1794 Brown Grisdale,¶ D.D.  
 24 Dec 1813 William Tomkyns Briggs,\*\* M.A.  
 18 Jan 1831 Tho. Wilkinson.

The office of Cathedral lecturer was not filled up after it was vacated by Mr. Wilkinson. The stipend of the two lectureships jointly was £100, and the lecturer had the corner stall on the south side of the Cathedral, usually occupied by the late Chapter clerk, and he was supposed to represent the Dean and Chapter, who were all, almost, non-resident.

Formerly the nomination to the lectureship of S. Cuthbert's was an unconditional one, like that to any other benefice, and the lecturer had to obtain the license of the Bishop. After the lectureship was vacated by Mr. Dew in 1859, the Dean and Chapter for the first time made a qualified appointment, and appointed Mr. Simpson "for the ensuing year." On this the nominee, Mr. Simpson, was licensed by the Bishop, but without qualification; and in 1862 Mr. Durham was nominated without qualification on the resignation of Mr. Simpson. The nomination of Mr. Simpson was clearly treated as an unqualified one by the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter showed their acquiescence by taking his resignation before they made another nomination. In 1863 the Dean and Chapter again

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\* Edward Birkett, Rector of Bewcastle 1738 to 1750; Vicar of Kirkland 1720 to 1768; Addingham 1758 to 1768.

† Hugh Robinson Rector of Bowness 1753 to 1763; of Lowther 1738 to 1763.

‡ Ante p. 323 n.

§ Ante p. 322 n.

|| John Bird, Rector of Bewcastle; Rector of Plumbland 1788 to 1802.

¶ Brown Grisdale, Chancellor of the Diocese 1804 to 1814, and Rector of Caldbeck 1789 to 1813; formerly Rector of Hutton and Rector of Bowness.

\*\* Ante p. 323 n.



made a qualified nomination for one year only, but the Bishop declined to allow it on the following grounds :—

1. There was no resignation of Mr. Durham.
2. The nomination contained a qualification inconsistent with the nature and constitution of the office which appears to be a benefice endowed.
3. That the nomination ought to have assigned not merely the stipend of £30 which the Dean and Chapter had been allowing to the lecturer, whilst they had in hand the management of the corpus of the endowment, but ought to assign to the lecturer generally all the profits belonging to the office which would enable him to call on the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for restoration of the tithes of Brisco and probably place the office on a much more respectable pecuniary footing than hitherto.

The Dean and Chapter acquiesced with the first two objections, and obtained Mr. Durham's resignation, and altered the nomination to an unqualified one. Since Mr. Adam's time, the holders of the office have not applied for the Bishop's license at all ; so the lectureship has fallen completely into the control of the Dean and Chapter. Formerly the holders had to satisfy the Bishop by written testimonials of their character, and also produce the consent in writing of the incumbent of S. Cuthbert's to their appointment. That the lectureship of S. Cuthbert's is an ancient office there can be no doubt, certainly older than the times of the Commonwealth. I would attribute its establishment to the time of Queen Elizabeth, when so many similar lectureships were established in the city of London, the majority of incumbents being mere mass priests, who did a service in English as they had formerly done in Latin, and who did not attempt to preach, and indeed were not licensed so to do.\* It has an endowment of its own—the

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\* Queen Elizabeth issued an order appointing "lecturers" in all cathedral churches. These lecturers appear soon to have been considered as not only rivals, but as direct opponents of the clergy ; and into this way of opposing the church the Puritan party threw all their strength, and with great success, as at Worcester. The order of Elizabeth was that the divinity lecture should be read thrice in the week by some able person at the common charge of the church, "if no spiritual living have been of old time appointed for such purpose." See S.P.C.K. Diocesan Histories, Worcester, pp. 234—237.

tithe of Brisco. A great local authority wrote of it thus to a late Bishop :

August 13, 1863.

The Lectureship of S. Cuthbert is an ancient Institution with an endowment of its own. The Tithe of Brisco appears to have constituted the endowment, and is now worth more than £100 per annum. During the incumbency of Dean Carleton,\* who became Dean on the restoration in 1660, the Dean and Chapter took upon themselves to deal with the Brisco tithe as part of the Capitular Property, and demised it on renewable lease for 21 years, taking a fine every seven years, and so it continued. In all probability it had been sequestered during the Commonwealth, and on the resumption of the Capitular Estates, after the Restoration, was so treated in good faith and a fixed yearly equivalent stipend, assigned to the Lecturer in lieu of the actual Tithe. And it is equally probable that the two Lectureships were then united and made up to a competent provision for one Lecturer. But at the disunion and discontinuance of the Cathedral Lectureship that for St. Cuthbert ought to have been restored to its original position and endowment. And I do not see how it can be treated as a mere temporary office to be filled up at the entirely free will and pleasure of the Dean and Chapter. It seems to me to be as much a Benefice endowed as the Perpetual Curacy of St. Cuthbert, and to be filled in the same manner by the ordinary nomination of a Clerk to fill the office and enjoy the privileges and endowments belonging to it.

What is the authority for saying the tithe of Brisco is the lecturer's endowment, I do not know ; I have a clue. The leases of Brisco tithe from 1561 downwards do not allude thereto ; but even if the tithe was the endowment, one would not expect the leases to do so. It is quite clear that now the office is of little use ; indeed, I doubt if it ever was, since 1660, of much use, except to find the vicar of some remote place like Bewcastle an excuse for residing in Carlisle and neglecting his parish. I hope that it may be possible to re-cast the duties of the office, and recover its endowment.

It may be said that, if the office is older than the Commonwealth, some notice of it should appear in the episcopal

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\* By a reference which I can barely read, it seems that the Dean and Chapter sold or leased the endowment of the S. Cuthbert lectureship for £110.

registers between 1561 and 1643. I have searched, but not very carefully, and found none; but I find no instance in the registers between 1561 and 1643 of any licenses being recorded. After 1660 they are plentiful—licenses to preach, to marry, to be schoolmasters (*ludi magistros* or *ad pueros erudiendos*), &c.; so the omission in the earlier registers goes for naught.

#### APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS DISCOVERED SINCE THE ABOVE PAPER WAS READ.

The following documents came to light among the Corporation muniments; too late to be incorporated in the body of the paper. The lectureship is thus carried back to 1625, and is then stated to have a "former Stipend of £20", and we get at the connection with the tithes of Brisco and Scugger Houses. The lectureship was probably first founded under the order of Elizabeth, in the Cathedral, and delivered in the parish Church of S. Mary, which occupied the nave of that building. After the destruction of the nave the lecturer probably followed "the Mayor's chapel" to S. Cuthbert. I hope to be able to clear up its subsequent history; as also to find what was the original stipend or endowment of £20. My conjecture that Baldwin, Holsworth, and Polwheele held the lectureships is confirmed, but for Timothy Tullie, Comfort Star must be substituted; and we get two additional names, namely, John Tomlinson, and John Brooke.

16 day of August 1625.

This Indenture made the xvth daye of Auguste in ye third yeare of ye Reigne of or Sowaigne Lord Charels by ye grace of god of Englande Scotlande France & Irelande Kinge Defendor of ye Faythe &c Betwene Henrye Baynes\* Maior of the Cittye of Carlell & ye Cittizens of the same of thone ptie: And Edwarde Aglionbye† Esquyer Lanclote Dawes‡ Thomas Fayerfaxe§ Clerk And Willm Barwick|| & Mathewe Cape¶ Gentilmen on thother ptie:—  
Witnessethe That whereas ye Deane & Chapter of Carelile haue graunted by lease for one & twentye yeares the tythe corne of Briskoe & Scugger houses to ye

\* Henry Baynes, Mayor of Carlisle, 1599-1600, 1603-1604, 1621-22.

† Edward Aglionby, Mayor 1590-9, 1610-11, 1618-19, 1625-26, 1630-31.

‡ Lancelot Dawes, D.D., Fellow of Queen's, Oxford, vicar of Barton, and Rector of Asby in Westmorland: Prebendary of Carlisle, 1519-1655.

§ Thomas Fairfax, Jun., Vicar of S. Michael's, Appleby, Prebendary of Carlisle, 1600-1649.

|| William Barwicke, or Barwise, Mayor, 1627-1628, 1629-1630, 1631-1632, 1636-1637.

¶ Matthew Cape, Mayor, 1626-7



sayde Edwarde Aglionbye Lanclote Dawes Thomas Fayerfaxe Willm Barwicke & Mathewe Cape for ye payment of twentye Marks by yeare to A lecturer or preatcher in St. Maries in Augmentacion of his former Stipend of twentye pounds so as ye Maior & Cittizens of Carelell woulde make up ye sayde some of thirtye three pounds sex shilling & Eight pence to be fortye pounds by yeare to ye sayde lecturer or preacher Now this Indenture witnessethe that the sayd Maior & Cittizens of Carelell (unwillinge to be anye meanes of hinderinge so good a worke but to sett forwarde the same by their good example) Do by thes presents for them & their Successors geue & graunte unto ye sayde Edwarde Aglionbye Lancelote Dawes Thomas Fayerfaxe Willm Barwicke and Mathew Cape one Anewetie or yearelye Rent of sex poundes thirtene shillings fower pence by yeare to be issewinge & goinge oute of their Water Corne Mills belonginge to ye sayd Citty payable yearelye at ye seuerall feastes of ye purificacion of or blessed virgin & ye first daye of Auguste caled Lammas Daye by eaven portions to be by them payde over to ye sayde lecturer or Preatcher yearely duringe the tearme of twentye & one yeares: To haue & to houlde the sayde Anewetie & yearelye Rent to ye sayd Edwarde Aglionbye Lanclote Dawes Thomas Fayerfaxe willm Barwicke & Mathewe Cape their executors or assignes duringe ye tearme of xxjtie yeares & so longe after as ye sayde payment of xxtie Marks by yeare by ye sayde fyve Leases to ye sayde Lecturor be continewed & no longer the first payment whereof to be & beginne at ye feaste of ye purificacion or Lammes whether shall first happen after suche tyme as ye sayde Lecturor or preacher so nominated by ye sayd Edward Aglionbye Lanclote Dawes Thomas Fayerfaxe Willm Barwicke & Mathewe Cape And alowede by ye Deane & Chapter shall begine to preatche in ye sayd Church of St. Maries And ye sayd Maior & Cittizens Do for them & their Successors Covenante & graunte to & wth the sayd Edward Aglionbye Lanclote Dawes Thomas Fayerfaxe Willm Barwicke & Mathewe Cape their executors administrators & assignes that they the sayd Maior & Cittizens & and their Successors shall well & trulye p<sup>a</sup>ye yearelye & everye yeare duringe ye tyme & tearme before expressed And at ye dayes & tymes before limeted ye sayd some of vi li xiiij tene shillings iiijd to ye sayde Edwarde Aglionbye Lanclote Dawes Thomas Fayerfaxe Willm Barwicke & Mathewe Cape their executors administrators or assignes or some of them And ye sayde Edwarde Aglionbye Lanclote Dawes Tho: Fayerfaxe Willm Barwicke & Mathewe Cape Do for them & their executors administrators & assignes Covenante & graunte to & wth ye sayde Maior & Cittizens & their Successors that they ye sayd Edward Aglionbye Lanclote Dawes Thomas Fayerfaxe Willm Barwicke & Mathewe Cape their executors administrators & assignes or some of them shall well & trulye paye unto ye sayde Lecturor or preatcher the sayd some of sex poundes xiijs iiijd when they or anye of them shall receave ye same from ye sayd Maior & Cittizens or their Successors within iiijor dayes next after their receipt thereof: In witnesse whereof

[Endorsed] Indenture betwene town & lecturer

December 25th 1652.

Receiued off Thomas Jackson Chamberlane by order off the Cittie ffor one yeare and a halfe sallarie due to Mr. Powlewheell ffor lecture sermones, the some off Twelue poundes I saie Recd — 12 — 00 — 00 ffor aforesaid use. —

p me Tho. Sewell.

December

December 2d 1658

Received then of Chamberlaine Jackson ye sume of ten pounds wch. was due to mee on ye 23th day of October last. I say received ——— £10 — 0s — 0d.  
p me Comfort Starr.

April. 28. 1659.

Recd. then for the use of the Hoble. Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers of Thomas Jackson Chamberlaine the sume of fower pounds six shillings eight pence for one years rent for Brisco Tyth ended at Candlemas last past. I say recd. by ye order of Mr. Edmond Branthwaite the sume of ————— } £    s.    d.  
4 — 6 — 8  
by me John Thomlinson.

May 12<sup>o</sup> 1659.

Recd. then for the use of the Hoble. Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers of Thomas Jackson Chamberlaine of the Citty of Carlile the sume of two pounds eighteen shillings for one yeares rent for Cargo Tyth due at Midsomer 1658. I say recd. by the order of Mr. Edmond Branthwaite the sume of ————— } £    s.    d.  
2 — 18 — 0  
by me John Thomlinson.

March 25th. 69.

Received the day and yeare aboue written of Mr. Thomas Jackson Chamberlaine the sume of three pounds six shillings, eight pence being the Cyties beneuolence to the Lecturer, reward the Good Lord. I say received the sume aboue saide by mee John Brooke Lecturer.

September: ye 21th 1670:

Then: received of: Mr. Thomas: Jackson: Chamberlane the sum of: three poundes six shillings eight pence being the Cittys beneuolence: to and being in full all that is due for this year: part: I say received the day and year aboue written

p me John Brooke Lecturer.

(Minute of Council.)

November 20 1679.

Mr. Chancellor to haue paid 50s quarterly for his stipend a Lecturer, till further order — accounting from Michaelmas last.

Extracted from "An Abstract of the Survey of the Rectories of St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's in Carlile taken A.D. 1650."\*

Brisco & Skuggar Houses Tith Corn—To Edwd. Aglionby &c Trustees for ye use of Mr. Baldwin a Lecturer of St. Mary's & of St. Cuthbert's Carlile.

Rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	—	06	—	08
Clear Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	—	13	—	04

To be renewed gratis.

\* Copied from a small volume written by Dr. Todd, and belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The Survey abstracted by Dr. Todd is probably in the possession of the D. & C., and could also be seen at the Record Office.

ART. XXIX.—*The Seal of the Priory of Carlisle.* BY W. NANSON, B.A. *Communicated at Caldbeck, Aug. 22nd, 1883.*

IN the accompanying wood-cut we have a faithful representation of what is very possibly the only remaining impression of the Common Seal of the Priory and Convent of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle. Another impression must have been in existence in 1830, for in Vol. ii of *The Archæologia Æliana*, published in that year, there is an



engraving of a similar seal which was appended to a grant of the Rectory of Bromfield to the Abbey of St. Mary of York, in 1303, but where the original grant is now, it would be difficult to ascertain.

The



The impression from which the wood-cut is taken, although unfortunately far from perfect, is in a better state of preservation than the one which is engraved in *The Archæologia Æliana*, and it is a matter of congratulation that a relic of such great local interest is preserved at Carlisle amongst the Corporation muniments.

Exactly four hundred years have elapsed since the mayor and citizens of Carlisle in 1484, deposited the document to which the seal is attached in the City chest. In that year Prior Gondibour and his brethren, as is recited in the document, had a controversey with the citizens about the tithe of the multure, which was the charge made for grinding corn at the city mills. It ended in the citizens agreeing to pay the Prior and Convent in perpetuity the annual sum of ten shillings for the tithe. Accordingly a deed was drawn up and executed in duplicate, the Common Seal of the city being affixed to one part, which was kept by the Prior and Convent, and the Common Seal of the Priory being affixed to the other part, which was kept by the citizens.

Although belonging to an ecclesiastical corporation, the seal is not oval, the usual shape of ecclesiastical seals, but round. It measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, is made of red wax, and is attached to the deed by a double strip of parchment. In the upper part of the device is seen a half-length figure of the Virgin crowned, with the infant Saviour at her breast, and on each side are incensing angels with outspread wings. Along the lower part of the rim of the seal, just inside the legend, will be seen the embattled parapet of a wall, from which rise two turrets or bastions, in each of which stands a figure in an attitude of adoration, looking up to the Virgin and Child above. The right-hand figure with the mitre and pastoral staff is evidently the bishop, and he appears on the seal as being the abbot of the Society, for it is to be observed that he carries his pastoral staff with the crook turned inwards towards himself, thus signifying the internal jurisdiction, which as abbot he exercised within

within the precincts of the Priory ; whereas, if it had been intended to represent him as bishop, he would have carried his staff with the crook turned outwards, as symbolical of his external or diocesan jurisdiction. The left-hand figure, with tonsured head and cowl, is doubtless the Prior. In addition to the figures there are some architectural features forming part of the design. These consist of a wide round arch, enclosing two smaller trefoil-headed pointed arches, under one of which stands the bishop as abbot, and under the other the prior. Above, on each side of the round arch is the gable end of a church, with two pinnacles. Evidently both represent the same church seen from different points of view, and from the length of roof and the large size of the pinnacles, there can be little doubt that what we see is meant for the east end. It is not likely that the Canons of Carlisle would care to exhibit on their seal any church but their own cathedral, and therefore, unless we assume that the artist has given us merely a conventional representation of a church, we must suppose that he intended it for a view of the east end of the cathedral as it existed before the great fire in 1292. If this is so, we have upon the seal the oldest drawing of the cathedral that is known, and primitive as it is, still it is quite sufficient to shew the main outline and the chief architectural features. The architecture is as we should expect—Early English—and instead of the great decorated window which was built after the fire, we have the triple lancets so common in thirteenth century work. We are warranted, I think, in assuming that the figure of a church on the seal does represent the cathedral from the fact that on other seals, and particularly on two at Canterbury, there are found primitive figures of ecclesiastical edifices, which are manifestly views of the churches to which the seals belonged, and also from this remarkable fact, that the two trefoil-headed arches on the seal are so exactly like the two arches still standing outside the cathedral between the south transept and the  
fratry

fratry, that it is hardly possible that the resemblance can be merely accidental. I think anyone who compares them will come to the conclusion that the artist did not draw upon his fancy for the architectural parts of his design, but that he purposely copied from what he saw around him, and endeavoured as best he could to give to the seal a meaning and an interest in addition to its beauty, by representing the Virgin Mother looking down with loving care upon the church which had been founded in her honour, whilst within, he shewed us the bishop and the prior offering up their prayers to her as the chief object of adoration in the church over which they ruled.

The legend of the seal has unfortunately been much broken away, and the only words remaining are "Ecclesie sancte," and the end of the word "Karlioli." The last word but one has entirely gone, except the first letter, which may be a C, but it is so doubtful, that I do not like to hazard a conjecture as to what the legend was.

This beautiful seal, judging from the Gothic capitals of the legend and from the architectural details, must be of 13th century date, and as it was in use in 1484, it may very probably have continued to be used down to the dissolution of the priory in 1540. The present seal of the Dean and Chapter is dated 1660, their first seal having doubtless been lost or destroyed during the troubles, so that at the Restoration a new one had to be made. Of the first seal of the Dean and Chapter I have never seen any impression, nor as far as I know is there any record of what it was like, but it is much to be wished that an impression could be found. The Chapter did not lose all their old documents during the Civil War, and it is strange if no deed executed by them can be found of earlier date than 1660.

A copy of the deed of 1484, which is an interesting specimen of northern 15th century English, is given below, and it shews that the language spoken at Carlisle was then more like what in these days we should call Scotch.



## APPENDIX.

This Indenture made at Karlell the first day of Marce the yere of owr lord god A thousand fowr hundreth fowr score & fowre bitwixt the Right Worshipfull ffather in god Thomas Gudybour Priour & his brethre the Convent of the Cathedrall Kirke of Karlell proprietaries of Seynt Cuthbt of the same on that one partie And the Maier & Citezens of the Citie of Karlell on that othre partie Wher at ther was a controversie and a trauerse bitwixt ye said Priour and his brethre the Convent of of the aforesaid Cathedrall Kirke of Karlell and the said Maier & Citezens of the said Citee of Karlell for the teynde multure of the mylnes belongyng to the said Citee beforetyme now they er agreed aftur the maner & forme folowyng that is for to say the Maire & Citezens for the plesyng of god and the well of their saules hath granted to the said Priour & his brethre the Convent of the said Cathedrall Kirke of Karlell for to pay to theym and their successeurs for the teynde multure of the said mylnes fro this day forthewarte yerely to be taken and percevid at the hands of the Chambrelaynes of the said Citee for tyme beyng that is to say at the Purificacon of owr lady called Candilmes Day now next comyng after the date herof x<sup>s</sup> and so furth from fro yere to yere for euermore Also the said Priour and his brethre the Convent of the said Cathedrall Kirke of Karlell hath frely pardonyt & forgevyn to the saide Maire & Citezens of the said Cite of Karlell all the clames diewties or rights or of eny olde clames of possessiones of the multure of the said milnes belongyng to the saide Citee or Citezens fro the begynnyng of the warlde to the date herof And for the more Surtie of ye premisses the Priour and his brethre of the foresaid Cathedrall Kirke & the Maier & the said Citezens for theym and their successoures to this reall Composicon & Indentur put to their Common Seales the day and yere aboue written.

[Endorsed]

x<sup>s</sup> for the tith of the mylnes to the Prior of Carlell.

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Mackenzie, H. M., Distington, Whitehaven  
30 Nelson, Thomas, Friar's Carse, Dumfries  
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Sherwen, Rev. W., Dean, Cockermouth  
Taylor, M. W., F.S.A., (Scot), Hutton Hall, Penrith  
35 Wyndham, Hon. Percy S., M.P., Wilbury, Salisbury  
Ware, Rev. Canon, Kirkby Lonsdale  
Weston, Rev. Canon, Vicarage, Crosby Ravensworth  
Wakefield, W. H., Sedgwick House, Kendal  
Wakefield, William, Birklands, Kendal  
40 Wilkinson, Charles, Bank House, Kendal  
Wheatley, J. A., Portland Square, Carlisle

1870.

- Carlyle, Dr., Carlisle  
Crone, J. Sandwath, Penrith  
Crerar, Dr., Maryport  
45 Mason, Thomas, Kirkby Stephen  
Tiffin, Dr., Wigton

1871.

Spedding, H. A., Mirehouse, Keswick

1872.

- I'Anson, Dr., Whitehaven  
Carlisle, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of  
50 Knowles, Rev. Canon, Saint Bees

1873.

Hervey, Rev. C. T., Vicar's Close, Lincoln

1874.

Allison, R. A., Scaleby Hall, Carlisle  
Bower, Rev. R., St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Carlisle

Chapelhow



- Chapelhow, Rev. James, Kirkbampton, Carlisle
- 55 Crowder, W. I. R., Stanwix, Carlisle  
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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND  
ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL  
SOCIETY.

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VOLS. I. TO VII., INCLUSIVE.

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COMPILED BY W. B. ARNISON.

PENRITH, 1885.

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| <p>Allen, J., Vicar of Hawkshead.<br/>         Atkinson, W.<br/>         Banks, T. Lewis, A.R.I.B.A.<br/>         Bellasis, Edward, Lancaster Herald, Coll. of Arms.<br/>         Bintley, J., Kendal.<br/>         Bland, Miss Fanny<br/>         Bower, The Rev. R., M.A.<br/>         Browne, Geo., Troutbeck.<br/>         Browne, William<br/>         Bruce, The Rev. J. Collingwood, LL.D., F.S.A.<br/>         Calverley, The Rev. W. S., F.S.A.<br/>         Clark, E. C., M.A., LL.M., Regius Professor of Law at Cambridge.<br/>         Carlisle, The Lord Bishop of.<br/>         Cory, John A., Carlisle.<br/>         Creed, W. T.<br/>         Crowther, J., Manchester.<br/>         Crosthwaite, J. F., F.S.A.<br/>         Dalzell, T. H., Workington<br/>         Dickinson, W. Thorneycroft.<br/>         Dixon, The Rev. Canon.<br/>         Dixon, John<br/>         Duckett, Sir George, Bart., F.S.A.<br/>         Dykes, F. L. B.<br/>         Dymond, C. W., F.S.A.<br/>         Ellwood, The Rev. T., Torver.<br/>         Eccleston, J., Sylecroft.<br/>         Ellison, Ralph Carr.<br/>         Freeman, E. A., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., LL.D.<br/>         Fowler, James, F.S.A.<br/>         Fell, John, Dane Ghyll.<br/>         Ferguson, R.S., M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.<br/>         Ferguson, Chas. J., F.S.A.<br/>         Ferguson, Robert, M.P., F.S.A.<br/>         Fletcher, Isaac, M.P.<br/>         Fletcher, H. A., F.R.A.S.<br/>         Franks, A. W., F.R.S., F.S.A.<br/>         Gage, Captain.<br/>         Gem, The Rev. C. H.<br/>         Godfrey, Robert,<br/>         Goodchild, J. G., F.G.S.<br/>         Goodwin, Miss Ellen K.<br/>         Greenwell, The Rev. Canon, F.R.S., F.S.A.</p> | <p>Hall, The Rev. Rome, F.S.A.<br/>         Harkness, Professor, F.R.S., F.G.S.<br/>         Harper, W. S.<br/>         Harrison, W. Newby Bridge<br/>         Hodgson, W., Flimby.<br/>         Hodgson, The Rev. J. F.<br/>         Hetherington, Crosby.<br/>         Jackson, Wm., F.S.A.<br/>         Knowles, the Rev. Canon, M.A.<br/>         Kuper, Miss M. E.<br/>         Loftie, Rev. Arthur G., B.A.<br/>         Longstaffe, W. H. D., Gateshead.<br/>         Lees, The Rev. Thos., M.A., F.S.A.<br/>         Mawson, James, Lowther.<br/>         Maughan, The Rev. John, M.A.<br/>         Moser, G. E., Kendal.<br/>         McKie, H. U., Carlisle.<br/>         Nanson, W., B.A., F.S.A.<br/>         Nicholson, Cor. F.S.A.<br/>         Nicholson, J. Holme.<br/>         Noakes, Col. Sergeant.<br/>         Palmer, Rev. C. F. R.<br/>         Parker, C. A., M.D.<br/>         Powley, Miss<br/>         Rigge, H. Fletcher<br/>         Robinson, Joseph, Maryport.<br/>         Stephens, Professor, F.S.A., Copenhagen.<br/>         Simpson, The Rev. Canon, LL.D.<br/>         Sherwen, The Rev. W., M.A.<br/>         Shipman, Rev. Canon.<br/>         Taylor, M. W., M.D., F.S.A., (Scot).<br/>         Tyson, E. T., Maryport.<br/>         Venables, The Rev. Edmund, M.A., Canon Residentiary and Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral.<br/>         Watkins, W. Thompson.<br/>         Ware, The Rev. Canon, M.A.<br/>         Ward, The Rev. J. Clifton, F.G.S.<br/>         Weston, The Rev. Canon.<br/>         Wilson, T., Hon. Secretary of the Society<br/>         Wilson, John<br/>         Whitehead, the Rev. Henry, M.A.<br/>         Whitwell, John, M.P.</p> |
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# MEETINGS HELD BY THE SOCIETY.

1866 TO 1883 INCLUSIVE,

*For reading Papers and making Excursions.*

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1.	Penrith	-	-	-	-	September 11, 1866.
2.	Carlisle	-	-	-	-	November 7, 1866.
3.	Penrith, Yanwath	-	-	-	-	July 11, 1867.
4.	Kendal	-	-	-	-	August 29, 1867.
5.	Cockermouth	-	-	-	-	October 10, 1867.
6.	Nether Denton, Lanercost	-	-	-	-	June 23, 1868.
7.	Penrith	-	-	-	-	Sep. 23, 1868.
8.	Maryport	-	-	-	-	July 17, 1870.
9.	Kirkby Lonsdale	-	-	-	-	August 10, 1870.
10.	Keswick	-	-	-	-	July 12, 1871.
11.	Kirkby Stephen	-	-	-	-	Sep. 13, 1871.
12.	Kendal	-	-	-	-	May 29, 1872.
13.	Holme Cultram	-	-	-	-	July 5, 1872.
14.	Millom and St. Bees	-	-	-	-	August 29, 1872.
15.	Penrith	-	-	-	-	August 15, 1873.
16.	Melrose	-	-	-	-	September 2, 1873
17.	Penrith and Vicinity	-	-	-	-	June 10, 1874.
	Penrith and Shap	-	-	-	-	June 11, 1874.
18.	Carlisle Castle	-	-	-	-	August 12, 1874.
	Highhead and Rose Castles, Dalston Hall	-	-	-	-	August 13, 1874.
19.	Cartmel and district	-	-	-	-	May 26, 1875.
20.	Crosby Ravensworth and Appleby	-	-	-	-	June 28, 1875.
	Crackenthorpe, Bolton, Morland, Cliburn, &c.	-	-	-	-	June 29, 1875
21.	Carlisle	-	-	-	-	December 9, 1875
22.	Hexham	-	-	-	-	July 6, 1876
	Housesteads and the Roman Wall	-	-	-	-	July 7, 1876
23.	Aspatria, Plumbland, and Torpenhow	-	-	-	-	August 30, 1876
	Wigton and Old Carlisle	-	-	-	-	August 31, 1876
24.	Kendal	-	-	-	-	December 11, 1876
	Kendal	-	-	-	-	December 12, 1876
25.	Gilsland	-	-	-	-	June 21, 1877
	Tryermain, Askerton, and Bewcastle	-	-	-	-	June 22, 1877
26.	Dalton, Aldingham, Gleaston, and Furness	-	-	-	-	August 16, 1877
	Piel Castle and Barrow	-	-	-	-	August 17, 1877
27.	Whitehaven	-	-	-	-	December 10, 1877
	Whitehaven	-	-	-	-	December 11, 1877



# LIST OF MEETINGS.

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|-----|--|---|---------------------|
| 28. | Kentmere, Troutbeck, Windermere  | - | June 4, 1878        |
|     | Bowness and Hawkshead  | - | June 5, 1878        |
| 29. | Cockermouth  | - | August 22, 1878     |
|     | Brigham, Isell Hall, Bridekirk   | - | August 23, 1878     |
| 30. | Penrith, Clifton, Brougham   | - | July 10, 1879       |
|     | Penrith, King Arthurs Round Table, Mayborough, Barton, Moor Divock                                     | - | July 11, 1879       |
| 31. | Naworth Castle   | - | August 27, 1879     |
|     | Brampton Old Church, Castlesteads  | - | August 29, 1879     |
| 32. | Maryport, Nether Hall, Workington  | - | June 16, 1880       |
|     | Workington, Camerton Church, Ribton Hall, St. Lawrence Kirk and Dearham Church                         | - | June 17, 1880       |
| 33. | Kirkby Stephen, Maiden Castle, Brough Church and Castle, and Ray Cross                                 | - | August 18, 1880     |
|     | Wharton Hall, Pendragon Castle, Stenkh Bridge and Croglin Castle                                       | - | August 19, 1880     |
| 34. | Penrith and Brougham Hall  | - | Jan. 19 & 20, 1881  |
| 35. | Kendal, Sizergh Castle, Nether Levens, and Levens Hall   | - | July 7 1881         |
|     | Kendal, Skelsmergh Hall, Burneside Hall, Hugil, Crook Church   | - | July 8, 1881        |
| 36. | Egremont, Calder Abbey, Gosforth, Seascale, Calder Hall, Ponsonby Church and St. Bridget's Cross       | - | August 30, 1881     |
|     | Egremont Castle and Church, Walls Castle, Muncaster Castle   | - | August 31, 1881     |
| 37. | Carlisle and Neighbourhood in conjunction with the Royal Archæological Institute                       | - | August 1 to 8, 1882 |
| 38. | Keswick and Crosthwaite  | - | October 5, 1882     |
|     | Bassenthwaite, Peel Wyke, Castle Howe and Caermote   | - | October 6, 1882     |
| 39. | Middleton Hall, Barbon, Casterton, Kirkby Lonsdale   | - | June 27, 1883       |
|     | Kirkby Lonsdale Church and Bridge, Overborough, Tunstal, Thurland Castle, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Ingleton | - | June 28, 1883       |
| 40. | Carlisle, Dalston, Sebergham, Heskett Newmarket, Caldbeck  | - | Aug. 22 & 23 1883   |



















